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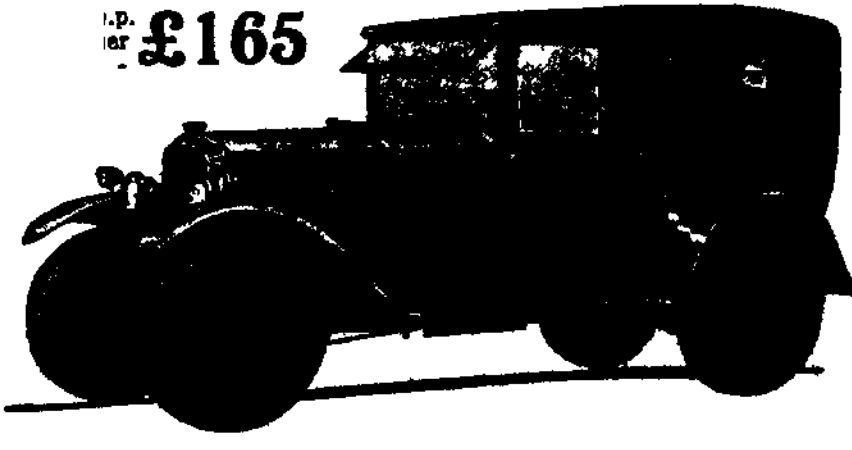

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# DAILY MAIL YEAR BOOK

FOR

# 1927

TWENTY-SEVENTH YEAR OF ISSUE

EDITED BY

DAVID WILLIAMSON

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# TO THE READER

The predominating events of the year have been the General Strike and the Mines Dispute Articles dealing with these topics have been contributed by the **Rt. Hon William Graham, M.P., LL.D., Mr. F. H. Rose, M.P.,** and other writers A careful chronicle is given of the day to day incidents of the General Strike, and illustrations add to the permanent interest of the record

**Sir Felix Pole,** one of the leaders of the railway world, writes on "The Future of British Railways"

**Women's Interests,** illustrated with typical fashions, is a new feature which, it is hoped will be appreciated by the growing number of women readers **"The Householders' Guide"** is another article which will appeal to women seeking information as to legal liabilities in a home

**Lord Decies** gives his views on Income Tax, and tables with the rates of the tax appear on other pages

**Mr. G. Ward Price** describes the present situation in Italy "France and the Falling Franc" deals with the political and financial crisis through which France has passed

**Dr. A. E. Dunstan,** the eminent authority on oil, writes on Oil's growing use, supplanting coal in some sections of commerce

**Lady Hosie,** just returned from China, reviews the perplexing situation in the Far East Affairs in the U S A are summarised, and India's history is recorded

**Mr. H. W. Wilson,** the leading expert on such subjects, is responsible as usual for the many pages devoted to Navies, Armies, and the Air Force

**Dr. C. D. Ellis** gives the record of progress in the field of Radio activity The ever popular "Wireless" and its developments are the theme of another article

**Airmanship,** which has had a notable year, is once again discussed by Mr. Harry Harper An article on **the Kinema** has been contributed by Mr W G Faulkner

**Finance** is represented in the customary comprehensive survey by the City Editor of the "Daily Mail," and by articles on Banking, Insurance, the National Balance Sheet etc Other People's Money" satisfies the curiosity of the public as to great estates An article deals with British Charities

**Sir Herbert Brewer** gives an interesting account of the year's Music Mr S R Littlewood has compiled a record of events in the theatre world

**Mr. Percy Hurd, M.P.,** writes on the progress of Canada, commercially and politically

**Sport** has an increasing appeal There are articles by experts on **Cricket, Football, Athletics, Golf,** Rugger, Badminton, Bowls, Billiards, Boxing, etc **Lawn Tennis,** with its Wimbledon jubilee, is again the subject of an article by A Wallis Myers, C B E

**Sir Charles Macara, Bart.,** contributes his views on the crisis in the Cotton Trade

Miscellaneous articles on "Changing London," "The Nation's Pensioners," "The Greatest"—a list of world records —"The Year's Topics," and many other topics will have their individual appreciators

**The Peerage,** the House of Commons and other political information will be found useful

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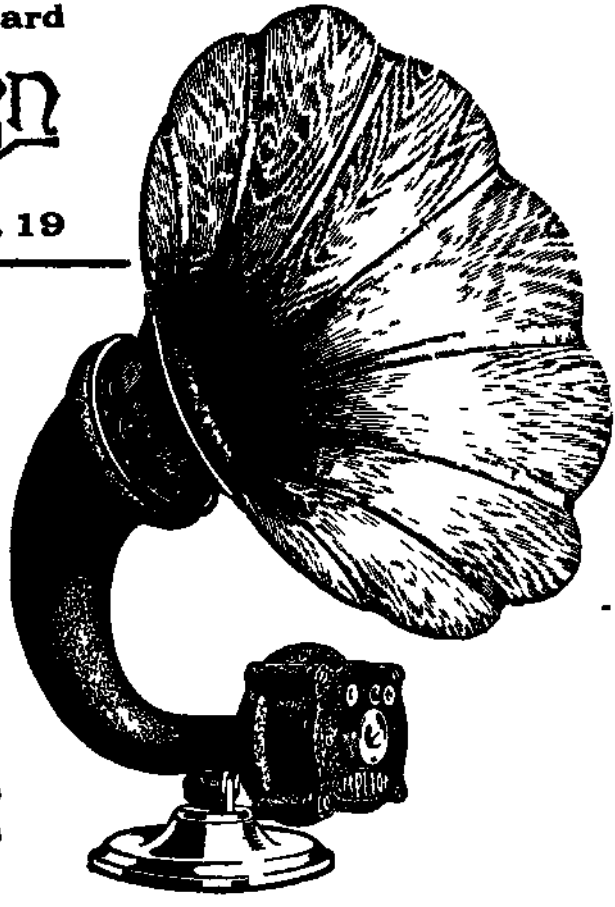

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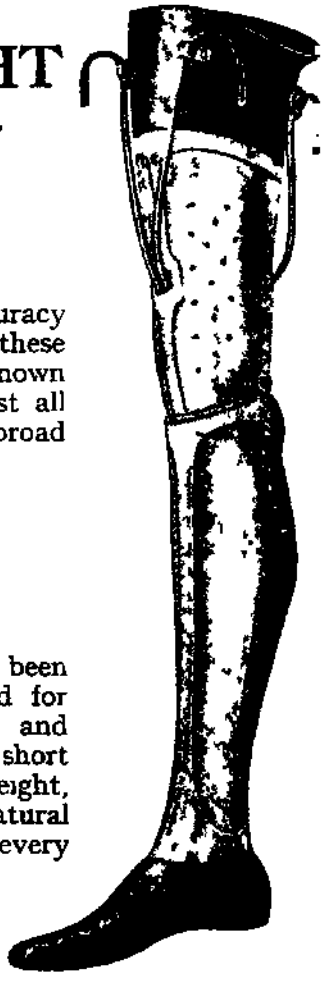

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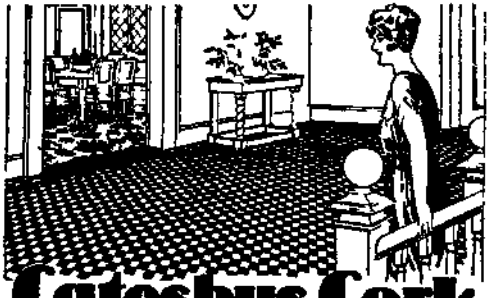

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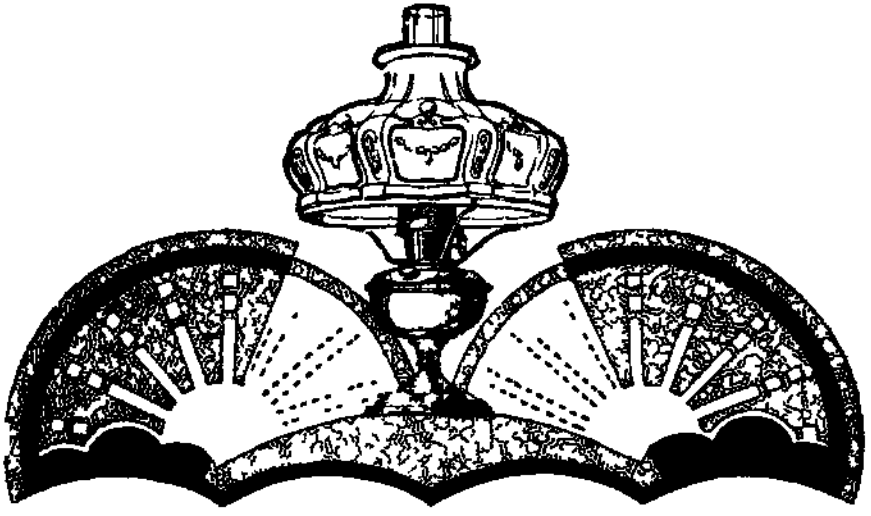

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**A. & F. PEARS LTD., LONDON**
**Soapmakers to Their Majesties the King and Queen**

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**Newspapers.**—Not exceeding 6 oz., 1d.; not exceeding 12 oz. 1½d., not exceeding 18 oz., 2d., not exceeding 24 oz 2½d; not exceeding 30 oz. 3d., not exceeding 2 lb., 3½d.

**Printed Paper Rate.**—Not exceeding 2 oz. ½d. For each additional 2 oz. or fraction of 2 oz., up to 2 lb., ½d.

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**Money Orders.**—Inland not exceeding £3, 4d.; exceeding £3, but not exceeding £10, 6d.; exceeding £10, but not exceeding £20, 8d., exceeding £20, but not exceeding £30, 10d., exceeding £30, but not exceeding £40, 1s.

**Registered Abbreviated Addresses.**—£2. Fee for receiving instructions for official re-direction, 1s. per week, 2s. 6d. a month, and £1 1s. a year.

**Bill Stamps.**—Not exceeding £10, 2d.; not exceeding £25, 3d.; not exceeding £50 6d.; £75, 9d.; £100, 1s. For every additional £100 or part of £100, 1s. extra.

**C.O.D.**—See special article.

# TELEPHONE CHARGES

**London:** Exclusive line to business premises within 2-mile radius of exchange, 40s. 0d. per quarter; auxiliary line to same premises, 35s. 0d. Exclusive line to private residence 30s. 6d. per quarter; auxiliary line, 30s.

**Provinces (Birmingham, Glasgow Liverpool Manchester):** Exclusive line to business premises within a radius of one mile and a half of exchange, 37s. 6d. per quarter; auxiliary line to same premises, 34s. 6d. Exclusive line to private residence 30s. per quarter. auxiliary line, 27s. 6d.

**Provinces (All Other Places):** Exclusive line to business premises 35s 0d. per quarter; auxiliary line to same premises 30s. 0d; exclusive line to private residence, 27s. 6d. per quarter auxiliary line, 25s 0d.

**Local Call Fee,** 1d each and **Call Office Fee** 2d., both in London and Provinces.

**Trunk Calls,** i.e., calls not covered by local fee

| Miles. | Trunk Charges. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 7 a.m. to 2 p.m 3 minutes | 2 p.m to 7 p.m. 3 minutes | 2 p.m. to 7 a.m 3 minutes |
| | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| 7½–10 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 10 –12½ | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| 12½–15 | 5 | 4 | 3 |
| 15 –20 | 7 | 5 | 4 |
| 20 –25 | 9 | 7 | 5 |
| 25 –35 | 1 0 | 9 | 6 |
| 35 –50 | 1 6 | 1 0 | 9 |
| 50 –75 | 2 0 | 1 6 | 1 0 |
| 75 –100 | 2 6 | 2 0 | 1 3 |
| 100–125 | 3 0 | 2 4 | 1 6 |
| 125–150 | 3 6 | 2 8 | 1 9 |
| 150–200 | 4 6 | 3 6 | 2 3 |
| 200–250 | 5 6 | 4 3 | 2 9 |
| 250–300 | 6 6 | 5 0 | 3 3 |
| 300–350 | 7 6 | 5 9 | 3 9 |
| 350–400 | 8 6 | 6 6 | 4 3 |
| 400–450 | 9 6 | 7 3 | 4 9 |

# WEIGHTS & MEASURES

LENGTH.

12 inches = 1 foot.
3 feet = 1 yard.
5½ yards = 1 pole.
4 poles = 1 chain.
10 chains = 1 furlong.
8 furlongs = 1 mile.

CAPACITY.

4 gills = 1 pint.
2 pints = 1 quart.
4 quarts = 1 gallon.
2 gallons = 1 peck.
4 pecks = 1 bushel.
8 bushels = 1 quarter.
36 bushels = 1 chaldron.

WEIGHT.

16 drams = 1 ounce.
16 ounces = 1 pound.
14 pounds = 1 stone
8 stone = 1 hundredweight
20 hundredweights = 1 ton.

APOTHECARIES' MEASURE

20 grains = 1 scruple.
3 scruples = 1 drachm.
8 drachms = 1 ounce (apothecaries' ounce)

60 minims = 1 fluid drachm.
8 fluid drachms = 1 fluid ounce.

LAND MEASUREMENT

4,840 square yards = 1 acre

# CALENDAR FOR 1927

| JANUARY | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S | | 2 | 9 | 16 | 23 | 30 |
| M | | 3 | 10 | 17 | 24 | 31 |
| Tu | | 4 | 11 | 18 | 25 | |
| W | | 5 | 12 | 19 | 26 | |
| Th | | 6 | 13 | 20 | 27 | |
| F | | 7 | 14 | 21 | 28 | |
| S | 1 | 8 | 15 | 22 | 29 | |

| FEBRUARY | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S | | 6 | 13 | 20 | 27 |
| M | | 7 | 14 | 21 | 28 |
| Tu | 1 | 8 | 15 | 22 | |
| W | 2 | 9 | 16 | 23 | |
| Th | 3 | 10 | 17 | 24 | |
| F | 4 | 11 | 18 | 25 | |
| S | 5 | 12 | 19 | 26 | |

| MARCH | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S | | 6 | 13 | 20 | 27 |
| M | | 7 | 14 | 21 | 28 |
| Tu | 1 | 8 | 15 | 22 | 29 |
| W | 2 | 9 | 16 | 23 | 30 |
| Th | 3 | 10 | 17 | 24 | 31 |
| F | 4 | 11 | 18 | 25 | |
| S | 5 | 12 | 19 | 26 | |

| APRIL | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S | | 3 | 10 | 17 | 24 |
| M | | 4 | 11 | 18 | 25 |
| Tu | | 5 | 12 | 19 | 26 |
| W | | 6 | 13 | 20 | 27 |
| Th | | 7 | 14 | 21 | 28 |
| F | 1 | 8 | 15 | 22 | 29 |
| S | 2 | 9 | 16 | 23 | 30 |

| MAY | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S | 1 | 8 | 15 | 22 | 29 |
| M | 2 | 9 | 16 | 23 | 30 |
| Tu | 3 | 10 | 17 | 24 | 31 |
| W | 4 | 11 | 18 | 25 | |
| Th | 5 | 12 | 19 | 26 | |
| F | 6 | 13 | 20 | 27 | |
| S | 7 | 14 | 21 | 28 | |

| JUNE | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S | | 5 | 12 | 19 | 26 |
| M | | 6 | 13 | 20 | 27 |
| Tu | | 7 | 14 | 21 | 28 |
| W | 1 | 8 | 15 | 22 | 29 |
| Th | 2 | 9 | 16 | 23 | 30 |
| F | 3 | 10 | 17 | 24 | |
| S | 4 | 11 | 18 | 25 | |

| JULY | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S | 3 | 10 | 17 | 24 | 31 |
| M | 4 | 11 | 18 | 25 | |
| Tu | 5 | 12 | 19 | 26 | |
| W | 6 | 13 | 20 | 27 | |
| Th | 7 | 14 | 21 | 28 | |
| F | 1 | 8 | 15 | 22 | 29 |
| S | 2 | 9 | 16 | 23 | 30 |

| AUGUST | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S | | 7 | 14 | 21 | 28 |
| M | 1 | 8 | 15 | 22 | 29 |
| Tu | 2 | 9 | 16 | 23 | 30 |
| W | 3 | 10 | 17 | 24 | 31 |
| Th | 4 | 11 | 18 | 25 | |
| F | 5 | 12 | 19 | 26 | |
| S | 6 | 13 | 20 | 27 | |

| SEPTEMBER | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S | | 4 | 11 | 18 | 25 |
| M | | 5 | 12 | 19 | 26 |
| Tu | | 6 | 13 | 20 | 27 |
| W | | 7 | 14 | 21 | 28 |
| Th | 1 | 8 | 15 | 22 | 29 |
| F | 2 | 9 | 16 | 23 | 30 |
| S | 3 | 10 | 17 | 24 | |

| OCTOBER | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S | 2 | 9 | 16 | 23 | 30 |
| M | 3 | 10 | 17 | 24 | 31 |
| Tu | 4 | 11 | 18 | 25 | |
| W | 5 | 12 | 19 | 26 | |
| Th | 6 | 13 | 20 | 27 | |
| F | 7 | 14 | 21 | 28 | |
| S | 1 | 8 | 15 | 22 | 29 |

| NOVEMBER | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S | | 6 | 13 | 20 | 27 |
| M | | 7 | 14 | 21 | 28 |
| Tu | 1 | 8 | 15 | 22 | 29 |
| W | 2 | 9 | 16 | 23 | 30 |
| Th | 3 | 10 | 17 | 24 | |
| F | 4 | 11 | 18 | 25 | |
| S | 5 | 12 | 19 | 26 | |

| DECEMBER | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S | | 4 | 11 | 18 | 25 |
| M | | 5 | 12 | 19 | 26 |
| Tu | | 6 | 13 | 20 | 27 |
| W | | 7 | 14 | 21 | 28 |
| Th | 1 | 8 | 15 | 22 | 29 |
| F | 2 | 9 | 16 | 23 | 30 |
| S | 3 | 10 | 17 | 24 | 31 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Ash Wednesday | March 2nd. |
| Good Friday | April 15th. |
| Easter Day | April 17th |
| Whit Sunday | June 5th. |

**BANK HOLIDAYS IN ENGLAND AND IRELAND.**

| | |
|---|---|
| St. Patrick | March 17th (*Ireland only*) |
| Good Friday | April 15th. |
| Easter Monday | April 18th. |
| Whit Monday | June 6th. |
| Monday .. | August 1st. |
| Christmas Day | December 25th. |
| Boxing Day | December 26th. |

**BANK HOLIDAYS IN SCOTLAND**

| | |
|---|---|
| New Year's Day | January 1st. |
| Good Friday | April 15th. |
| Monday | May 2nd. |
| Monday | August 1st. |
| Christmas Day | December 25th. |

**ENGLISH QUARTER DAYS.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Lady Day | March 25th. |
| Midsummer Day | June 24th. |
| Michaelmas Day | September 29th. |
| Christmas Day | December 25th. |

**SCOTCH QUARTER DAYS.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Candlemas | February 2nd. |
| Whitsun | May 15th. |
| Lammas | August 1st. |
| Martinmas | November 11th. |

**SUN RISE AND SUN SET (London)**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| January 1 | 8.6 | 4.1 |
| February 1 | 7.40 | 4.48 |
| March 1 | 6.47 | 5.39 |
| April 1 | 5.38 | 6.51 |
| May 1 | 5.34 | 8.21 |
| June 1 | 4.49 | 9.6 |
| July 1 | 4.46 | 9.21 |
| August 1 | 5.22 | 8.50 |
| September 1 | 6.11 | 7.49 |
| October 1 | 6.59 | 6.40 |
| November 1 | 6.52 | 4.55 |
| December 1 | 7.42 | 3.55 |

**NEW MOONS 1927.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | 5. | July | 28. |
| February | 2. | August | 27. |
| March | 5. | September | 25. |
| April | 2. | October | 25. |
| May | 1. | November | 24. |
| May | 30. | December | 24. |
| June | 29. | | |

**LAW SITTINGS.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Hilary | Jan. 11 to April 13. |
| Easter | April 26 to June 3. |
| Trinity | June 14 to July 30. |
| Michaelmas | Oct. 12 to Dec. 21. |

# "DAILY MAIL" YEAR BOOK

# FOR 1927

## LESSONS OF THE STRIKE YEAR

### By A PARLIAMENTARIAN

The British General Strike, the detailed history of which will be found in pages 19–25, was a strike against the Government and the country, and was, perhaps, the most formidable assault that has been delivered by extremists on the institutions of Great Britain

It was **planned by the Communists** and Socialists of the Minority Movement, who notoriously drew their funds and even their orders from Moscow But they were powerful enough to induce even the supposed moderates of the Parliamentary Socialist Party, including such Opposition leaders as Mr Mac Donald and Mr J H Thomas, to join "heartily" with them in singing "the Red Flag" It is true that after the evident failure of the General Strike those Parliamentary leaders took every opportunity of declaring that they had been against it from the first, and that with the most moderate capacity on the part of the officials of the Miners' Federation it ought never to have occurred.

The General Strike actually began, as explained in our detailed account, with the attempt of the extremists to suppress the leading article, "For King and Country," in "The Daily Mail" That article was a moderate and reasoned call to the nation to resist any General Strike This endeavour of the British extremists to silence a loyal newspaper was exactly on the lines followed by the Bolsheviks when they usurped power in Russia, and was almost certainly suggested by their agents to the people behind the British strike

The leaders of the Minority Movement made the mistake of imagining that the British people were like the Russian people. In Russia, the public submitted tamely to Bolshevik violence. In Great Britain, after a few hours of stupor at the audacity of the attack, the public realised that the general strike was **a challenge to lawful government and determined that the strike should be beaten.** The Government had made a certain amount of preparation, but the defeat of the extremists was really due to the public and, in particular, to the volunteers who came forward and filled the places of the strikers The people who had organised the general strike in the full belief that the public would be their helpless victim were staggered to discover that volunteers could run trains, handle motor cars, and unload cargoes in dock efficiently and quickly

With sad lack of humour Mr W Dobbie, the President of the National Union of Railwaymen, subsequently complained that **"the cream of the aristocracy in Oxford 'bags' and plus fours," had come forward** "in the great cause of blacklegging" That the public, if attacked, would defend itself and its lawful government had seemingly never entered his head before Mr Robert Williams, at one time notorious as a Bolshevik sympathiser and follower, subsequently turned the laugh on Mr Dobbie by pointing out that he and the other trade unionist officials who were concerned in directing the strike were "probably fed by blackleg labour" of these very volunteers

Little less important in defeating the strike than the patriotism and efficiency of the hosts of volunteers was the opinion of eminent legal authorities, such as Sir John Simon and Mr. Justice Astbury, that the persons concerned in leading the general strike were taking part in an **illegal conspiracy** and were not covered by the immunity granted to trade unions

by law They could, it appeared, be sued for damages, and they were liable to the last penny of their private property There were even reports that the Government was considering the arrest of the Trade Union Council, but any such measure if it was ever contemplated was rendered unnecessary by the hurried decision of that body to abandon the General Strike This action was taken against the protests of the miners and in the teeth of furious denunciation from the extremists, who professed that the members of the Trade Union Council were 'Judases"

When the General Strike was abandoned, owing to the continuance of the coal strike, there was **no longer work for many of the men** who had so rashly come out on strike, or perhaps had in many instances been forced out against their will by terrorism The railwaymen, before they could return to work, had to sign a declaration admitting that they were in the wrong and that they had broken their solemn agreement with the companies. and, even then, owing to the decline in traffic 45,000 were left unemployed and 200,000 with employment only on three days of the week The funds of their union had largely been dissipated, and £1,000,000 had been spent, so that to raise money the property of the union had to be mortgaged The conditions were similar in the Transport Workers Union where 80,000 dockers were still unemployed in October, 1926, and 100,000 only partially employed, and where also the large funds accumulated were spent and a heavy burden of debt incurred

If the miners leaders had shown statesmanship the coal strike might have ended when the general strike broke down But Mr A J Cook and Mr Herbert Smith were deaf to the views of the Parliamentary Socialists, and would not hear of anything but (as Mr Frank Hodges put it) paying seven men for doing six men's work They still **repeated their "slogan,"** "not a penny off the pay, not a second on the day" They violently attacked such moderates among the miners' advisers as Mr Hodges and Mr Spencer Mr. Hodges' crime was that he admitted the miners' 'slogans" could not be realised without disaster to the mining industry Mr Spencer's offence was that he said boldly, "the first condition of peace is that the men on their side should recognise economic facts"

One of the extraordinary features of the strike was that it was to a large extent **financed with money supplied by the Moscow Soviet.** The miners also dispatched to the United States what were described as "cadging expeditions, but for long the amount provided by American trade unionists was not disclosed Owing to the enormous amount of public money given in outdoor relief*, there was no real starvation"

The importation of foreign coal proceeded steadily, and in August the drift back to work began Despite the desperate efforts of Mr. Cook and terrorism by "mass pickets, **pit after pit reopened;** in October there were more than 250,000 miners at work, and coal was being raised at the rate of over 800,000 tons a week "Tearing, raging campaigns" to bring out the men who had gone back failed signally

The recklessness with which the general strike was precipitated and the gerrymandering of the coal miners' votes strengthened a public demand for **reform of the trade unions,** so as to give security to their members and protect their funds against the extremists Secret ballot before strikes, prohibition of political levies, prohibition of "peaceful picketing," and a Government audit of trade union accounts are some of the changes demanded The defeat of the general strike gave the British nation **great prestige abroad,** as was shown by the fact that, when the strike collapsed, British currency in the United States rose above par Some of that prestige was lost when the coal strike continued for months, but the fact is everywhere recognised that the Communists and Socialists received one of the severest defeats in their history.

* The total number of persons in receipt of Poor Law relief in England and Wales on May 1st was 1,222,000 By the last Saturday in June that total had increased (owing to the strike and the mines stoppage) to 2,420,000 The average number of persons ordinarily engaged in regular work who were in receipt of Poor Law relief in June, while living in their own homes, was 1,639,000, including wives and dependent children. This was an increase of 1,098,000 on the total in March.

# FRANCE AND THE FRANC

France in 1926 passed through one of the most critical years since the end of the Great War It was a year of political crises which were the reflection of the **financial difficulties** with which the country was struggling, difficulties arising chiefly out of the non settlement of inter allied debts and its consequent reper cussion upon the value of the national currency

At the same time the Government found itself compelled to **carry on two expensive and unpopular colonial wars,** that entailed sending large forces of men and a considerable quantity of material to two different theatres of operations, namely Morocco and Syria

At least one of the colonial wars, that in Morocco, was brought to a satisfactory ending but it by no means relieved the crisis caused by the spectacular **depreciation in the value of the franc,** which reduced to a state of penury many middle aged people who had invested all their savings in state securities in the hope of passing the closing days of their lives in peace and tranquillity With the exception of this unfortunate class of citizens, the country as a whole enjoyed economic prosperity The figures of **unemployed drawing the "dole"** at one time fell to less than 2,000 for a country with a population nearly as large as that of the British Isles The depreciation in the franc acted as a stimulus to exports, although manufac turers found themselves faced with considerable difficulties in the matter of the importation of raw materials which led to a considerable export of capital and to the retention abroad of all available credits in order to pay for urgent purchases

These conditions naturally tended to increase the Government's financial difficulties and were the underlying causes of the repeated Ministerial crises with which the country was faced until the advent of M Raymond Poincaré in the month of July

The year opened under apparently auspicious circumstances, for the Pact of Locarno seemed to have infused a new and more felicitous spirit into Europe, but no sooner did the Parliamentary session open, on January 12, than the political strife that was to lead to such confusion and lack of public confidence as to bring the country to the brink of ruin, broke out in the Chamber of Deputies The Treasury position was such that M Paul Doumer, M Briand's Finance Minister, in demanding that the Chamber should lose not an instant in dealing with the financial problem, felt constrained to utter a note of warning "The credit of the State," he said, "is to day severely shaken France s finances are going adrift"

**FRANCE'S PREMIERS IN 1926.**
**M Briand (thrice)**
**M Herriot**
**M Poincaré**

**The warning fell upon deaf ears.** The Chamber spent nearly two months examining the Government's financial projects and it was not until February 16 that they were adopted They had been so modified, however, that whereas the Government demanded 4,200 millions of francs to make good the Budget deficit the Chamber granted only 1,000 millions of francs

This was the starting point of the country's financial and political troubles during the critical months that were to follow The Senate in three days passed the whole of the provisions of the Finance Bill and also voted a tax on payments which the Government considered essen tial to fill the State s coffers (. This entailed a severe struggle between the Government and a Chamber resolved in the majority not to vote any further taxation, and when the financial proposals came once again before the Chamber the lower house proceeded to reject practically all the new taxes proposed—coffee tax, sugar tax, alcohol tax, etc A few days later M Briand's Government was overthrown, when the Chamber refused to adopt the tax on payments

Three days afterwards, **M. Briand had reconstituted his Cabinet** in order to be able to attend the League of Nations' conference at Geneva, where the im portant question was being discussed of Germany's application for admission to the League. M Briand's new Minister

of Finance was M Raoul Peret, former President (Speaker) of the Chamber of Deputies M Peret at once found himself faced with the same difficulties as his predecessor, M Paul Doumer, namely, the hostility of the Radicals and Socialists and the resistance of the assembly as a whole to new taxation of no matter what nature **In seven months the country had had no fewer than seven Finance Ministers.** The exchange crisis was becoming acute, and the franc was falling with alarming rapidity, causing great anxiety throughout the country

Another month of discussion saw the Budget voted towards the end of April, but even that result failed to restore confidence and the franc continued to fall Since M Caillaux's double failure in London and in Washington in 1925 to settle **the question of France's war debts** to Great Britain and the United States, nothing had been done in this matter until, on April 26, M Peret was in a position to inform the Finance Commission of the Chamber that a provisional agreement had been signed with Great Britain by which, without prejudicing whatever settlement should be reached later, France agreed to make a payment of £4,000,000 sterling before March 31, 1927 Four days later, it was learned that M Henry Bérenger, French Ambassador in Washington, had concluded an agreement for the settlement of France's debts to the United States by the terms of which the debt was to be redeemed in a period of 62 years by progressive annuities, the total of the payments being fixed at the sum of $6,847,000,000 The agreement had received the approval of President Coolidge, but, as it contained no safe guarding clause such as that subsequently agreed to by Great Britain, whereby France should be released from her pledge if Germany defaulted in her payments under the Dawes plan, it met with severe criticism in Parliament and in the Press

**The fall in the value of the franc continued,** and it was not even checked by the virtual end of the Moroccan war. A general offensive of the French troops in three days' time brought about the surrender of Abdel Krim, the Riff leader, who a year previously had almost succeeded in reaching the gates of Fez and raising the standard of revolt throughout the Shereefian Empire. His capitulation brought the pacification of Morocco reasonably near.

Satisfaction at Abdel Krim's surrender was soon forgotten, however, under the stress of the exchange problem Urgent appeals to the country to contribute voluntarily funds to save the franc were made by a representative committee headed by Marshal Joffre, but public confidence by this time had become so badly shaken that they met with a very poor response

**THE FRANC IN 1926.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 136 to £1 : | | Feb. | 19 |
| 140 | ,, | March | 26 |
| 147 | ,, | April | 20 |
| 177 | ,, | May | 19 |
| 189 | ,, | July | 8 |
| 209 | ,, | July | 15 |
| 232 | ,, | July | 19 |
| 245 | ,, | July | 21 |
| 162 | ,, | Aug. | 6 |
| 170 | ,, | Oct. | 6 |

The growing seriousness of the political and economic situation led to a **new Ministerial crisis** in June, provoked by the resignation of M Raoul Peret M Briand strove to reform his Cabinet with M Poincare at the Finance Ministry, but, failing to do so, he called upon M Caillaux M Caillaux's first act was to change the Governor of the Bank of France, M Robineau, who was superseded by M Moreau, director of the Bank of Algeria On July 12 M Caillaux paid a new visit to London to discuss with Mr Churchill the repayment of the French war debt, and obtained the British Government's consent to a safe guarding clause by which the continuance of payments by France would be subordinated to Germany keeping up her payments under the Dawes plan

When he returned to Paris and faced the Chamber, M Caillaux insisted that, if he were to be able to carry out his plans to save the franc, he must be given plenary powers for a period of at least ten weeks. This demand led to the downfall of the Briand-Caillaux Cabinet, which was precipitated by the dramatic action of M Herriot, who left the Speaker's chair to join in the debate from his seat as a deputy, and denounced M. Caillaux's

request as contrary to the spirit of the Constitution.

M. Caillaux had found the franc quoted at 173 to the £ sterling; he left it at 206 francs 75 on the eve of his fall.

The President of the Republic called upon M. Herriot, on July 20, to form the new Cabinet, but **M. Herriot's acceptance was the signal for a financial panic.** The franc fell to the record low level of 243 to the £ sterling. There was a run on the banks by depositors seeking to withdraw their money, and the shops were besieged by purchasers seeking to convert paper francs into commodities of every description M Herriot's Ministry lasted barely 24 hours It was overthrown as soon as it presented itself before the Chamber at a dramatic sitting during which the Chamber was surrounded by a crowd of close upon 10,000 demonstrators, who consented to disperse only when the news reached them that M Herriot had resigned

The same evening the President of the Republic called upon **M. Poincaré** to form the new Cabinet, whilst the Chamber without a moment's delay passed a bill authorising the Government to retrocede the Morgan funds to the Bank of France, thus avoiding the danger of the banks being compelled to suspend payment. M Poincaré's acceptance of office, on July 23, not only as Premier but also as Finance Minister, had the effect of stopping the panic immediately and restoring confidence, with the result that the franc began to soar as rapidly as it had fallen a few days before. M. Poincaré's first act was to impose heavy new taxation, which the Chamber, now docile and disciplined, voted by a large majority. Then M. Poincaré obtained **the convocation at Versailles of the National Assembly** for the purpose of adding an extra clause to the Constitution, making autonomous the sinking fund to redeem the Treasury situation and stabilise the franc. Only twice before in the history of the Third Republic had the National Assembly been called together for any other purpose than the election of the President of the Republic After a single day's sitting, marked by violent Communist and Socialist obstruction, the National Assembly adopted the addition to the constitution demanded by M Poincaré, and Parliament rose for the autumn vacation.

C. J M.

# THE YEAR'S TOPICS

The Duchess of York's baby, Princess Elizabeth
The General Strike (proclaimed on May 3, midnight)
Attacks on "refined" English. B B C 's rules of pronunciation
J. S Sargent's 600 pictures exhibited at Royal Academy
Prince Carol of Roumania's abdication
Sir Alfred Mond's secession from Liberalism
Rescue of crew of Antinoe by American s.s. President Roosevelt
Lawn-tennis rivalry between Mlle. Lenglen and Miss Helen Wills
Continued bad trade Mr A J Cook's slogan in Mines controversy "Not a cent off the pay; not a second on the day"
Queen Victoria's "Letters" and their revelations of Court history
Broadcasting Committee's recommendations of State control
Frequent fires at famous country mansions
Vogue of "Little" theatres and Tchekov's plays.
Anita Loos's novel "Gentlemen prefer Blondes"
Rudolph Valentino's death.
The Charleston dance.
Popularity of "Rose Marie" and "Lady be Good"
"Bobby" Jones' wonderful golf in England and U S.A
Rage for bois de rose Knee length skirts. Felt hat fashions Snake skin hose
Young motorists' berets; and dimpled evening shirts
One of the popular songs of 1926 was "Valencia" which exceeded the sale of "I miss my Swiss"
"Daily Mail" Secret of High Wages Mission to U S A.
Puccini's last opera, "Turandot"
The Budget's tax on betting
Dame Nellie Melba's farewell in June
The visit of the Australian cricketers
Wimbledon Championships Jubilee
Sir Alan Cobham's remarkable flights.
Suzanne Lenglen's change to Professionalism
Miss Ederle's Channel Swim, and other Channel successes
Rush for cheaper motor-cars; bad driving and road perils
Fall of French franc and Italian lira
Mussolini's escapes from assassination
Lord Oxford and Asquith's resignation of Liberal leadership.

# WOMEN'S INTERESTS

## By OLIVE DENT

In fashions the year 1926 saw the passing of the short lived flare and the long popular bateau neck to dresses Skirts, short at the opening of the year, were shorter still at its close As the flare passed and the slim silhouette returned, pleats were essential They were also ubiquitous, even on underclothing—boxpleats, inverted pleats, crystal pleats, and pleats arranged in elaborate patterns **The jumper effect was so triumphant that it was extended from sports suits to afternoon and evening frocks,** 'sports evening dresses' often consisting of a pleated lamé skirt and a plain lame bodice elaborately embroidered in jewelled beads and paste There were revivals of the bolero, fringed trimmings, and the tailor made, the latter with its short jacket fastened almost on the left hip with three or four closely set buttons

Materials included much of the super fine malles of serge varieties of wool and silk crêpe a great deal of heavy quality crêpe de Chine georgette for Ascot and garden party frocks, and lame, metal tissue, metal laces, and georgette for evening wear The autumn of the year brought popularity for velvet both for day suits and dance frocks, the latter being possible because the velvet used had a georgette back and was consequently light in weight and lissom Taffeta, that centuries old fabric, returned again to favour in quilted coats for out of doors and for "picture" evening gowns In the latter its success was more of the popular kind

**In colours bois de rose retained its remarkable success** and, incidentally, its French name because, as one big dealer said, 'Women like its sound.' Of the new greens, eucalyptus and 'grotto" green had a special vogue

**Polka dots** were a novelty in patterns, and on the flutterv georgette gowns for races and garden parties the designs were less frequently the roses of the previous year and more often leaf and other elements of decoration

Reptile skins continued to be used for many shoes of the best kind, and the shoemakers stretched over their lasts in addition to python, lizard, cobra and crocodile, sea leopard, ostrich, zebra dolphin, walrus, Siberian pony, and even calf skin—the latter unclipped, with the dun and white colouring left in its natural tints It was for boudoir and bedroom slippers that the calf skin was used

Though the milliners again tried hard to popularise wide brimmed shapes, it was proved that big hats are chiefly a matter of radiant sunshine Even in the hottest weather however, **many women preferred small hats, accompanied by oiled silk Japanese sunshades or glare spectacles** Deep peaked eyeshades were occasionally worn with bathing costume and when driving cars, as well as when playing lawn tennis Umbrellas were still of the short, stumpy variety Mackintoshes were of the brightest tints, in silk and crêpe de Chine In the early part of the year there was an epidemic of Russian boots—which the smartest women studiously avoided

**The pretty shingle gained advocates as did the ugly Eton crop.** Facial make up became more indispensable, which meant good business for the beauty parlours, the treatments at which seem always to grow in variety and cost For a three-months course, consisting of one treatment a week at one beauty parlour in Paris, 9,000 francs (or over £52 at the then rate of exchange) was quoted for the twelve

An outstanding fashion of the year in evening wear was for **bracelets of diamonds and gems** set in platinum—or their understudy, paste in silver—varying from ¼ to 2½ inches wide Series of these from wrist to elbow would be worn, and usually they appeared on one arm only—the other being reserved for the jewelled watch and a twisted string of pearls.

**New models in furniture** were remarkable for their straight firm lines, simplicity and austerity of form, and absence of barley sugar twist, elaborate carving, handles moulding and fussy ornamentation In design they followed the lines of the new architecture of Regent Street and Bush House

Polka dots were a feature of the 1926 summer materials

Long rever of fur and monster cuffs for winter trimmings.

The universal silhouette and popular (not modish) Russian boots

A typical embroidered lamé evening gown and Eton crop

The geometrical element crept into window dressing, and by the latter part of the year, embraced such schemes of display as a huge cylinder cut vertically, each half cylinder being of composition painted in silver The curved surface of the cylinder would be broken up to include several triangular spaces lined with bright blue In each space would rest a shoe, slipper, boudoir mule, bottle of perfume, and so on—an arresting method of display Another feature of shop window dressing was the use of papier mache mannequin figures in place of the more usual waxen ladies The figures were painted with silver, gilt, black, grey, or orange paint

The year 1926 brought new laurels to women **The Channel for the first time was defeated by a feminine swimmer, Miss Gertrude Ederle,** a 19 year old American who swam the distance in 14 hours 39 minutes, beating the men swimmers' record up to that time, August 6 1926 At the end of the month, another American swimmer, Mrs Corson, the mother of two young children, swam the Channel in 15 hours 28 minutes

Thirty three world records were broken on the Monza motor race track near Milan by an English girl in the early twenties, **Miss Violet Cordery.** She took turn and turn about with five men drivers in driving a car for 11½ consecutive days and nights, covering over 15,000 miles, she taking two three hour sessions of driving to one three hour session of each of the men In July she beat five world's records on the Montlhery track near Paris

The year 1926 saw the **first woman aviator to qualify for a licence to carry passengers.** Mrs Elliot Lynn vice president of the Women's Amateur Athletic Association obtained her licence in June, and later struck a novel note in entertaining by having an 'At Home" to witness aerial flights, and herself taking up in an aeroplane some of her guests At the French Air Association's competition at Orly in August she had successes, being the only feminine competitor

**A team of English women athletes at the Women's Olympic Games at Gothenburg gained 50 points, the next nation's score being 27** In September Miss Muriel Gunn at the London Olympiad beat the world's long jump record for women by clearing 18 foot 3¾ inches

There were women competitors at Bisley, and one of them, Miss Blanche Badcock, just missed the honour of being included in the "King's Hundred" by a single point. Women's interest in dogs was shown most pronouncedly at the Kennel Club's Exhibition in September at the Crystal Palace, when the number of women exhibiting their canine pets exceeded the number of men who showed. The tendency for the bigger type of dog, such as Alsatians, rather than the lapdog variety, was also very marked

More successes in science, medicine and the bar were chronicled Women played a goodly part at the meeting of the British Association at Oxford, August 4, to 11, when the Prince of Wales presided. **Women's research work** concerns itself with a great variety of topics, including such subjects as the physiology of apples, milk, thermal endurance of glass, and pollen development Housewives, as well as women engineers, are responsible for many patents which, varying from a safety round about for children to a new curtain hook, are yet chiefly to do with domestic apparatus

**The increase of interest in infant welfare work** continued, and the latest figures available at the time of writing show that in the first quarter of the century the infant death rate fell from 154 per 1,000 in 1900 to 75 per 1,000 It is, as one expert puts it, "now twice as safe to be a baby"

**Women playwrights** were well represented in the London theatres, a play to attract a very speedy and pronounced success being a man's dramatisation of a woman's novel—"The Constant Nymph" by Miss Margaret Kennedy Two women M P s, Miss Susan Lawrence and Miss Margaret Bondfield, wiped out their previous defeat of 1924 by being re elected in 1926, thus bringing up the number of women members to six The 'Buy British Goods" movement rightly continued to gain ground among housewives, and women of all ranks and type came forward readily and enthusiastically to do emergency work during the time of the General Strike

# THIRD IN SUCCESSION TO THE THRONE

T R H the Duke and Duchess of York, with their infant daughter, born at 17, Bruton Street, W., on April 21, 1926. At the present time the little Princess is 3rd in succession to the Throne She was christened with the names of Elizabeth Alexandra Mary.

The Duke of York, second son of King George V, was born on Dec 14, 1895 He married on April 26, 1923, Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, daughter of the Earl of Strathmore.

# THE HOUSEHOLDER'S GUIDE

## LEGAL OBLIGATIONS THAT ARE VITAL

Of recent years it has become increasingly necessary for the average householder to be familiar with the legal obligations which are imposed upon him. There is a tendency for these obligations to increase. The Rent Act and various Insurance Acts are outstanding examples of the creation of new obligations. The Rent Act, of course, was originally a War measure, but we know only too well that like many other War measures it is still with us, and not a day passes without it being necessary for many private individuals to consider the requirements of these Acts of Parliament. In a brief article an outline of the subject only can be given. None are dealt with exhaustively, but it is hoped that this feature contains sufficient information to put an enquirer on the track of what he must know if he is to avoid the difficulties attendant upon a want of this knowledge.

### LANDLORD AND TENANT

Both owners of property and prospective tenants are now free to enter into contracts of tenancy, the terms of which must be complied with once they are accepted, except as regards properties which come within the following limits:

(a) In London where either the annual amount of the standard rent or the rateable value does not exceed £105.

(b) In Scotland £90.

(c) Elsewhere £78.

Of these the following classes of property have been decontrolled:—

Dwelling houses erected after the 2nd April 1919.

Dwelling houses which since that date have been reconstructed into two or more separate flats.

Where the dwelling house has since the 31st July, 1923, been in the possession of the landlord, unless such possession was obtained under an Order for non payment of rent.

A dwelling house may be either a whole house or any portion of a house separately let. Houses coming within the above limits are subject to the provisions of the various Rent Acts, the chief of which is that a basic or standard rent is fixed for those houses to which only the increases permitted by the Acts may be added. These increases are in the aggregate 40 per cent of the net rent plus certain increases in rates. Unfortunately the imposition of these increases is surrounded by many technical requirements as to the form and period of the notice by which such increases are made. For these requirements and the definition of standard and net rents etc. reference must be made to the Rent Acts.

Another material provision of the Rent Acts is that provided he keeps the terms of his tenancy, the tenant cannot be evicted except by an Order of the Court.

### WHEN POSSESSION IS GRANTED

Some of the reasons for which possession may be granted are:

(a) That the rent is in arrear or that other obligations of the tenancy have been broken.

(b) The tenant is guilty of conduct which is a nuisance or annoyance to adjoining occupiers.

(c) The tenant has given notice to quit upon which the landlord has acted.

(d) The landlord requires the house for himself or for a son or daughter over 18 provided alternative accommodation is available for the tenant.

(e) The house is required by a former tenant who gave up occupation in consequence of his military service.

Alternative accommodation for the tenant is not necessary where the landlord became the landlord before the 30th June 1922.

Outside the Rent Acts parties should be careful to see that the terms of their tenancy are clearly defined. There should be no doubt as to who is liable for repairs and it should be understood what period of notice is necessary to determine the tenancy.

### PAYMENT OF RENT

With regard to payment of the rent it is a general rule that a debtor must find his creditor and pay him. A landlord is under no obligation to demand payment.

### DOMESTIC SERVANTS

By well established custom contracts of service may be determined at any time by either party giving a month's notice. The employer may give a month's wages in lieu of notice but a servant has not this privilege. It is generally held that the first month of service is a trial month and that the engagement may be determined at the end of the month without notice. This custom however has not received judicial sanction.

## NATIONAL HEALTH AND PENSIONS INSURANCE.

All persons between the ages of 16 and 70 who are employed under a contract of service must contribute to this insurance with certain exceptions e.g. persons engaged otherwise than in manual labour at a remuneration exceeding £250 a year.

Contributions are payable by affixing the appropriate stamps to a card which is obtained from the insured's Approved Society. There is freedom to select this society, and as an alternative the insured person may pay the contributions into the Post Office and thus become a deposit contributor. In any case it is the duty of the employer to see that cards are properly stamped, and if one is not forthcoming he should obtain an emergency card at the Post Office. The benefits provided under these insurances, which are now administered, are

### WEEKLY SICKNESS BENEFIT

Where over 26 but under 104 contributions have been paid: man 9/-, woman, 7/6. 104 contributions and over: man 15/-, woman 12/-.

### MATERNITY BENEFIT

If husband only insured £2. If both husband and wife insured £4. If wife only insured £4.

### MEDICAL BENEFIT

Medical treatment and attendance by a general medical practitioner selected by the insured person.

There are other additional benefits such as optical and dental treatment and the provision of surgical appliances which are provided by certain approved societies.

### WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' PENSIONS

Ten shillings per week pension and an allowance of 5/- a week for the first child and 3/- a week for each other child under 14 where the insured man dies after Jan. 4, 1926, and in respect of whom at least 104 contributions have been paid.

**Orphans' Pensions.**—7/6 per week for each child under 14.

### OLD AGE PENSIONS

Certain classes of insured persons and their wives become entitled to an Old Age Pension of 10/- per week at age 65 irrespective of their means. These pensions are not payable before Jan. 2, 1928, and the chief qualifications are that the person must have been continuously insured for five years immediately prior to that date and must have paid at least 104 contributions.

Insured persons who attain the age of 70 before Jan. 2, 1928, will receive a pension of 10/- per week provided they have been continuously insured since April 29, 1925. This class of pension commences on July 2, 1926.

The normal weekly rates of contributions are as follows:

## OLD AGE PENSIONS ACTS, 1908-1924

All persons of the age of 70 or over are entitled to an Old Age Pension at the under mentioned rates provided (unless they qualify under the National Health and Pensions scheme) their annual income is within the following limits.

Where income does not exceed—

| £ | s | d | | s | d | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 26 | 5 | 0 | per annum | 10 | 0 | per week |
| 31 | 10 | 0 | " | 8 | 0 | " |
| 36 | 15 | 0 | " | 6 | 0 | " |
| 42 | 0 | 0 | " | 4 | 0 | " |
| 47 | 5 | 0 | " | 2 | 0 | " |
| 49 | 17 | 6 | " | 1 | 0 | " |

The yearly income of an applicant for pension under these rates is calculated upon a statutory basis irrespective of the actual amount of income received. Such yearly income must be taken to be 1/20th of the capital value of the applicant's property so far as such value exceeds £25 but does not exceed £400. Above £400 the yearly value must be taken to be 1/10th of the capital value. No account is taken of the first £39 of annual income derived from sources other than earnings. Forms of application can be obtained at the post office.

### UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

From the age of 16 upwards all employed persons (with a few exceptions) must contribute. The chief exceptions are domestic servants, persons employed in agriculture and persons engaged otherwise than in manual labour at a remuneration exceeding £250 a year. The weekly rates of contribution payable by means of stamped cards are

| | Employer d | Employee d | Total s d |
|---|---|---|---|
| Men | 8 | 7 | 1 3 |
| Women | 7 | 6 | 1 1 |
| Boys } Under | 4 | | 7 |
| Girls } age 1 | 3 | | 6 |

Contributions cease in the case of a person obtaining an Old Age Pension but none are payable during any week when no service is rendered and no remuneration received.

Weekly rates of benefit:

| | |
|---|---|
| Men | 18 |
| Boys of 16 and under 18 | 7 |
| Women | 15 |
| Girls of 16 and under 18 | 6 0 |

Standard benefit is payable in the proportion of six days (one week's) benefit for every six weeks' contributions paid and may be built up to a maximum of 26 weeks in any year. In certain circumstances further benefit known as extended benefit is payable at the same rate to persons who have exhausted their right to standard benefit.

In addition dependents' benefit is payable at the following rates:

For an adult [illegible]
For a child [illegible]

| | Health | | | Pensions | | | Total | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Employer | Employee | Total | Employer | Employee | Total | Employer | Employee | Total |
| | d | d | d | d | d | d | d | d | d |
| Man | 4½ | 4½ | 9 | 4½ | 4½ | 9 | 9 | 9 | 1 6 |
| Woman | 4½ | 4 | 8½ | 2½ | 3 | 4½ | 7 | 6 | 1 1 |

## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Under the Workmen's Compensation Acts employers are liable to pay compensation in respect of death or disablement of any employee due to an accident which arises out of and in the course of the employment.

This applies to practically all persons who work under a contract of service, the chief exception being non-manual workers whose remuneration exceeds £350 per annum. The scale of compensation is as follows:

### FATAL ACCIDENTS

**Where the workman leaves a widow.**—A sum equal to the workman's earnings during the three years immediately preceding the accident not less than £200 or more than £300.

**Where the workman leaves a widow and one or more children under 15.**—The above amounts may be increased up to a maximum of £600.

**Where a workman leaves no dependents.**—Reasonable medical expenses and funeral expenses.

### NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS

One-half of the average weekly earnings for the previous 12 months up to a maximum of 50s.

## LICENCES

**Obtainable from Post Office:**

| | £ | s | d |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wireless | | 10 | 0 |
| Gun | | 10 | 0 |
| (Before a gun licence is issued the applicant must obtain a firearms certificate from the local police.) | | | |
| Armorial bearings | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Ditto if used on a carriage | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Dog | | 7 | 6 |
| Male servant | | 15 | 0 |

**Obtainable from local County Council:**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Motor drivers | | 5 | 0 |
| Motor cycles not exceeding 6 h.p. or electrically propelled | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Exceeding 6 h.p. for each unit of h.p. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Motor bicycles not exceeding 200 lbs. unladen | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Exceeding 200 lbs. and not exceeding 3 cwt. unladen | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| With side car an additional | 1 | 0 | 0 |

## STAMP DUTIES

Of the numerous stamp duties a purchaser of a house should remember that by Deed of Transfer must be stamped at the rate of £1 per cent. of the amount of the purchase money. Half this rate is payable where the purchase money is £500 or less.

## PASSPORTS

These are obtainable from the Passport Office, No. 1 Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Dartmouth Street, S.W.1, or 36 Dale Street, Liverpool on application signed by a solicitor, barrister, doctor, clergyman or justice of the peace. Fee 7s. 6d.

## VACCINATION

Unless certified unfit, all children must be vaccinated within six months of their birth. Any parent or guardian who neglects this duty is liable to a penalty not exceeding 20/-. This penalty may be avoided if, within four months from the date of the birth, the parent makes a Statutory Declaration that he conscientiously believes that vaccination would be prejudicial to his child's health. This Declaration must be sent to the vaccination officer of the district within seven days of its being made.

**Registration of births** must be notified to the registrar of the district within 42 days.

**Registration of deaths** must be notified personally within 5 days, or written notice may be given within 14 days.

## MARRIAGE

**By banns** published on three Sundays preceding the date of the marriage. The parties must be resident in the parish 15 days, and if they reside in different parishes, the banns must be published in each. The marriage may take place in either parish. **By special licence** applied for at the Faculty Office, Doctors' Commons, London. The cost is about £30. This enables the marriage to be celebrated at any time or place. **By ordinary licence** (fees between £2 and £3) apply Bishop of London's Registry, Doctors' Commons. **At Registry Office**, by certificate (fees about £2). For a certificate the parties must have resided seven days in the district and must give 7 days' notice. For a licence one of the parties must have resided 15 days in the district, 24 hours' notice.

## WILLS

Although the law of intestacy has now been settled upon a more equitable basis, all persons who have property to dispose of should make a Will. No special form is needed. All that is necessary is a clear statement as to the testator's intentions. A Will must be dated and signed by the testator in the presence of two witnesses, all three persons being present at the same time. The witnesses must sign their names and addresses and occupation. If there is any difficulty in expressing the testator's intentions or complicated trusts are proposed, the Will should be drawn up by a solicitor.

## VOTES

**Parliamentary.**—A man may be registered as an elector if he is of age and has either a residence or business qualification. A woman may be so registered if she is 30 years of age and is either entitled to be registered as a local government elector in the constituency in respect of premises occupied by her or is the wife of a man entitled to be so registered.

**Local Government.**—A business or residence qualification until 21 a man to be registered if he is of age. Such qualification also entitles a woman to be registered if she is of age, or she may qualify at age 30 if she is the wife of a man entitled to be so registered.

Only persons whose names appear upon the voters' register may vote, and no one may use more than two votes at a General Election. See that your name is on the local register.

# CHANGING CHINA

## HER TROUBLES EXPLAINED

### By LADY HOSIE (Author of 'Two Gentlemen of China.")

To the outside eye it might seem as if China, year by year, were going from bad to worse The newspaper reports of bribery and inhumanity, and wars in which no sort of principles of justice or righteousness are at stake, are all too true Yet equally true, and perhaps not sufficiently emphasised, is **China's continual progress.** Anyone who visits the country after an absence of years cannot but see the attempt and desire for improved conditions and a better standard of living There are new ideas of hygiene, however inadequate amongst the populace Better roads are in existence in many localities Waterworks, fire engines and electric light plants may function inefficiently but they were totally absent in the past And on every waterway may be found steamboats of some sort, where feasible, however ill tended their engines We are, in short, confronted by the spectacle of a nation with a vast body of peasantry, populous as the sands of ocean child like in many of its qualities, yet magnificent in endurance and industry, in cheerfulness and good craftsmanship, striving to grow up into full manhood

#### THE WARRING LEADERS

On the surface little is apparent but disruption It would seem as if China had partitioned herself There is no government worthy of the name A little while ago, Feng Yu Hsiang was in power in Peking, the nominal capital Now Wu Pei Fu of Honan and Chang Tso Lin of Manchuria are in joint possession, having sworn a doubtful brotherhood after years of rivalry, with the balance of power on the side of Chang But neither of these dare issue orders to Marshal Sun Chuan Fang, who started as an adherent of Wu, and who, at Nanking, is administering the Five Provinces at the mouth of the great Yangtsze River, round about Shanghai So far he is administering them well Canton periodically despatches an army to fight "the unprogressive North," happily with not much success

The spectacle of Canton's internal troubles its intolerance, hymns of hate, strikes, boycotts and bribery, cause the rest of China to pray to be delivered at least from Cantonese domination It has imposed a form of Bolshevism on its own unwilling people which has been a warning in its unhappy consequences The greatest and fairest Chinese province, Szechwan, in the extreme west, is split up by scores of marauding armies under self appointed commanders Feng Yu Hsiang, with his First Kuominchun, or "People's Army," the only force in China which approximates to western ideas of an army occupies insecurely the north west, and Yunnan, behind her mountains in the south west, is practically cut off from China proper as far as administration goes Disruption, indeed!

#### TAXES AND BANDITS

Nearly all these provinces have been enduring for years the trials of military rule, with what that means of oppression and cruelty in China—though even the soldiers, people say, behave better than they did fifty years ago **But the nation is taxed to the breaking-point for the upkeep of these hated armies.** Their leaders are more concerned with their own immediate selfish profits than with China's future stability

There are districts where the small holders have had their land tax forced from them ten years in advance, that is, legally, they should pay no more tax till 1936! Unfortunately, the money reaches the actual soldier in small and irregular quantities, the higher officials having laid toll on it on the way The unpaid soldier finally takes to looting, and becomes a bandit, till some usurper buys him back into yet another army The sufferings inflicted on the innocent peasantry in Shantung and Chihli in the north this year were only equalled by the appalling barbarities with which the

Cantonese and the Yunnanese in the south slew each other two or three years ago.

### BOLSHEVISM

It is not surprising that during 1925 the **Chinese people hovered on the verge of Bolshevism.** They questioned if they could be worse off under it than as they were; particularly in Canton, the home of new ideas and quick intelligences, where, moreover, the struggle for a livelihood is very harsh. Poverty and riches form a great contrast in China. Beggar-women line the streets outside Shanghai: while inside its safe concessions are Chinese so rich that an appreciable number are multi-millionaires. It is a mistake to say that China is bankrupt, whatever the condition of her government and however desperate its finances. Were these latter justly administered, she would have no difficulty in obtaining foreign loans, and could herself subscribe towards the railways and the river conservancy, which are amongst her most immediate needs. But there have been forty different Cabinets sitting in Peking during the last fourteen years, and each at the mercy of the militarist in possession of the capital at the moment. Naturally, every astute man sends his savings to the foreign concessions where they will not be confiscated by force of arms. It is said that the very pickets at Canton, whose strike is aimed at what they call the "imperialism of Hong Kong, place cynically their huge takings with foreign banks in that same Hong Kong.

### THE FOREIGN POWERS

The foreign community, especially the British, who have lately borne the brunt of anti-foreign propaganda, have had many difficulties to face. The railways, built with foreign capital, have been commandeered and destroyed by warring factions. For months communication between provinces has been precarious. At one time Peking was cut off, despite the Treaties which, since the Siege of the Legations in 1900, provided for a free passage to the sea along the railway. Dividends have vanished, and trade suffered. In many cases the only means to obtain transport for goods has been to pay the bribes demanded by the soldiery for trucks. Chinese merchants have held an honoured name in the past for keeping their bargains. To-day, not a few wealthy but unscrupulous among them, taking advantage of the fact that their government is impotent to enforce the just and undisputed demands of foreign firms for the payment of goods bought, having received the goods, evade payment. This has meant not only that many foreign firms have found themselves in straitened conditions, but that China's foreign credit has been even more weakened.

It is small wonder that much criticism has been expended on the policy of patience pursued by the Greater Powers. Yet, though China is disunited in herself, there is no doubt that she is one race at heart. Armed intervention in, say, Peking, though it brought peace to a suffering people, would be the cause of bitter hostility in Shanghai and the south, and vice versa. More, it would be exceedingly hard for the Chinese to believe that those who took up arms were doing so from purely altruistic motives, and for China's sake rather than their own. One policy the foreign egations, led by Great Britain, have steadily held to, through the consortium of bankers. No bank accredited by them makes loans for military purposes to any of the war-lords. If Chang Tso Lin receives money or munitions from Japan, and Canton from Russia, the loans are secret and unofficial.

### THE CONCESSIONS

With a total lack of a responsible government with whom to deal, it is hard to see what active policy the Powers could take without misgivings. It is distressing to watch a great nation like the Chinese groaning under so many unnecessary evils. If foreigners suffer, Chinese suffer a great deal more. The hope of the country lies in the realisation of their condition, and a growing discontent in its acquiescence by a substantial body of its better citizens. Too often this body is dumb, and the foreigner blames them for pusillanimity. But intimidation is a very strong argument, not unknown in our strikes in the West. The magistrate in China who gave a verdict against a powerful politician would lose his post, and probably his life.

Newspaper editors who print unwel-

come criticisms are clapped into prison or shot without trial. Such members of Chambers of Commerce even in Shanghai as refuse to join the popular clamour are threatened with the kidnapping of their children.

As for the foreigner, he will not help China if he allows himself to be intimidated in different fashion into giving up his hard won liberties. Freedom and justice are growths that should be encouraged to spread rather than be lightly uprooted. The sober Chinese citizen has no desire to take from the foreigner his extra-territorial rights or plunge him into the same state as himself. As for the Concessions, he realises that behind them stand the administrations civil, naval and military, of England, France and America, to which he pays no taxes and that therefore he can demand no representation on their councils except by courtesy. Such a one hopes that China will not yet have tariff autonomy, for he knows that the extra taxation on the foreign goods entering the country would only mean more money in the pockets of militarist and continued warfare.

This body of sound opinion is winning its way. The students are feeling its influence. In the early Spring a group of them, making one of their customary protestations against the foreign policy of the Chief Executive, was dispersed in Peking by shooting and bloodshed, and public opinion was with the Executive. Gradually the students and their leaders have come to see that they will never place their country amongst the Commonwealth of Nations by zeal alone, by clamour and professions, but that they must combine zeal with knowledge and study. They are returning to their colleges in a more reasonable mood this year than last. The British Government sent out a picked delegation of three to consult with three Chinese colleagues as to the best way of spending the remaining money due by China to Britain from the Boxer War, which most foreign powers are now remitting. They were received by Chinese students as well as business men and officials with an appreciation of the sincerity of their friendship which itself showed the great improvement in relationships during the year.

### CHINESE WOMEN

Though the top structure of Chinese society at the moment may be incredibly self seeking, **the middle-classes are sound at heart.** Fine young Chinese doctors can be found struggling to run hospitals against overwhelming odds, or giving up their mornings to help in mission hospitals and leper asylums. Dr. V. K. Ting, who took the gold medal of Glasgow University for geology, is Mayor of Greater Shanghai and has with admirable courage begun his work of trying to reform the native city. Above all the women of the larger Chinese cities seem almost a different race from the past, walking freely in the streets, going out into society and enjoying life with a zest unknown before. The millions of peasant women still bind their feet, but these New Women have unbound their feet and with them their souls. As for the university professors, they are the last to be paid out of the depleted public funds. But it is to their eternal credit that many of them are still striving to keep the torch of learning alight. In some schools the richer teachers provide for the poorer in a very self-sacrificing manner.

Progress has been made during the past year and China's soul is recuperating despite war and corruption. Foreign interference and sympathy, moreover, are being rewarded by a deeper mutual respect and understanding.

DOROTHEA HOSIE.

# LATER EVENTS IN CHINA

In the beginning of September the British ship Wanlin was unfortunately the cause of the sinking of a Chinese sampan with the loss of several lives. General Yang-sen, Civil Governor of Szechuan province, wished to hold an inquiry, but the Captain of H.M.S. Cockchafer prevented this. Next the Governor detained two British merchant vessels, the Wanfung and Wanhsien. The Captain of the Cockchafer threatened to bombard Wanhsien unless these vessels were given up. The Governor then detained the Cockchafer. An attempt at rescue resulted in the loss of seven British lives, followed by the bombardment of Wanhsien.

Later the two British vessels were surrendered in a damaged condition. It was stated that Dr. Wellington Koo had become Premier. Missionaries in the interior were captured and ill-treated in October.

# GENERAL STRIKE: THEORY AND REALITY

By Right Hon. WILLIAM GRAHAM, LL.B., M.P.,
Financial Secretary to Treasury in the Labour Government

The theory of the general strike is familiar to all students of social and industrial problems In substance its advocates contend that sectional stoppages of work, especially by trade unions on a craft basis, are relatively futile, that in the aggregate they achieve little or nothing in the improvement of conditions, and that the only effective form of strike is one on mass lines In its defence it has often been pleaded that it would involve actually less suffering and dislocation than separatist stoppage, and that its very size and effect would limit it to a day or two at most, with definite decision in the controversy which gave it birth

These general theories were present in the minds of at least a minority in the British trade union movement in the circumstances which led to the general strike of May, 1926. But in this case the facts are important They date from the settlement in the coal-mining dispute in July, 1921 Provision was then made between the miners and the mine-owners for the automatic regulation of wages from one period to another on the basis of the ascertained costs of production, proceeds, and other factors in the industry in an earlier period, one of the elements was arrangement for 20 per cent minimum percentage addition to the standard or pre-war rate

In January, 1924, the Miners' Federation of Great Britain gave three months' notice to the Mining Association, representing the owners, to terminate this agreement; in June, 1924, a new agreement was completed, giving 33⅓ per cent addition, and otherwise generally more favourable to the miners. Unfortunately, that agreement had only run some months when grave depression overtook the industry, and on June 30, 1925, the owners gave the Federation one month's notice to terminate the agreement. Complete deadlock appeared to be inevitable, and on July 30, 1925, the Government offered financial assistance to the industry until April 30, 1926, during which time its complete economic position would be analysed, with appropriate recommendation for the future, by a Royal Commission The Royal Commission reported on March 6, 1926, but material parts of the report, dealing with wages, were not accepted by the Federation, and a stoppage began on May 1, proving to be of the most prolonged and obstinate character.

During the whole of the period under review the Miners' Federation had been in touch with the general council of the Trades Union Congress and with individual trade unions regarding possible help in the event of emergency Within the movement, however, there was substantial difficulty. To some extent joint action had been facilitated by the increasing amalgamation and fusion of the unions But the joint council which was to be representative of the political and industrial sides had functioned only imperfectly; many leaders considered that amalgamation had gone just as far as was safe at that stage, and finally, and most important of all, a large number of the organisations had declined to part with their authority and power (in calling out their members) to the general council of the Congress. Yet in a general strike, if it were to be effective, this centralised authority was regarded as essential

Before the stoppage began, and particularly during the second part of April, 1926, the industrial committee of the Trades Union Congress was in constant negotiation with the Government and the Miners' Federation in an effort to secure settlement; these

efforts were unanimously endorsed by the general council of the Congress in London on April 29, the committee pressed for the withdrawal of the lock-out notices pending further discussion, but all proved unavailing On Saturday morning, May 1, when the miners were no longer at work, an important conference of the executives of the trade unions formulated a plan for co-ordinated action by their organisations, the details of which had been previously circulated to their members, a resolution endorsing these proposals was, on card record, carried by 3,653,527 votes to 49,511

The central feature of this plan was agreement that, with certain exceptions, **the leading trades and undertakings would cease work, in support of the miners,** as, and when, required by the general council of the Congress, in other words, the trade unions through their executives had delegated their power to call a strike to a large, comprehensive body of which they were constituent parts The delegation included practically all forms of transport, printing trades, including the Press, productive industries such as iron and steel, building trades, electricity and gas, subject to the condition that there should be no interference with health and food services The remainder of the plan dealt with trade union discipline, the work of the trades councils in the emergency, the position of trade union agreements and general procedure The general strike was declared as from the night of Monday, May 3, with variations as to the precise moment of stoppage by men in different industries on the following day

With the succeeding circumstances this narrative is not immediately concerned, but on May 12, on receipt of a memorandum from Sir Herbert Samuel, G C B, the chairman of the Royal Commission on the Coal Industry, outlining a possible basis of settlement for the miners, the general council of the Trades Union Congress called off the strike That memorandum was not accepted by the Miners' Federation, although strongly pressed upon it by the Congress, from that stage the Federation proceeded alone Estimates of the response to the general strike call have varied greatly, but official figures suggest that the number of workpeople who took part was approximately 1,580,000, to which would fall to be added 1,075,000 in the mining industry who were not at work The Trades Union Congress has always contended that in effect the Federation delegated to it power in negotiation, this contention the Federation just as strongly dispute Impartial inquiry indicates that there was at least constructive delegation, and that the Congress has substantial reason for disappointment when, in spite of its recommendation, the Federation did not accept the Samuel memorandum But with that domestic controversy the general strike ended And the same controversy proved that trade union organisation in Great Britain will hesitate a long time before it parts with the full responsibility of the individual organisation—the essential problem in all the intricate union discussion which preceded the stoppage.

WILLIAM GRAHAM

# THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

In its 40th year of existence the Imperial Conference assembled in London on Oct 19, 1926 Prime Ministers and representatives of the British Dominions who attended the Conference included Mr Mackenzie King, who had formed his Ministry just prior to sailing from Canada Mr Stanley Bruce Prime Minister of the Australian Commonwealth Mr Taschereau, Premier of Quebec, General Hertzog Prime Minister of South Africa Mr. J G Coates, Prime Minister of New Zealand and Mr W S Monroe, Prime Minister of Newfoundland The question of Dominion status is one of the subjects to be discussed

By the request of the Premiers social engagements are to be limited in number The members of the Conference will, however attend a banquet to be given by the King at Buckingham Palace, and the Empire Parliamentary Association banquet The Speaker of the House of Commons has invited them to a reception and a visit to the Atlantic Fleet off Spithead has been arranged

# 'DAILY MAIL" AND THE STRIKE

## HOW IT APPEARED EVERY DAY

As "The Daily Mail' was the first institution in the country at which the General Strike dealt its blow, the story of how it triumphed over an unparalleled situation is of historic importance The attempt to suppress its publication was one of the "overt acts" preceding the actual beginning of the strike, which decided the Government to break off negotiations

Although the mechanical staffs were on strike, no day elapsed without 'The Daily Mail" being published At first typescript copies were photographed and printed in London and Manchester and in Manchester small printed copies were set up and printed by outside firms

"The Daily Mail sent members of its editorial staff instantly to its Paris office, and 250,000 copies of the paper (containing, of course, the editorial article 'For King and Country," to which the strikers took exception) were available next day for circulation in England Each day this supply was maintained, in addition to the output of the usual Continental Edition

Every morning three Goliath aeroplanes, each carrying a ton of papers, flew from Le Bourget to Lympne A fleet of motors aided the rapid transport of the papers directly they arrived from France

Aeroplanes brought punctually the bundles of newspapers for which there was a tremendous demand Meantime the number of copies printed in Manchester was steadily rising until at twelve different printing works in the district a total output of 470,000 copies was obtained on May 8

Simultaneously, arrangements were made for editions to be produced daily from the office of the "Western Morning News," Plymouth, and eventually as many as 460,000 copies daily were printed there for the West of England At Taunton, Cheltenham, Weston super Mare, and Southend a combined daily total of 74,000 copies was printed

In the second week of the strike volunteers started the great machines working in Carmelite House and in the Manchester office, and 4 page issues complete with pictures were issued

The nerve centre, with these gangha stretching over the country, was Carmelite House itself, where news came, was edited and prepared, and telephoned and telegraphed to the other editorial centres The transport of newspapers is a marvellously intricate business in ordinary times, depending on absolute punctuality in the use of trains and motor vans Faced with irregular, though daily improving, train service, 'The Daily Mail' relied on aeroplanes and motors to secure its far famed distribution to cities towns and villages all over the land The total distance flown was about 100,000 miles "Daily Mails" were sent as far north as to Glasgow and Edinburgh

News bulletins were supplied by 'The Daily Mail," to several of the London kinemas, and the famous leading article was thrown on many screens, where its note of patriotism evoked applause

It is impossible to praise too much the untiring efforts of the staff who remained faithful to duty through days of excessive labour and strain 'The Daily Mail' proved that it would not capitulate to any effort to suppress its voice on national affairs, and its daily record of news was never more widely and carefully read than when it had to fight for the liberty of the Press Although the outlay was enormous and the loss on advertisement revenue incalculable, "The Daily Mail" was determined to outwit all attempts at suppression, and it succeeded in its efforts, and had public opinion on its side from the first moment of the crisis

# GENERAL STRIKE DAY BY DAY

## A DIARY OF EVENTS

**MAY 1.**—The General Council of the Trades Union Congress having met the miners delegates announced at 2 p m that a **General Strike would begin at midnight on May 3** The chairman of the T U C Mr Arthur Pugh stated that its policy was supported by delegates representing 3,653,000 members and opposed by delegates representing 49,911 members Over 300,000 union members were however unrepresented The General Council took command of the situation and decided to call out workers on railways sea road, and air transport printing building iron and steel trades electricity and gas works It was stated that food sanitary and health services were recommended to be left alone Food trains might be run if voluntary organisations did not interfere The Council was prepared it said to organise milk and food distribution The National Union of Railwaymen sent at night telegrams instructing members "not to take duty after Monday next

By Royal Proclamation **a State of Emergency was declared,** giving the Government wide powers as to transport and food control The Chief Civil Commissioner Sir Wm Mitchell Thomson M P immediately set in motion precautionary measures under Civil Commissioners Meanwhile Mr Baldwin made further efforts lasting over 4 hours to secure a settlement The country hoped and expected a last minute agreement The Prime Minister broadcast this message "Keep steady Remember that peace on earth comes to men of good will

### NEGOTIATIONS BREAK DOWN

**MAY 2** —After the adjournment at 1 20 a m of the conference with the Prime Minister meetings of the General Council of the T U C and the Cabinet alternated during the day At 11 45 p m the miners leaders returned to 10, Downing Street While the Cabinet was sitting it received from The Daily Mail the news of its suppression and it was announced at 1 5 a m that **"negotiations had broken down"** In the official decision conveyed to Mr Pugh chairman of the T U C Committee it was stated that "it has come to the knowledge of the Government not only that specific instructions have been sent (under the authority of the executives of the trade unions represented at the conference convened by the General Council of the Trades Union Congress) directing their members in several of the most vital industries and services of the country to carry out a general strike on Tuesday next but that **overt acts have already taken place, including gross interference with the freedom of the Press Such action involves a challenge to the constitutional rights and freedom of the nation** His Majesty's Government, therefore before it can continue negotiations **must require from the Trades Union Committee both a repudiation of the actions referred to that have already taken place and the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the instructions for a general strike**

### THE "DAILY MAIL"

The "gross interference with the freedom of the Press related to the action on Sunday night (May 2) of the members of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants in **demanding alterations in the leading article in the Daily Mail,** "For King and Country Full details will be found in the article on "The Daily Mail and the Strike The Editor declined to alter a word and there was no issue of the Daily Mail from Carmelite House next day although publication was secured in other ways as narrated on another page Successful attempts at dictation directed against an advertisement of the O M S, had taken place in other newspaper offices in London on Saturday night

### BEHIND THE SCENES

An important revelation of **what happened behind the scenes** was made in the Locomotive Journal July 1926 cited by **Mr J Bromley,** where it was stated that at 1 o clock on the morning of May 2 a formula was submitted by the Prime Minister which appeared to be worthy of consideration But when the Industrial Committee met next morning they were astonished to find the Miners Executive had left London They were recalled but the Prime Minister and his colleagues had been kept waiting all day This was very regrettable and in fact led in our opinion to the breach late that same night which caused the great strike to be precipitated The article continued To have dopted the slogan of the miners leaders would on their own admission if accepted, have meant the immediate throwing out of work of some 300,000 mine workers by the closing of uneconomic mines which appeared too awful for any trade union leaders to contemplate for to many thinking people it is hard to appear more sane for some highly paid in a disorganised industry to suffer some temporary reduction during a reorganisation period than to throw 300,000 workers and their families into destitution so that a number of men earning on the admission of Mr Cook the miners secretary from £5 to £13 per week may retain every penny of their present wages

**MAY 3** —The Prime Minister made a statement in the House of Commons speaking in a conciliatory manner but emphasising the fact that **a settlement could only be reached by the unconditional withdrawal of the strike** The Government he said found itself challenged by an alternative government ignorant of the way in which its commands were being carried out and incapable of arresting disobedience "I do not believe that the leaders realised they were challenging the basis of our constitution and coming nearer civil war than for centuries past Mr Baldwin with emotion exclaimed "Everything I care for has been smashed to bits at this moment"

In the afternoon the suppression of the "Evening News the Evening Standard and the later editions of the Star by the "Natsopa was a further incident in the attack on the freedom of the Press

**With celerity and smoothness the Government's arrangements for protecting the nation came into operation** The offer of the I U C to run food trains and lorries under certain conditions was rejected by the Government British tourists rushed home from the Continent Coal exports ceased Important public engagements were cancelled Bewilderment soon gave place to businesslike adaptability to an emergency which was as grave as it was sudden

**Mr Ramsay MacDonald,** who had joined in singing The Red Flag on May 1 at the meeting of the General Council of the Trade Union Congress which decreed the Strike declared on May 3 "I don't like general strikes I haven't changed my opinion I have said so in the House of Commons I don't like it, honestly I don't like it But honestly what can be done?"

## VOLUNTEERS BY THOUSANDS

**MAY 4**—Stoppage of work as ordered by the I U C was general and Great Britain awoke to a condition of affairs entirely novel **Volunteers in tens of thousands responded instantly to the Government appeal** Cricket matches continued and the theatres kept open In the House of Lords Lord Oxford and Asquith said it did not see how it was possible for any Government not to take up the challenge of a General Strike **Hardly any passenger trains were run,** but speedy arrangements for volunteer work were made Men who had long cherished an ambition to drive an engine were given an intensive course of instruction Newspapers faced with printing obstacles overcame them with resourcefulness — some issuing multigraph sheets with summaries of news **The British Broadcasting Company** issued regular messages of official and other news **The Prince of Wales,** who had taken a brief holiday at Biarritz flew from Paris The King and Queen remained at Buckingham Palace London streets despite the absence of most omnibuses tramcars and some taxi cabs were crowded with motor vehicles of all descriptions ancient and modern On the Budget debate ordinarily prolonged only 3 minutes were spent and the Betting Tax a subject of keen controversy was accepted in an hour **Reports of a satisfactory absence of disorder** save in Poplar proved how steadily the great Metropolis had received the challenge Postal deliveries were delayed by lack of train and other transport methods The **Milk Pool in Hyde Park** was organised so successfully that there was no shortage in the Metropolitan area and a profit of £73,000 was notified at the end of the Strike Thousands of lorries were used The distribution of food supplies was carried out admirably

**The Special Constabulary** numbered 98,000 before the Strike but increased to 226,000 There were 488,155 volunteers enrolled A Civil Constabulary Reserve was started after a broadcast appeal by the Home Secretary and had 11 000 members in London and 7,000 in the provinces The O M S ' founded prior to the Strike paid its own expenses

## OVERCOMING TRANSPORT DIFFICULTIES

**MAY 5.**—The Government issued the first number of the **British Gazette** from the offices of the Morning Post describing itself as a reply to the strike makers plan to paralyse public opinion Mr Winston Churchill was responsible for the paper which continued its existence until May 13 Its total cost beyond the sum received by sales during the strike was £16 000 In its columns the Prime Minister said The General Strike is a challenge to Parliament and is the road to anarchy and ruin The I U C retaliated with a sheet, The British Worker on which they had trade unionists working trains were run more frequently mostly by volunteer effort **Independent buses, often carrying a policeman by the side of the driver,** mitigated the discomfort of weary people accustomed to rapid transport

The Home Secretary notified that **naval ratings were being used for special service**

The mails from Ireland were maintained by destroyers From the Royal Sovereign parties were landed to protect Rosyth and the docks at Leith The battleship Warspite battle cruiser Hood and cruiser Comus went to the Clyde and protected oil fuel and works Ramillies and two destroyers went to Liverpool Other destroyers guarded and assisted work at Middlesbrough Harwich, Cardiff etc Naval men operated electricity at Ipswich In the metropolis 28 power stations were taken **over by naval ratings** Naval men helped in the London Docks and manned all light vessels in the Port of London The supply of petrol to London was assured by naval assistance The distribution of yeast all important though little regarded was also maintained by naval aid

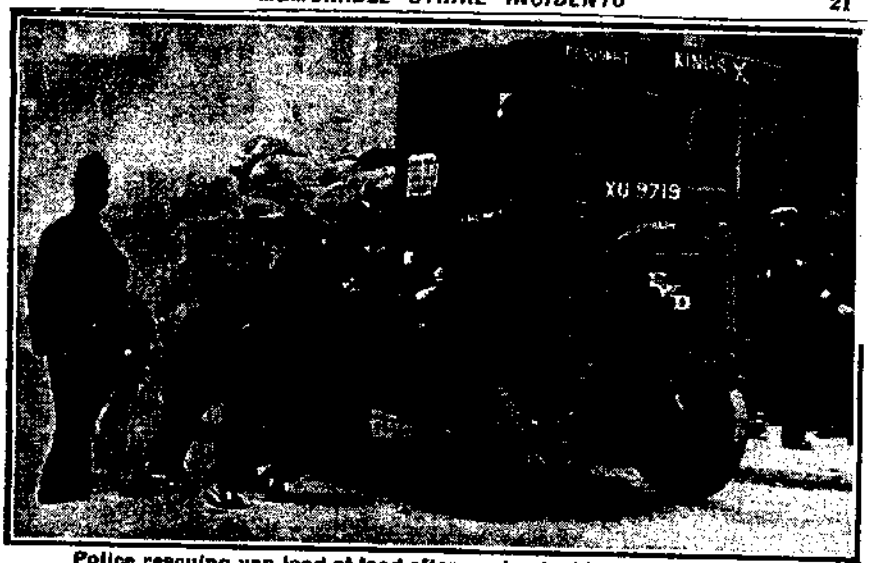
The I U C claimed that the response had exceeded all expectations and had brought to a standstill all the essential industries and all the transport services

**MAY 6**—The advance in mechanical knowledge was proved by the increase of trams especially those driven by electricity owing to the superabundant rally of at least 3 000 volunteers **On the Underground system, the skill of amateurs was notable** At one station the staff was comprised of four members of Parliament Undergraduates were permitted to leave their colleges and many of them endured long hours (and sometimes physical attack) in driving omnibuses through London streets One bus was set on fire near the Elephant and Castle The cycle regained its popularity as a means of transit

## THE STRIKE'S ILLEGALITY

The Government issued a promise of **protection from victimisation** to any workers who remained at work or returned Over 1 700 trains were run during the day In the House of Commons a great effect was produced by a measured pronouncement by **Sir John Simon, K C** an authority on trade union law He said the General Strike was illegal every man bound by contract who was on strike was liable to be sued for damages and every leader advising it was liable to the uttermost farthing of his personal possessions Disturbances in northern cities including Leeds Sunderland and Glasgow were reported. The police acted with tact and courage after the strike a magnificent fund was raised for their benefit by The Times

The Stock Exchange maintained an equilibrium which reflected the national spirit. The




Police rescuing van load of food after engine had been tampered with.

Motorists' kindly aid to strangers.

Hundreds of volunteers waiting to enrol at Foreign Office.

sentence of two months' imprisonment on Mr. Saklatvala, Communist M P for Battersea, for an inflammatory speech on May 1 was notified to Parliament More and more work was done at the docks, and large consignments of food and coal were handled successfully.

### MOTORISTS HELP THE PUBLIC

Motorists were very useful in "giving lifts" to strangers, and the "trek" to the City each morning was becoming more enjoyable. The sense of detachment was overcome by the bulletins of the B B C which announced the chief news and maintained a cheerful optimism. Sir William Joynson-Hicks more than once broadcast a message. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's words, published in 1912, as to General Strikes, were coming true: "As the days go, Society will organise itself against them (the Syndicalists), because Society, as well as the individual is moved by the Will to Live. . . . The assumption of a progressive paralysis is false."

The strikers, especially those in mining areas, were busy on their allotments, played cricket, and crowded the kinem. theatres. Some banks and business houses arranged for charabancs to collect their staff each morning The good humour of men and women who underwent daily inconvenience going to work and returning was rightly praised in "Punch," which appeared punctually in abbreviated size Riotous persons in any part of the country were promptly arrested and sentenced. In the Buckrose by-election the Labour candidate secured less than one-eighth of the total votes, so forfeited his deposit.

**MAY 7.**—Railway service further improved, 2 400 trains were run. The Government stated: "The work of feeding the people and maintaining light and power and essential communications is being successfully accomplished." The bulletins of the B.B C. were in most places multigraphed or copied for display on shop windows, etc. Newspapers in reduced size were sold in great quantities The Archbishop of Canterbury, after conference with Free Church leaders, issued an appeal suggesting "cancellation on the part of the T U C. of the General Strike; renewal by the Government of the offer of assistance to the coal industry for a short definite period, withdrawal (on the part of the mine-owners) of the new wages scales recently issued" Racing had been cancelled so as to relieve the strain on railways, but county cricket matches and the Opera continued. Parliament, while the Finance Bill and other measures were discussed, was listless, reserving its real interest for lobby talk of the one great topic of the day. Many M.P.'s. were busy on volunteer service. The service of the House of Commons was affected by the absence of "Hansard" and other printed records. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of York were frequent attendants in the Gallery.

### THE CONVOY OF FOOD

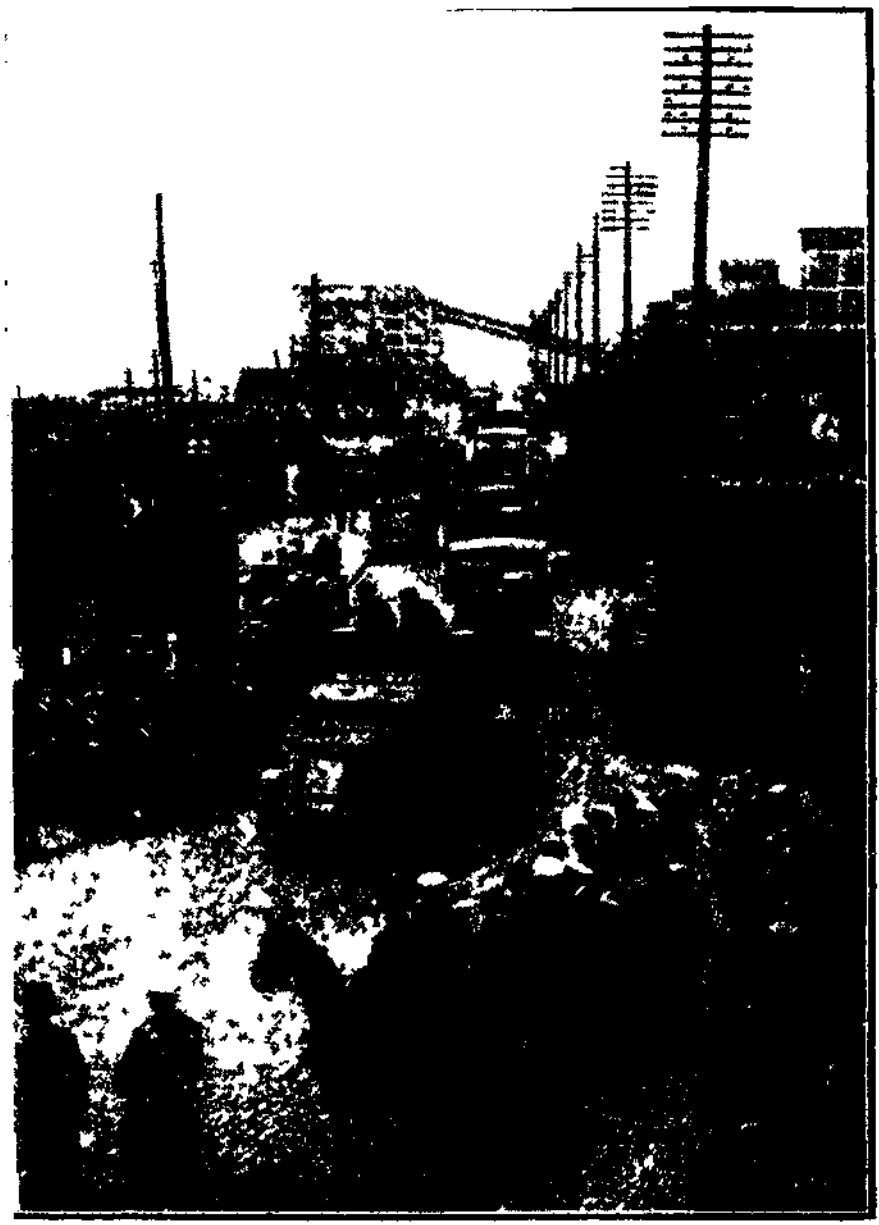
**MAY 8.**—A convoy of lorries, stretching nearly two miles, conveyed flour from the Docks to Hyde Park, under the protection of the Guards and sixteen armoured cars to the music of a band. It was intended to demonstrate the determination of the Government to thwart attacks, which had been made at the Docks, on food supplies, and was repeated early in the morning on another day Lord Oxford and Asquith said in the "British Gazette" that "the real victims of the strike would be the poor people We should have lost all sense of self-respect if we were to allow any section of the community at its own will, and for whatever motives to bring to a standstill the industrial and social life of the whole nation" (Publication some weeks after the strike of letters between Lord Oxford and Mr Lloyd George disclosed a breach between them on the question of the strike, leading later to Lord Oxford's decision to confer no longer with Mr Lloyd George in the "Shadow Cabinet.") Many business offices closed for the day to rest workers Omnibus traffic was increased. The high spirits of volunteer drivers and conductors found vent in amusing notices. Few mishaps attended the drivers An omnibus window destitute of glass offered its passengers "an open air sanatorium", another announced "painless extraction" In another passengers were exhorted to "come in by the door, not through the window," and one omnibus covered its broken panes with the admonition, "No admittance except on business" The fine chivalry of an amateur driver was exhibited in the exhortation, "Please don't throw stones at this bus, the passengers are in sufficient danger already." Stones were thrown in East End streets and arrests were made of the delinquents, mostly of the hooligan youth variety. In Glasgow and Hull there were considerable disturbances Illustrated weekly journals struggled into publication—the "Sphere" being printed in Paris In the week ended today, two million gallons of milk were distributed from Hyde Park.

In the evening Mr. Baldwin broadcast a message to the nation—the first occasion when a Prime Minister thus used wireless communication in a national crisis He reiterated that "the General Strike must be called off, absolutely and unreservedly. . . . The Government is not fighting to lower the standard of living of the miners or any other section of the workers" Sir Herbert Samuel, chairman of the Mines Commission, returned to London and started unofficial pourparlers.

**MAY 9.**—A welcome interlude of Sunday and a day of quiet, after most people had spent a strenuous week Cardinal Bourne preached in Westminster Cathedral a brief, weighty sermon condemning the strike as, in effect, a sin against God Mr J. H Thomas, M.P, at a Hammersmith meeting said he had never been in favour of the principle of a General Strike. In various great centres the strikers held orderly mass meetings The Archbishop of Canterbury's sermon in St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, at night, was broadcast.

### 3,677 TRAINS RUNNING

**MAY 10.**—This day the high-water mark on railways was reached with 3,677 trains. In several districts there was a minority of strikers resuming work, under the reiterated pledge of the Government. On the Southern Railway, for instance, over 11,000 reported for work. Meanwhile, Sir Herbert Samuel met, unofficially, representatives of the miners and mine-owners at Sir Abe Bailey's London house, and a memorandum was drawn up. One of the terms was that there should be no revision of previous wage rates unless reorganisation was



Food convoy leaving Royal Albert Docks under military escort.

' eff ctively adopted At the Manchester Ship Canal there was opposition to the workin, of wheat lorries In Parliament the Home Secretary defended the police action in South wark Mr Lloyd George attacked the Govern m nt for not publishin, the Archbishop s Appeal in the British Gazette

**A train collision** in a short tunnel at Edin burgh resulte d in three deaths Strikers in the vicinity of the accident callously declined to help Miners caused the Flying Scotsman to be derailed at Cramlington near Newcastle but it was running slowly and so no one was seriously injured In July eight young men re ceive d sentences varying fr m ight to 4 years imprisonment A man was killed in Blackwall Tunnel but his assailants escaped

**MAY 11** —Min rs in m Auchinleck and Cumnock placed obstructions on the railway lin and smashed windows of a train (for this action 12 m n were sentenced in July to 3 months imprisonment) The workers at Wool wich Arsenal decided to return **Men in shipbuilding and engineering unions received orders to come out,** but there was no disposition to obey with unanimity

## THE ASTBURY JUDGMENT

**Mr Justice Astbury** delivered judgment in an action brought by the National Sailors and Firemen s Union to restrain officials from calling out members on strike The learned judge in words which will be me historic said The so called Gen ral Strike called by the T U C Committee is illegal and those inciting or taking part in it are not protected by the Trades Disputes Act of 1906 He added that members could not lose benefits by declining to obey illegal orders and trade union funds could not be legally used for or depleted by paying strike pay to strikers who obeyed illegal orders This judgment (described by Mr Ramsay Macdonald in the Socialist Review July as nothing but rubbish ) had a marked effect in expediting the negotiations behind the scenes Printers appealed to the T U C to permit a resumption of newspaper work Sir John Simon underlined his previous speech as to the strikers illegality He suggested a way of peace Glasgow still had disorderly crowds and over 300 arrests had been made in 4 or 5 days Two strikers displaced a rail at Bishton they were sentenced to 5 years penal servitude in July

**The Council of the T U C met the executive of the Miners' Federation** and had many hours of discussion finding the miners leaders implacable Notwithstanding the Labour Party s statement that the solidarity morale and enthusiasm of the strikers was as great as ever there were hopeful signs during the day of a change in the situation

## THE STRIKE CALLED OFF

**MAY 12** —A few minutes after noon the Council of the T U C sought an interview with the Prime Minister in Downing Street and told him after a few preliminary sentences **" We are here to-day, sir, to say that this General Strike is to be terminated forthwith in order that negotiations may proceed "**

I thank God for your decision ' said the Prime Minister and the parties proceeded to a brief discussion of how dislocation might be repaired

With marvellous speed the good news of Strike off circulated at one o clock through the kingdom and indeed the world Crowds gave a warm greeting to Mr Baldwin on leaving for the House of Commons where he received an ovation on detailing the end of the strike He urged that all should co operate in resuming work putting behind us all malice and all vindictiveness **The King's message** to the nation similarly emphasised the need for cheerful co operation At night a long message from the Prime Minister was broadcast and joyful celebration of the end of the strike was general

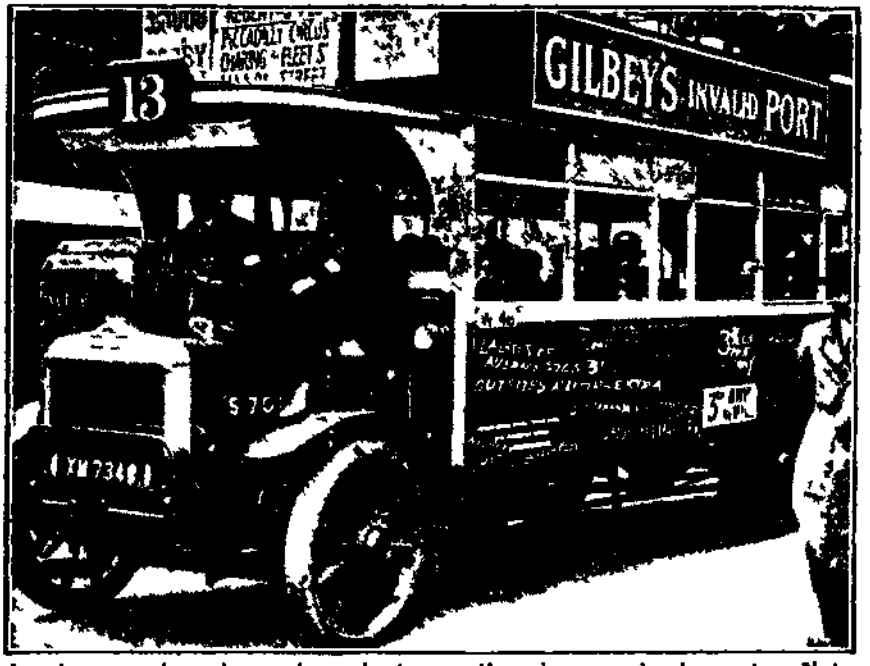
Attention may be drawn to Mr Bromley s statement published two months later The strike was terminated for **one sufficient reason only**—namely that in view of the attitude of the Miners Federation its continuance had rendered its purpose futile ( Locomotive Journal July 1926 ) As to the measures taken in the crisis by the Government the statement made by **Mr J H Thomas, M P** at Weymouth on July 8 is interesting The Government not only would have been unworthy of holding office not only would it not have been fit for its job but it would have stood condemned as idiots and imbeciles if after the declarations made as to what was going to happen in May it had not at least anticipated it

**MAY 13.**—In the expectation that the ordinary railway service would be resumed at once hosts of people who had abstained from daily travel sought their customary centres of work But the conditions offered to railway men for return were so stringent that they were ordered to remain out The result was **a state of confusion on railways** Volunteers continued their work The food distribution machinery was gradually dismantled having proved adequate to all the calls upon it B B C bulletins were issued during the day

**MAY 14** —The three railway unions signed terms admitting that the strike was ' a wrongful act " and undertaking not to call a strike in future before negotiating with the companies Workers were to be reinstated as traffic requirements make it possible Similar terms were signed by the unions concerned with tube railways trams omnibuses and docks There was **delay in settling in the printing trade,** and several days elapsed before normality returned Interference with management or with editorial control of contents was definitely repudiated Mr C F Cramp said the strike had cost the National Union of Railwaymen at least **£1,000,000** and he prophesied there would never again be a General Strike

A supplementary estimate of **£433,000** was presented to Parliament in July for expenses in maintaining essential organisations in the strike—the total being much less than had been forecast by the Chancellor of the Exchequer

Much interest in the strike was taken all over the Empire and in the United States Colonel House said The General Strike has put England again right on top of the list of the nations of the world '




London omnibus driven by volunteer with policeman by his side. Note the humorous remarks on side.

Armed Food Convoy on its way

# COAL COMMISSION REPORT

The report of the Coal Commission, issued in March 1926 was the unanimous production of the four Commissioners—Sir Herbert Samuel (chairman) Sir William Beveridge General Sir H. A. Lawrence and Mr Kenneth Lee

Here are summarised the more important findings

"Very many of the collieries are on too small a scale to be good units of production A number are defective in equipment and some in management The methods of utilising coal are unscientific Four fifths of the coal consumed in the country is burnt in a raw state oil and valuable by products are wasted and the atmosphere is polluted Research into the methods both of winning and of using coal is inadequate Mining in many places should be intimately associated with several other industries—with gas electricity smokeless fuel oil chemical products blast furnaces and coke ovens A beginning has been made towards this combination but it is no more than a beginning The selling organisation and the methods of transport are too costly and do not secure the best financial results for the collieries, and therefore for the miners employed in them

### REORGANISATION AND REVISION

Discussing reorganisation the Commission said "To bring any of these measures of reorganisation into effect must need a period of months to bring all of them into full operation must need years Meantime the hard economic conditions of the moment remain to be faced The dominant fact is that in the last quarter of 1925 if the subsidy be excluded 73 per cent of coal was produced at a loss The Report said that the subsidy must cease and continued "If the present hours are to be retained we think a revision of the minimum percentage addition to standard rate of wages fixed in 1924 at a time of temporary prosperity is indispensable A disaster is impending over the industry and the immediate reduction of working costs that can be effected in this way, and in this way alone, is essential to save it"

Ownership of the minerals should be acquired by the State—by purchase where it is of market value and by a declaration of State ownership in the case of unproved coal or coal at deep levels which has now no market value

The home demand for coal is stationary The foreign demand in 1925 was 22 per cent less than the average demand in the period 1909–13 The serious depression is experienced in almost all the coal producing countries of Europe Notwithstanding this fall in demand the number of men employed in the British mines has increased from an average of 1,048,000 in 1909–13 to 1,156,000 in 1925 or by more than 10 per cent The period of temporary prosperity in 1923–24 was due entirely to the disorganisation of the Ruhr coalfield in Germany by the French occupation The increase of the minimum percentage in 1924 so as to make the minimum percentage of every man 11 per cent higher than before was not justified

In the situation immediately confronting us it cannot be avoided for the coal industry except by making that industry a burden on the rest of the community or by returning to a longer working day There is however at least a possibility that a fall in the cost of living may follow on the fall of wholesale prices which took place in 1925 and so relieve the situation

It is suggested that the whole question of the minimum wage should be reviewed and a minimum fixed for each district after a full survey of its part and of its prospects with reference to a carefully selected permanent standard and so as to secure a thoroughly comparable general level throughout" The minimum percentage should be fixed by national authorities

As to the effect of an extra hour's work the Commission agree that if all miners worked an hour longer for the same pay as at present, and worked as hard during this extra hour as in the rest of the day the cost of production per ton would be substantially reduced the suggested amount of 2s probably being an under-estimate

As to nationalisation, the Commission set forth many objections which led them to reject the idea The Commission express an emphatic opinion that a much greater degree of unification of ownership of mines is necessary At present there are 1,400 colliery firms owning about 2,500 mines some of which employ less than 50 men and others over 3,000 This great diversity accounts for many of the difficulties of the industry and adds to the complexity of the problem of improving it

Generally the Commission come to the conclusion that the way to prosperity for the mining industry lies along three chief lines of advance

"Through greater application of science to the winning and using of coal through larger units for production and distribution through fuller partnership between employers and employed In all three respects progress must come mainly from within the industry The State can help materially—by substantial payments in aid of research by removing obstacles to amalgamation under existing leases as owner of the minerals by determining the conditions of new leases by legislation for the establishment of pit committees and of profit sharing and in other ways The future depends primarily upon the leadership and the general level of opinion among the mine owners and the miners of Great Britain

# FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

The latest returns from the Registry of Friendly Societies issued in October 1926, showed that the total membership for 1924 was 4,087,447, with funds totalling £430,442,957 This is a substantial increase of funds on the previous year when the members numbered 3,514,979 and the funds amounted to £385,987,831.

# THE COAL STRIKE

From the public point of view the Coal Dispute developed slowly in six months the failure of the leaders slogans to hold the men, bad leadership of the miners involving internal criticism by other trade union leaders men a readiness to return when the futility of the struggle was realised and the growth of public opinion as to the inadvisability of Government interference

**This and the burden inflicted on other trades and on the rate-payers** caused a loss of the sympathy felt by many people for the miners at the opening of the conflict, and even after the collapse of the general strike

Early in June the owners invited the men s leaders to an informal meeting when Mr Cook emphasised his "**Never never!**" to a reduction of pay or increase of hours He and Mr Herbert Smith argued that wages could be kept up by keeping up the price of coal On its being shown that this would close pits and render thousands idle Mr Cook said Then they ll have to leave the country and Mr Smith added or go on the dole The Government introduced the Permissive 8 Hours Bill and the Reorganisation and Welfare Bill but Parliament was roused by the Red plots and Soviet money for the miners and criticism was rife as to Sir Austen Chamberlain s decision to let the Soviet representatives stay

**The 8 Hour Bill (not compulsory) passed the Lords amid Socialist uproar** on July 8 The owners posted district offers and a mild sensation was caused by a Government attack in the Lords on the Yorkshire offer Meantime with domestic coal permits in force, foreign imports were rising **Guardians were piling up relief expenditure,** and later the Ministry of Health had to check several of them On July 14 the miners met a group of leaders of the Christian Churches" including seven bishops acting however in no representative capacity They proposed to renew the old terms and the subsidy (later it was called a loan) for 4 months with arbitration thereafter failing a settlement meantime Out of the question said Mr Baldwin and on August 10 the districts of the Miner s Federation by a majority rejected the proposals

Mr Cook was now alarmed at the drift back to work and asked for a new conference to define terms Meantime the Premier contraverted the starvation appeal sent to America On Aug 17 the delegates instructed their leaders to open negotiations but the brief meeting on Aug 19 between owners and men only emphasised the deadlock

The owners made clear they had no longer a mandate for a national settlement A great breakaway (some 30 000) men followed, chiefly in the Nottingham area on the old pay for 7½ hours Mr Cook and others tried to stop the rot ' There was a good deal of intimidation and extra police had to protect workers

Mr Cook had been inviting the men to await disclosure of his 'secret and on Aug 26 Mr Churchill Mr Baldwin being at Aix les-Bains) and other ministers received the leaders The Chancellor rejected their proposal to guarantee a loan to maintain wages pending reorganisation and urged the men to make real peace proposals But the leaders left it to a delegate assembly At this time came the Bournemouth I U C revelations of dissensions and the exclusion of the Soviet emissary Lomsky and his attack on the Labour leaders On Sept 3 his executive being again empowered Mr Cook made an offer to Mr Churchill ' with a view to reduction of costs The owners stood firm against a national settlement and other employers joined them in urging a settlement based solely on economic facts—' business without politics

On Sept 16 Mr Baldwin met both sides separately and proposed to set up, **after a general resumption of work, through district settlements,** a national advisory tribunal to arbitrate on any provisional settlement exceeding 7 hours a day The leaders rejected this on Sept 21 By now there were 80 000 men at work In the next few days came Mr Hodges' attack on Mr Cook s papers a daily rush to work of thousands and Mr Cook s first talk of retreat ' The Cabinet warned him its offer was open for a few days only The breakaway extended to Lancashire (after a secret ballot) to South Wales and to Scotland

On Sept 30 the leaders met to leave it to the districts to decide In the middle of the meeting Mr Cook and others flew off to Ostend for an international meeting which could not be persuaded to order an embargo on coal to Britain It was reported that the total Russian and foreign aid to the miners was over £1 000 000 The amount raised by an American mission was being still kept secret

After the districts rejected the Cabinet plan, the miners delegates on Oct 7 resolved to call out the safety men but it was felt this would not succeed The Labour Party Conference at Margate Oct 11 15 refused to vote a levy or coal embargo, and there was much plain speaking about extremist

On Oct 14 it was reported that over 227 000 miners were at work and the drift back to the pits was continuous

**LEADING DATES PRIOR TO THE STRIKE.**

**July** 31, 1925—Royal Commission on Mines announced with subsidy promised to prevent stoppage

**Sept.** 4, 1925—Royal Commission appointed under Sir Herbert Samuel s chairmanship ordered to report speedily

**Mar** 6, 1926—Report (see p 26) signed unanimously and presented to the King

**Mar** 24, 1926—Mr Baldwin informed both sides to the controversy that the report was accepted by the Government

**Mar** 25, 31, **and April** 1—Mineowners and miners' leaders discuss the report

**April** 8—Industrial Committee of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress met miners executive

**April** 9—Decision against wage reduction or district settlement by miners delegates

**April** 22—Mineowners discussed longer hours with miners but no agreement reached

**April** 23, 26—Mr Baldwin met both parties

**April** 27.—New wage terms posted in certain districts

**April** 30.—Government subsidy ceased. Its total cost was £24 000 000

# HOW TO READ THE WEATHER CHART

## By J. HENRY VANSTONE, F.R.G.S.

The Weather Chart as issued daily by the Meteorological Office and familiar to every one in its modified form in most newspapers is a record of the climatic conditions in and around the British Isles and Western Europe Upon this record compiled from observations made at selected stations weather forecasting is based Although at first sight a weather chart may appear formidable yet, when once the basic principles of meteorology are understood one finds it a fascinating study to follow in a series of charts the track of cyclonic depressions as they pass from the Atlantic over the British Isles

Let us tabulate the information one may gain from a daily chart First we find the strength and direction of the prevailing wind indicated then the distribution of temperature and the conditions of humidity of the atmosphere determining the question of visibility so vital to aviation Distribution of atmospheric pressure is shown and from these data the path of cyclones and anticyclones may be traced

With reference to the wind the velocity is estimated according to a scale devised by Admiral Beaufort as follows

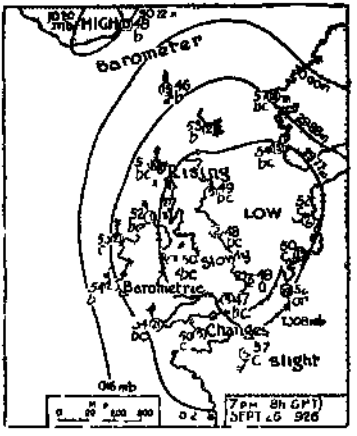
| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | Calm | 7 | High wind |
| 1 | Light air | 8 | Gale |
| 2 | Slight breeze | 9 | Strong gale |
| 3 | Gentle breeze | 10 | Whole gale |
| 4 | Moderate wind | 11 | Storm |
| 5 | Fresh wind | 12 | Hurricane |
| 6 | Strong wind | | |

On the chart direction is shown by arrows flying with the wind the velocity according to the above scale by the number of feathers on the arrows and the rate in miles per hour by numbers within circles, a calm being represented by a dot within a circle

**Temperature** is shown by figures indicating degrees Fahrenheit outside the wind circles and it is to some extent related to the direction of the wind and modified by the action of sea and land In some maps the distribution of temperature is indicated by lines (isotherms) passing through places where the temperature is the same but these lines must not be confused with the isobars or lines of equal pressure to be considered presently Weather conditions such as the state of sky and air, the presence of rain, hail or snow thunder, mist fog or haze is shown by letters near the circles according to the accepted Beaufort notation

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| b | Blue sky | Squalls. |
| c | Clear sky. | Rain. |
| d | Drizzle | Sleet |
| f | Fog | Thunder |
| g | Gloom | Ugly threatening sky |
| h | Hail | |
| l | Lightning. | Visibility great |
| m | Mist | Dry air |
| p | Passing showers | Dust haze |

We now come to the most important of the meteorological factors, namely, **barometric pressure**, for upon its variations depend both wind and temperature as well as the other weather conditions Atmospheric pressure is measured by the barometer and the unit of average pressure (29 53 in ) is called a "bar," or 1 000 millibars (mb ) All barometric readings are reduced to a conventional sea-level regarded as the level of the calm sea




at a particular tide at Liverpool On the chart the variations of pressure are shown by continuous lines or isobars passing through all places where the pressure is the same These isobars, drawn at regular intervals are marked at either end in inches and millibars and are parts of closed curves surrounding either an area of low pressure or one of high pressure **A low pressure area is termed a cyclone or depression,** and is marked "Low" on the chart, similarly a high pressure system is known as an anticyclone and marked "High" on the map If one examines a cyclonic depression on a weather chart it will be seen that the pressure diminishes towards the centre, and the opposite character in an anticyclone The relation of the wind to the isobars is expressed by Buys Ballot's law, which is that in the Northern Hemisphere, if you stand with your back to the wind, the pressure is lower on your left hand than on your right Further, where the isobars are close together there are strong winds, and light winds where they are widely separated These low pressure areas arise in the Western Atlantic and pass eastwards one towards Iceland ("the Iceland Depression") and from that centre over northern Europe another more directly eastwards over the British Isles turning southwards towards the Mediterranean The weather associated with cyclonic depressions is generally marked by high winds and rain unless the area is very large and the fall in pressure slight On the other hand an anticyclone is accompanied by calm, hot, brilliant weather in the summer, and calm clear weather with probable frost in the winter.

# NOTABLES OF THE DAY

## SIR ALAN J. COBHAM

History was made by Alan Cobham in 1926, by his flight to Australia and back. His triumphant arrival on the Terrace of the Houses of Parliament in brilliant sunshine on October 1st was a fine climax to a great achievement. The De Havilland seaplane had suffered no injury after its flight of 28,000 miles, and, as the Secretary of State for Air said in welcoming Mr. Cobham, it had broken every record of long-distance flying, for it was the same machine used on Cobham's flights to India and the Cape

Sir Alan J. Cobham

The financial support of Sir Charles Wakefield made possible this flight to Australia. The flying time was 320 hours It was the first time the double journey had been done. He received the K.B.E. a few days later.

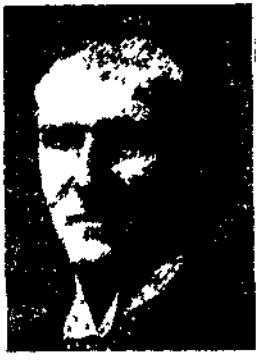
All who are acquainted with the records of airmanship will admit that Cobham is unequalled as a pilot across country. He seems to have an intuition for discerning his whereabouts at home and abroad with equal facility and correctness. Of course, he always makes a careful study of routes beforehand. When he was about to start on his air journey to India, he was most assiduous in arranging every detail as to repair depots and food supplies. The result of all this preliminary work was made manifest in the smooth routine of the great flight with Sir Sefton Brancker. He left London on Nov. 29, 1924, and returned by March 17, 1925. For this achievement the Royal Aero Club gave him the Britannia Trophy for 1925, as being the most meritorious performance in the air by a British aviator in 1925 The machine was a D. H. 50, 250 h.p. Siddeley Puma engine.

Sir Alan has done a great service by showing the possibilities of safe long-distance flying. He has also been an ambassador of Empire.

## SIR ARTHUR KEITH

### President-elect of the British Association

Aberdeen, which has given the world so many notable men in science and literature, is proud to claim Sir Arthur Keith as one of her sons. He was born there in 1866, and was educated at the University in the city, going later to University College, London, and Leipzig University. Anatomy has been his master subject all through his career, and his first book was an "Introduction to the Study of Anthropoid Apes," published thirty years ago. He edited Hughes' well-known book on Practical Anatomy, and assisted the late Sir F. Treves in the masterly work on Surgical and Applied Anatomy. He has always been profoundly interested in the antiquity of the human race and has made invaluable contributions to our knowledge of this subject. He is Hunterian Professor and Conservator of the Museum at the Royal College of Surgeons. In addition, he holds the important office of secretary of the Royal Institution. Knighthood was



Sir Arthur Keith

conferred upon him in 1921, and he holds the degrees of M D, F R C S, and LL D in addition to other distinctions conferred at home and abroad His presidency of the British Association next August is certain to add lustre to his own fame and that of the Association

## HON. JOHN G. COATES

### New Zealand's Premier

Among the personalities at the Imperial Conference is the Hon John Gordon Coates who has been Prime Minister of New Zealand for the last eighteen months He is in the prime of life—forty eight years of age—and has had fifteen years of Parliamentary experience

Hon John G Coates

Mr Coates served in the Cabinet of the late Right Hon W F Massey, and filled such varied offices as those of Postmaster General, Minister of Justice, Minister of Railways, and Minister of Public Works This variety proved his ability and at the same time, prepared him for the higher responsibility of the Premiership when it came to him on Mr Massey's death

On the outbreak of war Mr Coates went on active service, rose to the rank of major, and gained the Military Cross Although first and foremost a New Zealander, he has a deep affection for the Motherland and his visit to Great Britain for the Conference gives him great pleasure

## SENATOR BORAH

Even before the death of Senator Lodge placed him in the chair of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, William Edgar Borah, of Idaho had come to be recognised as one of the strongest forces in American political life He had acquired this influence in spite of coming from a State which, though 12th in area ranks only 43rd in population among the 48 States of the American Union Born in 1865 he passed his early career as a lawyer and won a reputation in the West by his skilful and courageous handling of a dynamiting case in the Cœur d'Alene labour troubles He entered the Senate in 1907 as a Republican of strong Progressive tendencies

As a Senator, Mr Borah has had much to do with bringing about many reforms, including the direct election of Senators, the creation of the Department of Labour and the Children's Bureau, and the Income tax Amendment to the Constitution But it was as leader of the "irreconcilables" in the debates on the ratification of the Versailles Treaty that he became a national figure The holding of the Arms Conference at Washington, in 1921, was due to his initiative and to his persistence in pressing for it against the opposition of the Administration He has had less success in his repeated advocacy of a proposal for "the outlawry of war"

## THE EARL OF CLARENDON

When the Earl of Clarendon arrived in England from a tour in Canada, he found the news of his appointment to be head of the new Government Broadcasting Corporation had just been announced Forty-nine years of age, Lord Clarendon is the son of the 5th Earl, whom he succeeded in 1914 He was educated at Eton, was Captain of the Gentlemen at Arms from 1922 until his appointment as Under-Secretary for the Dominions He has been interested in "wireless" ever since it was popularised and believes in a great extension of its usefulness.

Earl of Clarendon

## H. L. COLLINS

### Captain of the Australian Team

All who watched cricket during the last season will bear tribute to the efficient captaincy of the Australian team by Mr H L Collins Towards the latter part of the tour he was not in the best of health but that fact only emphasises his ability Some experts have compared him with M A Noble, and certainly his mastery of every point of the game recalled that famous captain It was in 1919 that he first paid us a visit, and that season he secured his thousand runs and 106 wickets He is a left-handed bowler of no great speed, but able to puzzle the batsmen

H. L. Collins

He is a right-handed batsman stronger in defence than in attack He emulated Barlow of a generation ago in 1921 when, in the fourth Test match, he was batting for five hours for the modest score of 40 runs! What wonder that the Manchester crowd showed impatience Mr Collins hails from New South Wales, the home of many fine players, where he was born in 1889

In 1921 he made two centuries in the Test matches played in Australia—104 and 162 being his scores In the first Test match three years later in Australia he made 114 in the first innings and 60 in the second innings He only bowled 29 overs and got one wicket in the five Test matches of 1924 His batting average in the thirteen Test matches in which he had played prior to 1926 was 41 90

## HERBERT SUTCLIFFE

Herbert Sutcliffe (Yorkshire), the batsman who made history in Australia in 1924-25 by scoring a record, 734 runs in five Test matches, with an average of 81 55 and also by his noble stands with J B Hobbs as England's opening batsmen was clearly marked out as an essential member of this year's side And gloriously did he fulfil his destiny For without the magnificent effort of the famous pair *par nobile fratrum* (as Mr P F Warner so happily entitled them), in the early and most difficult stages of England's second innings at the Oval we should probably not have seen the recovery of the "Ashes"

Sutcliffe's further record achievements in the Australian season of 1924 25 were a century on his first appearance in a Test match (115 in second innings at Sydney) 4 separate centuries in the series (2 in the same match Melbourne), and 3 in consecutive matches Hobbs and Sutcliffe scored three figures for the first wicket thrice in succession (another record), and in all Test matches they have achieved the feat on 7 occasions

Herbert Sutcliffe was born on November 25, 1894, at Pudsey, Yorkshire At 16 he played for the county 2nd XI, and had an average of 35 in 1914 But for the War (in which, by the way, he gained a commission in the Yorkshire Regiment), he would undoubtedly have been given a trial before 1919 In 1919 he and his famous partner, Holmes, with whom he has enjoyed 38 first wicket stands of 100 for Yorks, were the star batsmen of the eleven, recalling the great deeds of their predecessors, Brown and Tunnicliffe Five times they put up the century together their 253 v. Lancs being a record score in the

H. Sutcliffe

battle of the Roses series. And 5 centuries, 1 600 runs, and a top average of 48·5, was certainly a dazzling performance for a newcomer to first-class cricket. For the last five seasons his runs have exceeded 2,000, with averages between 46 and 60 His biggest aggregate is 2,528 in 1926; his highest score is 255 (not) v. Essex, in 1924. For the past season he stands, most fittingly, next to Hobbs at the head of the first-class averages, with 66·52. For the second time in his career he made two separate hundreds in one match (Yorks v. M.C.C., at Scarborough).

Debonair, sun-browned and smiling, with glossy, black hair, cap-free, he is the happy warrior indeed, and brings with him a pleasant atmosphere into the field, where he is deservedly popular with both players and public. Though he does not possess, perhaps, as many strokes as other famous batsmen, he is a stylist in his own right, with a fine, hard, straight drive and a beautiful "follow through." He rarely lifts the ball, except to hook fast bowling, and is famed for his superb cover shots, square sweeps and apparently effortless taps through the slips. That he is strong and stubborn in defence, proof enough was supplied by his invaluable two hours' defiance of the wiles of the Australian bowling through the memorable third morning of the August Test match.

Graceful in action, at the crease and in the field, he is one of the most attractive figures in the arena of cricket today.

Sutcliffe's first appearance in a Test match was v. South Africa, at Birmingham, in 1924, when he and Hobbs put on 136 together, the first of their opening stands for England. At Lord's, their partnership realised 268—a record for a Test at home, then only surpassed by Hobbs and Rhodes (323) in Australia. Hobbs and Sutcliffe have since put up 283 in a Test match in Australia. Sutcliffe averaged 75 in this series, with a highest score of 122. R. S. M.

## JEAN BOROTRA

### Lawn Tennis Champion

Borotra came to Wimbledon in 1926 handicapped by the fact that, six weeks previously, he had broken a small bone near his spine while playing. When he faced Kinsey in the Singles final at Wimbledon on July 2 it was only his tenth singles game in seven weeks. "I think I was rather lucky to win," he said modestly, after his victory. "Kinsey happened to have an 'off day,' while I was right on my game." Certainly all who saw the match would testify that Borotra was at his best, and from the beginning he made it impossible for Howard Kinsey to play the game he excels in playing. Rushing up to the net, Borotra smashed with extraordinary accuracy. Kinsey's difficult service was made to look child's play, and the full score of the match proves how superior the Frenchman was. He won 8—6, 6—1, 6—3, before an enormous crowd that filled entirely the centre court. The American Ambassador must have been disappointed at the failure of so brilliant a representative of the U.S.A. as Kinsey, but that afternoon there was no stopping the tremendous game which Borotra played.

M. Jean Borotra

Jean Borotra's career in lawn tennis has been meteoric in its brilliancy. His first notable successes were gained in 1921, when his victories over André Gobert and M. Alonso brought him into notice. Next year he represented France in the Davis Cup contest With his fellow-countryman, Henri Cochet, he won the Hard Court Doubles in Brussels. In 1924 he won the Singles Championship at Wimbledon and the French National Championship, besides representing France in the Davis Cup contest. In the following year Borotra visited the U.S.A., and achieved a fine victory

at Forest Hills over both G. L. Patterson and J. O. Anderson, thus enabling France to beat Australia and reach the challenge round for the first time. Next he won the Covered Court Championship of the U.S.A in New York, where his merry, unconventional temperament gained him many friends.

Jean Borotra comes from the Basque country, as his *biret* testifies. He is credited with being as keen in business as in sport. His regaining of the Singles Championship at Wimbledon in July, 1926, was a very popular success.

### Mrs. GODFREE
### Lawn Tennis Champion

The greatest day in the lawn tennis career of Mrs. Godfree was undoubtedly July 3, 1926, when before 15,000 spectators at Wimbledon, on the last day of the Championships, she won the Singles and, later, with her husband, the Mixed Doubles. Out of the five championships, two were thus secured for Britain.

Mrs. L. A. Godfree

Mrs. Godfree had proved in all the preceding fortnight that she was playing at least 10 per cent. better than in 1925. Her record in the Singles was: Beat Mrs. von Ellison 6—0, 6—0; beat Miss Woolrych 6—2, 6—0; beat Miss Ryan 1—6, 6—4, 6—0; beat Miss Tyrell 6—2, 6—0; beat Mdlle. Vlasto 6—4, 6—0. But the very fine play of Señorita de Alvarez, on her first visit to Wimbledon, made her a formidable opponent in the Final on July 3. The ease with which the Spanish young lady had vanquished Mrs. Mallory (U.S.A), 6—2, 6—2, on the centre court, undismayed by the latter's skill, gave many people the idea she would secure the Championship and thus equal the record of Mdlle. Lenglen, who also won it on her first visit. But Mrs. Godfree was at the top of her form, and, with more court craft and experience than Señorita de Alvarez, she won the match amid immense enthusiasm. Thus, for the second time, the Championship came to Mrs. Godfree—on both occasions, it must be added in fairness, when Mdlle Suzanne Lenglen was compelled by ill-health to retire before the Final

Miss Katharine McKane, as the lady champion was before her marriage to Mr. Leslie Godfree, has been playing in first-class lawn tennis for the last seven years Self-taught she and her sister quickly mastered the game. At the Hythe and Frinton tournaments she won the Singles in 1919. The next year she was chosen to represent England in the Olympic Games in Antwerp and won gold, silver and bronze medals. In 1923 she won championships at Barcelona, Monte Carlo, and Cannes. Going to the United States, she and Mrs Covell carried off the U.S.A Doubles Championship in 1923 The following year Miss McKane won the Singles at Wimbledon, and the Mixed Doubles as well. Each winter she was equally successful in Badminton, and won the Championship four times

Representing England in the fight for the Wightman Cup at Forest Hills in 1925, she later won with J B. Hawkes the Mixed Doubles of the U.S A. Returning, she was soon off to South Africa and there won other triumphs. At the end of the tour she married Mr. Godfree, and at Wimbledon the pair won, in July, 1926, the Mixed Doubles

### Miss MARGARET KENNEDY
### Author of "The Constant Nymph"

An outstanding success among recent books and plays has been achieved by Miss Margaret Kennedy's "The Constant Nymph." Her previous literary work had attracted little attention, although there were appreciative critics of her first novel "The Ladies of Lyndon."

Profoundly interested in history, she had written a study that commended itself to students by its thoroughness and lucidity. When, however, "The Constant Nymph" was published, there was speedy recognition that a new and remarkable addition had been made to the ranks of British novelists. The story of Sanger with his Bohemian "circus" seized the imagination from the first pages and held the reader enthralled by its realism. Edition after edition was demanded by the public, and Miss Kennedy found herself famous not only in this country, but on the Continent, where the scene of the story was placed, and in the United States, where readers of fiction are swift to recognise originality

Miss Margaret Kennedy

During 1926 she visited the United States and was warmly welcomed in literary circles.

In private life she is Mrs. David Davies. Her youthfulness makes her achievement all the more remarkable for there is no trace of amateur inexperience in her work.

The dramatic possibilities of "The Constant Nymph" were realised by those who visualised the story, yet it seemed difficult to transfer from the printed page to the stage the delicate shades of portraiture and the witty philosophy which made the book so delightful. However, Miss Kennedy's collaboration with Mr. Basil Dean resulted triumphantly, and "The Constant Nymph" at the New Theatre seems likely to have a popularity as great as the novel. Miss Edna Best as Tessa has eclipsed all her previous roles.

Miss Kennedy has lately finished a new novel, "Red Sky at Morning."

## Hon. VINCENT MASSEY

### Canadian Minister-designate to U.S.A.

The first man to be chosen as Canada's representative at Washington is Mr. Vincent Massey, and general approval has been expressed in the Dominion at his selection.

Mr. Vincent Massey is a Canadian who had the advantage of graduating at Balliol College, Oxford. Entering on a commercial career on his return to Canada, he became Chairman of the well-known firm of agricultural implement manufacturers, Messrs. Massey, Harris & Co., Toronto.

His wife is a daughter of the late Sir George Parkin, who was an apostle of Imperialism and by voice and pen did great service to the Empire.

Mr. Massey has the reputation of being a man of balanced judgment who may be trusted to create wise traditions in the new office to which he has been called. He came to England to be present at meetings of the Imperial Conference in October.

## LORD JUSTICE LAWRENCE

Following the retirement in October, 1926, of Sir Thomas Warrington (since raised to the peerage) as a Lord Justice of Appeal, the vacancy was filled by the appointment of Sir Paul Ogden Lawrence. He had been a judge in the Chancery Division since 1918, winning golden opinions by his ability and courtesy. Sir Paul is 65 years of age, and was called to the Bar in 1882. He took silk in 1896.

His three sisters were the founders of Roedean School, Brighton, one of the pioneer scholastic establishments for girls. Lord Justice Lawrence served as Chairman of the General Council of the Bar from 1913 to 1918. His father, the late Mr. Philip Lawrence, was a barrister. Residing at Wimbledon, he is one of the Conservators of Wimbledon Common. His speciality at the Chancery Bar was the law of property.

He has shown in his career as a judge the qualities that commend themselves alike to the Bar and the public, and his appointment as a Lord Justice in October was approved.

# ITALY AND MUSSOLINI

## By G. WARD PRICE

To use a sporting metaphor, 1926 has been for Italy a period of "strict training." Her remarkable national leader is like a strict athletic coach, who in 1922 took charge of a subject in thoroughly debilitated condition, and having begun by putting new heart into him, went on to restore organic soundness, and is now patiently hardening and preparing him for some future trial. What form that trial will take is probably not known even to Mussolini himself. No one in Italy will define the aim of this process of national preparation more precisely than to say that Italy must be ready to hold her own in the world.

References made by Signor Mussolini in public speeches at the end of 1925, to great efforts which he intended to impose upon his fellow-countrymen in the year that has closed, were interpreted by some critics of his regime as foreshadowing an aggressive foreign policy. Further evidence of such intention was found in the plain speaking with which he replied to the Bavarian Premier's utterances on the possibility of future union between Germany and Austria.

But the task to which Mussolini called Italy in 1926 has been one of **stern self-discipline.** The "battle of grain" has been waged throughout the year—an intensive campaign for the improvement of Italian farming methods, so that the country's home production of corn may be brought closer to the total of her requirements. At the end of June, Mussolini, by a sudden decree, prolonged the legal working-day from eight to nine hours, at the same time prohibiting the building of new houses, except for workmen's dwellings, and also the establishment of new bars and cafés. The spirit of national self-sacrifice which he has instilled into his compatriots was never better illustrated than by the instant acceptance, without any sign of resentment, of these regulations which add to the daily labours of every working man and woman in Italy.

Later in the year, **the decline of the lira,** due in large measure to the contagion of the fall of the franc, was met by a prohibition of foreign travel for Italian tourists, to prevent the spending of national resources abroad, and by a systematic reduction of the note-currency, for the purpose of increasing the gold reserve. Settlements of her war-debts to Great Britain and the United States had previously been negotiated on terms favourable to Italy.

In her **foreign policy,** Italy pursued similar aims of consolidation. She is steadily extending her influence in the Balkans. Her treaty with Yugoslavia has been followed by an *entente* with Greece, the country with which she was involved in the serious Corfu crisis as lately as the autumn of 1923. Italy's friendly connections in the Balkans seem likely to be enlarged before long by the marriage of an Italian Princess to King Boris of Bulgaria.

**Between Great Britain and Italy an important agreement was reached** during the year, subject to the approval of the League of Nations, for the mutual definition of their interests in the independent African state of Abyssinia. British cotton-growing interests in the Sudan have long been urging our Government to secure additional water-supplies for them from Lake Tana, in Abyssinian territory. In return from an understanding with the Italians that they will not obstruct our negotiations to this end with the Abyssinian Government, we have agreed not to support any British commercial competition with Italian interests in Western Abyssinia, and furthermore to use our influence with the Abyssinian Government to obtain permission for the Italians to build a railway across

Abyssinian territory, connecting their colonies of Eritrea and Somaliland

As head of the Italian Government, Mussolini paid a state visit to Tripoli in the spring, which emphasised, in its ceremonial and spirit, Italy's claim to equality of interests with any other Power in the Mediterranean—a matter which occupies a large place on the political horizon of the nation This journey may indirectly have aided British interests It occurred at a critical time in the negotiations between Britain and Turkey for the settlement of the Mosul dispute To the Turks, the Italian Premier's journey appeared as an assertion of his country's need for an outlet for her growing population—the more keenly felt now that the door of the United States is almost closed to her immigrants, and it reminded them that, should a war result from the Mosul crisis, Italy might find in it the opportunity of renewing her former ambitions to colonise the fertile coastlands of Asia Minor

In the autumn Italy announced the conclusion of a Treaty with Spain, and this was shortly followed by a fresh assertion of the Italian claim to be admitted on an equality with the other Western European Powers in the administration of the international zone of Tangier It had long been a sore point with Italy that she had been excluded from the negotiations between Spain, France and England for the drafting of the new Statute of Tangier, and she has not yet officially recognised the Tangier regime in consequence

The year 1926 has strengthened and developed the unique and beneficent domination which Mussolini has set up in Italy His prestige is higher than ever with his fellow-countrymen, who appreciate the material and moral benefits his rule has brought When an Irishwoman of disordered mind, Miss Gibson, wounded him in the face with a revolver-shot in Rome, early in the year, a wave of deep emotion passed through the whole country, even among those Italians who resent the dictatorial conditions of his rule

Another attempt on September 11th, in Rome, by an Italian, Lucetti, who had been living in France, evoked a similar demonstration A bomb thrown at the Duce's car broke the window, but fell back in the road Mussolini afterwards expressed a belief that he was not destined to be assassinated

There is practically no unemployment in Italy, public works are being pushed forward on a very extensive scale, her large cities, especially Rome are being embellished and developed in a manner unequalled throughout Europe In 1926, indeed, Italy under Mussolini has continued to show the world how great a work for good may be wrought when national energies are used for the common welfare, instead of being wasted in the rivalry of class with class

G WARD PRICE

# SIXTEEN MILLION BRITISH CAPITALISTS

When the subject of Capital and Labour is discussed, it is well to remember the large proportion of our population who may be termed capitalists

Figures regarding the capital owned by small investors were given in March, 1926 by Mr Walter Runciman, Liberal M P for Swansea and a former Financial Secretary to the Treasury, in an address to the United Kingdom Provident Institution in London Leaving out of account small houses owned and already paid off as well as the small investments in banks, railway companies, and other joint-stock concerns, he said the summary of the latest figures was:

| | |
|---|---|
| Post Office Savings Bank .. .. | 285 000,000 |
| Trustee savings banks .. .. | 83 000 000 |
| National Savings Certificates (small investors) . . . . .. | 223 000 000 |
| Small Government holdings .. | 199 000 000 |
| Share of Ordinary life assurance funds .. . .. .. .. | 340 000 000 |
| Industrial life assurance funds .. | 130 000,000 |
| Building societies .. . .. | 140,000 000 |
| Other registered provident societies | 300 000 000 |
| Share of approved societies .. | 60 000,000 |
| Grand total | £1,750,000,000 |

# THE YEAR'S DRAMA

## By S. R. LITTLEWOOD

*"Return to Romance and Cheerful Comedy"*

Even under strike conditions, the drama has shown itself very much alive, both in popularity and creative energy During the General Strike (May 3–12) theatre managers as a body decided to "carry on" to the limit of possibility Out of 40 theatres, 22 were still open in London on the last day of the traffic stoppage during which the Grand Opera season (Covent Garden, May 10—July 2) fulfilled its due programme, and 'The Plough and the Stars" was produced (Fortune, May 12) Though there was a comparatively early holiday closure of 10 West End theatres in July, the subsequent record has been one of astonishing vigour

**A waning of the vogue of sordid sex-plays, and a return to romance and cheerful comedy,** has been typified in Noel Coward's successful transition from "Easy Virtue" (Duke of York's, June 9) to frank Puritanian romance in 'The Queen was in the Parlour" (St Martin's, Aug 24) Another sign has been wide approval of strong measures in regard to uncensored plays at "private" Sunday night performances On June 23, Lord Cromer as Lord Chamberlain, announced that all plays presented on Sundays should be submitted for censorship and that no money should be taken at the doors Lord Cromer's action followed upon the production by the Venturers' Society, of the Earl of Lathom's "Wet Paint" (Prince of Wales's, Feb 21) afterwards acquired by the Shuberts for American purposes

The number of plays put on for a run in the West End—up to the time of writing, and including those current at the turn of the year—has been 164, as against 155 last year The proportion of British plays—109, with 30 American and 25 from Continental sources—is almost exactly the same as it was then In kind also there has been little variation—51 have been new comedies, 36 revivals, 33 musical comedies, revues and light operas, and 20 romances and melodramas, these showing a slight increase Of the musical comedies 11 have been American **During the early autumn there was not a single British musical comedy being presented in the West End.** In revue, however, the home product has held its own **The Co-Optimists** celebrated their 2,000th performance (His Majesty's Sept 13) "R S V P" (Vaudeville, Feb 23) and 'Riverside Nights" (Lyric, Hammersmith, April) have been special successes A great ovation greeted the opening of the Gilbert and Sullivan season with "The Mikado" in newly designed dresses (Princes, Sept 20)

The **longest run** among plays surviving into the year is still that of 'The Farmer's Wife' (Court, Mar 11, '24), which has now achieved the seventh longest run on the English stage "White Cargo" (Playhouse, May 15, '24) was withdrawn from the Princes (May 15, '26) after running exactly two years 'No, No Nanette" (Palace, Mar 11, '25 to Oct 16, '26) and "Rose Marie" (Drury Lane, Mar 20 '25) come next The **shortest run** during the year was that of "Life Goes On" (Duke of York's, Mar 17) taken off after five performances The "play of the season," both in challenge and otherwise, has undoubtedly been **"The Constant Nymph"** (New, Sept 14), adapted from Margaret Kennedy's novel by Basil Dean and the authoress

Among other memorable plays, Sean O Casey's "The Plough and the Stars" (Fortune, May 12) though in some respects not so fine a work as his "Juno and the Paycock" (Royalty, Sept 22, '25), has scenes of even greater power Another Irish play, "Autumn Fire" (Little, April 13), by T C Murray, was a strong treatment of a simple human theme Of two plays with Samuel Pepys, the Diarist, as chief character, Bernard Fagan's "And So to Bed" (Queen's, Sept 6) proved bright and scholarly

Other British comedies worthy of note have been Aimée and Philip Stuart's "Cat's Cradle" (Criterion, April 8), Ben W Levy's 'This Woman Business" (Haymarket, April 15), followed (Sept. 29)

by A. P. Herbert's "The White Witch," and Kate O'Brien's suburban satire, "Distinguished Villa" (Little, July 12). Of more strenuous drama we have had strangely little from native dramatists. Edgar Wallace's brilliant "crook" play "The Ringer" (Wyndham's, May 1) and John Galsworthy's episodic "Escape" (Ambassadors, Aug. 12) are the principal memories in this kind. A significant welcome attended the revival of W. S. Maugham's 10-year-old comedy, "Caroline" (Playhouse, June 12).

While America has done best in musical comedies like "Tip-Toes" (Winter Garden, Aug. 31) and "Lady, Be Good" (Empire, April 14), distinguished by the dancing of the Astaires, it can claim yet another white-man-and-dusky-maid "hit" of the "White Cargo" order in "Aloma" (Adelphi, May 21—Sept. 18). "Is Zat So?" (Apollo, Feb. 15), an extravagantly America farce, enriched the language with the help of a glossary supplied upon its programme. It was followed by "The Fall Guy" (Apollo, Sept. 20). Other racy American introductions were "The Best People" (Lyric, Mar. 16) and "The Whole Town's Talking" (Strand, Sept. 7).

A completely happy event was the arrival of **Sacha Guitry and Yvonne Printemps** in the former's beautiful biographical fantasy, "Mozart" (Gaiety, June 21). Ruggero Ruggeri's Italian "Hamlet" (Globe, April 19) was not a great success, nor was Louis Verneuil's French season (Globe, May 14–29). The Tchekov vogue inspired further Russian adaptations, including "A Month in the Country" from Turgenev (Royalty, July 5–17), "The Idiot" from Dostoieffsky (Little, Sept. 7), and "The Government Inspector" from Gogol (Gaiety, May 22—June 19). "The Padre," an adapted French melodrama, was highly popular (Lyceum, May 22).

Though the provinces have suffered industrially still more than the West End, they have shown much fruitful dramatic activity. Of 93 provincial productions 21 have been subsequently transferred to London. **Notable repertory work** has been done at Leeds (3 theatres), Liverpool, Birmingham, Sheffield, Bristol, Huddersfield, Norwich, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Hull, York, Oxford and Cambridge. Again one of the features of the year has been the usefulness of London's suburban "producing" theatres. From the Q theatre, at Kew, 11 out of 29 productions have been "promoted" to the West End. At Barnes was produced John Drinkwater's adaptation of Thomas Hardy's novel "The Mayor of Casterbridge" (Sept. 8).

**Outstanding personal performances** have been those of Edna Best in "The Constant Nymph," Wilfrid Shine in "Autumn Fire," Jane Cowl (American) in "Easy Virtue," Marie Tempest in "Cat's Cradle," Arthur Sinclair in "The Plough and the Stars," Nicholas Hannen in "Escape," Ion Swinley in "The Idiot," Olga Lindo in "The Best People," and Yvonne Arnaud in "And So to Bed."

S. R. LITTLEWOOD

# UNITED STATES PROBLEMS

## DEBTS, WORLD PEACE AND PROHIBITION

### By HERBERT W. HORWILL, M.A.

A step toward international co-operation was taken on Jan. 27, when the Senate, after a debate of many weeks, approved by a vote of 76 to 17 the recommendation of President Coolidge that the United States should adhere to the Permanent Court of International Justice. This policy had been first urged upon it by President Harding, and had hitherto been advocated in vain by his successor. It was not finally adopted without several reservations, the most important of which provided that the Court should not render any advisory opinion except publicly after due notice to all States adhering to the Court and to all interested States, and that it should not, without America's consent, consider any dispute or question in which she claimed an interest. The Administration subsequently declined to send a representative to the Geneva Conference at which these reservations were to be discussed. Congress endorsed, however, the acceptance of an invitation from the League of

Nations for the U S to be represented at the preparatory Disarmament Conference also to be held at Geneva

In March a considerable sensation was produced by the publication of a statement in which Mr Houghton the ambassador in London, declared that European statesmen had learned nothing from the war, that the League of Nations was moving toward a revival of the alliance of 1815, and that the Powers of the European Continent did not genuinely wish to disarm and did not want American participation in their councils It was commonly believed that, if this report had appeared previously to the vote in the Senate on joining the World Court, that proposal would have been defeated Congress adjourned in the summer without taking any action on the important question of ratifying the Treaty of Lausanne

The troublesome problem of the funding of the European debts provoked much controversy during 1926 Toward the close of 1925 arrangements had been made for the funding of the debts of Czecho Slovakia and Rumania respectively On Nov 14 an agreement was signed for the settlement of the Italian debt also Count Volpi surprised the Treasury by immediately turning over to it a cheque for 5 million dollars in payment of the first instalment although this sum was not due until the following June Italy was given 62 years in which to pay off a total obligation which had been reduced to 2,042,000,000 dollars owing to the cancelling of part of the accumulated interest Interest charges were to begin at the end of 5 years and to be graduated from one eighth of one per cent to a maximum of two per cent in the last 7 years This agreement was authorised by the House of Representatives on Jan 15 1926 but met strong opposition in the Senate which finally ratified it on April 21 by 54 votes to 33 The Belgian agreement signed by the negotiators on Aug 18, 1925 was ratified on April 26 by 55 to 20

Negotiations with France which had proved abortive in the autumn of 1925 were resumed in the spring of 1926 and an agreement was now reached subject to ratification by the legislatures of the countries concerned By its terms the total obligation of France was reduced from 4 221 000,000 to 4 025 000 000 dollars and the payments were so arranged that about 50 per cent of the French debt to America would be practically cancelled A settlement with Jugoslavia was signed on May 1

A letter from Mr A W Mellon, replying to an American correspondent who had urged the cancellation of the debts attracted notice in Parliament and led to the issue of a statement by the British Treasury on July 22 On Aug 8 M. Clemenceau sent President Coolidge an open letter which elicited no reply A few weeks later, Mr Newton Baker, Secretary for War in President Wilson's Cabinet made a public appeal for cancellation

The session of Congress which came to an end on July 3 was an unusually barren one Its most notable characteristics were the continued failure of President Coolidge's attempts to influence the course of domestic legislation and the obliteration of party lines in the divisions on some of the most important bills Congress passed a Tax Reduction Bill and substituted new arbitration machinery for the old Railroad Labor Board It rejected four various proposals for the relief of agriculture including one which had been endorsed by the President A new turn was given to the general political situation in the summer by the defeat in the Republican primaries of four important States of prominent supporters of the Administration who were candidates for re election to the Senate in November A Senatorial investigation revealed an orgy of expenditure in connection with some of these contests The cost of a three cornered fight in Pennsylvania exceeded two million dollars and included hundreds of thousands of dollars paid to watchers at the polls Over a million dollars were spent in the primaries of the two parties in Illinois and it was discovered that one public utility magnate had contributed lavishly to the coffers of both Republicans and Democrats

But the outstanding feature of the year was the definite appearance of Prohibition as the foremost question of political controversy much to the disgust of the manipulators of the party machines who attempted in vain to keep it outside the area of election issues In the East and the nearer Middle West the "Wets" took the offensive and secured that referenda should be taken on the subject in several States (The result of these referenda it must be remembered will have no direct effect upon the 18th Amendment which could only be repealed by a similar process to that which brought about its adoption) A speech of Senator Borah's at Baltimore in which he strongly opposed both nullification and repeal was interpreted as his assumption of the Dry leadership He specifically demanded that all political leaders and candidates for Congress should declare their position on the question The prominence of the Prohibition issue was accentuated by a Senatorial investigation of the finances of the Anti Saloon League Gen Lincoln Andrews the chief Prohibition enforcement officer visited England in July to confer with representatives of the British Government on methods for the prevention of liquor smuggling

A strike which had broken out in the anthracite coal fields on Sept 1 1925 and during which production had been curtailed by 35 000 000 tons and the miners had lost more than 158 000 000 dollars in wages was brought to an end on Feb 12 by a settlement which gave neither side what it had been demanding A five year contract was agreed upon the old wage scale was re adopted but with the provision that after Jan 1 1927 either miners or mine owners should have the right at least once a year to propose a change in wages In the event of no agreement being reached after negotiations had been in progress for 30 days, the question was to be decided by an *ad hoc* board of arbitration

# LOST WORK AND WAGES

## By F. H. ROSE, M.P. (Labour M.P. for North Aberdeen since 1918)

The great coal stoppage and its concomitants have profoundly, if not permanently influenced British industrial life The bald figures illustrating the case are, though significant enough, rather hopeful on the whole Croaking is an evil the nation must avoid, and the obvious lessons of 1926 must be taken to heart

In this review I have but a passing reference to make to what is known as the General Strike It had no material effect upon the life of the nation, and little upon the industrial issues which it was claimed it was to solve Elsewhere I have summarised it in a sentence, and I repeat that sentence here 'The General Strike has been attempted and has failed Its failure is its sole virtue, its only blessing, and its only excuse"

**UNEMPLOYMENT'S FALL AND RISE**

The state of trade as indicated by the rise and fall of unemployment in the insured trades had shown hopeful signs and tendencies before the coal stoppage in May At the end of April it had fallen to 9 per cent—the lowest post war figure being 7 per cent in 1924 From 9 it rose in May to 14 5 per cent, and has fractionally declined since In 1921, the year of the last great coal stoppage, it rose to 17 per cent at the end of April, and never fell below The fact is that the 1926 stoppage has had a far less deterrent effect upon industry than that of 1921, although its duration and its intensity have been so much greater

**AVERAGE UNEMPLOYED TOTAL 1,800,000**

A comparison between the labour exchange returns and those of the trade unions making returns shows the usual difference in favour of the unions of approximately 2 per cent But as neither set of figures is comprehensive of all sections of industrial wage earners, the actual volume of unemployment is still a matter of speculation As we have fully 16 000,000 of wage earners, and under 12 000,000 are registered for State Unemployment Benefit, it is quite a safe calculation that the average unemployed for the year—apart from the miners locked out—will be rather over 1,800,000

We may fairly assume that, but for the coal dispute, the average would have been little more than one half of that figure That the unemployed list was steadily diminishing until the end of April this table shows very clearly

Why this last coal stoppage has fallen so demonstrably lighter upon the nation than that of 1921 is a matter upon which opinions may well be divided What seems certain is that the incidence of

| Month | Percentage Unemployed | | | | Numbers registered Insured and Uninsured. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Trades Unions | Insured Workpeople | | | |
| | | Males | Females | Total | |
| **1925** | | | | | |
| July | 11 2 | 11 8 | 9 5 | 11 2 | 1,262 000 |
| August | 11 4 | 13 1 | 9 5 | 12 1 | 1,418 000 |
| September | 11 4 | 13 3 | 8 5 | 12 0 | 1 401 000 |
| October | 11 3 | 12 7 | 7 7 | 11 4 | 1,295 000 |
| November | 11 0 | 12 2 | 7 8 | 11 0 | 1,227,000 |
| December | 11 0 | 11 6 | 7 3 | 10 5 | 1,166,000 |
| **1926** | | | | | |
| January | 10 6 | 12 1 | 8 1 | 11 1 | 1,237 000 |
| February | 10 4 | 11 5 | 7 7 | 10 5 | 1 169,000 |
| March | 10 1 | 10 9 | 7 1 | 9 8 | 1,070 000 |
| April | 10 0 | 10 1 | 6 7 | 9 2 | 1,034 000 |
| May | 12 2 | 15 1 | 12 7 | 14 5 | 1,675 000 |
| June | 12 9 | 15 6 | 12 3 | 14 7 | 1 609 000 |
| July | 13 2 | 15 3 | 12 8 | 14 6 | 1 664,000 |

unemployment during the year is lighter by fully 25 per cent as compared with the period covered by the former coal dispute For some years I have held that the coal industry is a dwindling economic asset to this and every other country The development of internal combustion and electricity, the use of oil fuels, and persistent economising innovations have combined to lower the demand for coal as an agency for developing power, light, and heat

Wages have slightly fallen during the year apart altogether from the mining industry The next table, covering the first seven months of the year, shows the extent of the downward tendency

| Group of Industries. | Approximate Number affected by net | | Net Change in Weekly Wages | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Increases | Decreases | Increases | Decreases |
| | | | £ | £ |
| Mining and Quarrying | 9 250 | 15 500 | 900 | 1,120 |
| Brick Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc | 5 550 | 830 | 800 | 120 |
| Iron and Steel | 11 750 | 12 000 | 1 050 | 20 100 |
| Engineering, Shipbuilding, and Other Metal | 2 000 | 52 500 | 470 | 5 500 |
| Textile | 7 150 | 106 000 | 350 | 12 100 |
| Clothing | 1,000 | 177 750 | 40 | 18 550 |
| Food Drink and Tobacco | 450 | 21 000 | 100 | 2 050 |
| Woodworking, etc | 50 | 21 000 | 10 | 2,150 |
| Paper Printing, etc | 16 600 | 25 500 | 1 900 | 1,900 |
| Building and Allied Trades | 37 600 | 120 | 5 150 | 10 |
| Transport | 1 750 | 194 000 | 680 | 10 250 |
| Public Utility Services | 12 000 | 97 500 | 1,350 | 6 900 |
| Other | 650 | 32 500 | 100 | 2 750 |
| Total | 106 400 | 925 500 | 12 900 | 94 000 |

In the corresponding seven months of 1925 there were net increases of £76,000 in the weekly wages of 850,000 workpeople and net reductions of over £98,000 in the weekly wages of over 800 000 workpeople

While, other than in the coal trade, the hours of labour show no appreciable change and the fluctuations in the cost of living are unimportant (the average for the year being approximately 70 per cent above pre war standards) it would seem that real wages have fallen only fractionally below the level of 1925 It is clear from the evidence of ascertained figures that, had the coal stoppage been avoided, the upward tendency of the early months would not only have been maintained, but possibly accelerated In a sentence, national industry was on the road to recovery and was turned back into disruption and disorder by a vain conflict over industrial details—not one of which embodied any real essential.

The ascertained working day losses in the first seven months of this year dwarf all precedents In 1921 the aggregate of lost working days reached 86,000,000 At the end of July, 1926, it was 83,000,000, all but half a million being directly due to the coal mining trouble

### £100,000,000 LOST WAGES

At the most conservative estimate, the direct losses in working days must approximate to 150,000,000, and, if we add the certain indirect losses—that is, of workers stopped for want of fuel—at least another 50,000 000—at an average of 10s per day, wage losses alone will amount to £100,000,000 Short time has resulted in the loss of many millions more to the workers The loss to the manufacturing and trading classes is always greater than that suffered by the workers For the second time in five years the trades unions have been brought to the verge of financial insolvency, their influence diminished and their memberships decreased

In the DAILY MAIL YEAR BOOK for 1926 I published a table showing that during the present century nearly 340,000,000 working days had been lost to the workers, and the nation, by strikes and lock outs It is not an exaggeration to say that at the end of 1926 the lost working days will total little less than 500,000,000 In this respect the so called General Strike was almost negligible in effect

Of all this accumulated mass of waste and folly there is not one item that could

not have been accommodated without a day's stoppage or the loss of either money or credit to either side of the industrial controversy. The workers have gained nothing, for real wages on average are no higher than when the century began. True, social and political gains have been considerable, but no atom of these gains accrued from a strike.

### A SPIRIT OF WANTONNESS

Nor have employers much more to boast of. Their losses are reflected in contracted markets and cramped production, and crushing taxation and lowered credit It would seem as though, in 1926, the spirit of wantonness had seized the community, and set workers and capitalists alike fighting for nothing but their mutual destruction.

As a careful student of industrial developments, I cannot recall one single dispute of all the tens of thousands amassing the almost unbelievable aggregate of wasted life and opportunity, which could not have been arbitrated with better material results to both parties and without the irredeemable losses which have now to be recorded—and suffered by the nation.

The miners could have settled upon terms far better than are possible after all the wasted weeks and millions without any stoppage at all. Every other considerable dispute since the Great War could have been as easily avoided with infinitely better settlements and without the loss of a day's labour.

The net result of all this desperate folly is that since 1921 the workers of the country have suffered net reductions in wages amounting to £11,000,000 per week —an aggregate loss of approximately £1,000,000,000 in wages alone. It has to be noted that the mining stoppage of 1921 started the decline, as it left labour exhausted and impoverished

### LEARN THE LESSON

If the facts and figures convey any lesson at all to workers, and if the bitterness of this year's experience lead them to realise the utter abortiveness of the strike and lockout, all the loss may become recoverable.

TOTALS FOR JANUARY–JULY OF 1926 AND 1925

| Groups of Industries. | No. of Disputes | | Workers Involved | | Working Days Lost Aggregate | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1926 | 1925 | 1926 | 1925 | 1926 | 1925 |
| General Strike .. .. .. | 1 | — | 1,580,000 | — | 15,000,000 | — |
| Mining and Quarrying . | 50 | 98 | 1,094,000 | 92,000 | 67,518,000 | 1,227 000 |
| Brick, Glass, Pottery, etc | 4 | 10 | 3,000 | 500 | 43,000 | 4,000 |
| Engineering .. .. .. | 13 | 11 | 3,000 | 6 000 | 61,000 | 32,000 |
| Shipbuilding .. .. .. | 5 | 16 | 1,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 | 26,000 |
| Other Metal .. .. .. | 29 | 28 | 9,000 | 4,000 | 139,000 | 41,000 |
| Textile .. .. .. .. | 24 | 41 | 15,000 | 171,000 | 178,000 | 1,180,000 |
| Clothing .. .. .. .. | 6 | 18 | 1,000 | 3,000 | 6,000 | 20,000 |
| Food, Drink, Tobacco .. | 11 | 16 | 1,000 | 3,000 | 4,000 | 14,000 |
| Woodworking and Furnishing . .. .. .. | 12 | 17 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 32,000 | 32,000 |
| Paper, Printing, etc .. | 3 | 7 | 1,000 | 16,000 | 42,000 | 59,000 |
| Building, Decorating, Contracting, etc. .. .. .. | 21 | 34 | 2,000 | 4,000 | 14,000 | 61,000 |
| Transport .. .. .. .. | 31 | 29 | 22,000 | 14,000 | 159,000 | 32,000 |
| Public Admin. Services .. | 5 | 16 | 1,000 | 2,000 | 29,000 | 13,000 |
| Other .. .. .. .. .. | 8 | 22 | 1,000 | 17,500 | 15,000 | 97,000 |
| Total .. .. . | 223 | 363 | 2,736,000 | 339,000 | 83,244,000 | 2,836,000 |

While the organised minorities on either side are popularly accepted as the leading influences and the spokesmen and negotiators of industry, to them must the appeal for industrial peace and goodwill be made by the nation. Surely the time has now come for the sincere consideration of some less brutal and destructive method of industrial adjustment. The majority of all classes are tired and angry at these recurrent disruptions, and their attendant miseries and anxieties. All those who have an elementary patriotic instinct should lend their efforts and influence to accept and establish the tribunal of reason and goodwill.

F. H Rosa.

# BRITISH MUSIC, PAST AND PRESENT

## By SIR HERBERT BREWER, Mus.Doc., F.R.C.O.

Although nothing startling has occurred in musical events this year, from all sources comes news of satisfactory progress There have been various celebrations, the most outstanding perhaps being the jubilee of the London Bach Choir, which took the form of a four days' festival It was on this occasion that **a new oratorio, "Sancta Civitas," by the conductor, Dr. Vaughan Williams,** had its first hearing in London It proved to be a work of art which stirred the imagination, though critics generally preferred to suspend judgment and to await a further hearing It had originally been produced at Oxford in May, during the festival organised by Sir Hugh Allen to commemorate the tercentenary of the Heather Chair of Music, but owing to the coal strike and the consequent suspension of newspapers no public notice had been taken of the event.

The Bach Festival closed appropriately with a performance of the "Mass in B minor," inasmuch as it was for the express purpose of studying this work, then almost unknown to English musicians, that a body of amateurs came together in 1875, under the conductorship of Otto Goldschmidt, their efforts being rewarded by a gratifying success at the performance in London the following year, and it was this amateur choir that was converted into the present permanent organisation.

This year being the **fiftieth anniversary of Samuel Sebastian Wesley's** death, special services were held in many cathedrals and collegiate churches for the performance of this great church composer's works.

The **Handel Festival** this year was conducted by Sir Henry Wood for the first time, while the fifth annual Bournemouth Festival took place under the direction of Sir Dan Godfrey, when several composers were invited to conduct their own works.

Especially noteworthy is the continued prosperity of the **Festivals of the Three Choirs of Gloucester, Worcester and Hereford,** and the firm hold they have taken on the people. These Music Meetings, to use their old title, have become a national institution and attract visitors from all parts of the world. The 206th annual meeting took place in September last at Worcester, and interesting novelties were produced by Dame Ethel Smyth, Walford Davies, Bainton, Reed, and Brent-Smith, whilst Elgar was represented by "The Apostles," "The Kingdom," "For the Fallen," and the "Enigma Variations" The programme also included Beethoven's "Mass in D," Vaughan Williams' "Pastoral Symphony," and works by Granville Bantock and Holst. Not only have these festivals raised large sums of money for a very deserving charity, but they have done much to keep alive the oratorio form of composition and have helped to encourage the British composer, especially as regards choral writing, in a way that no other organisation has done.

For some time since the inauguration of these music meetings in 1715 there were balls for the amusement of the company each night after the concert, and, with a view probably of attracting a greater influx of people, it was customary to have races in the music meeting week at Gloucester, and in the year 1736 the advertisement included four days' sport But these extraneous attractions have long since ceased to exist, and the historic gatherings now rely on the musical programme to fill the cathedral and concert room. Some thirty years ago the advent of Edward Elgar's music changed the atmosphere of these festivals and introduced an air of mysticism, for which both architecturally and acoustically the three cathedrals form a perfect setting.

**Choral technique in England was never so advanced as it is at the present time,** a satisfactory state of affairs which has been brought about by the demands made by modern composers and also by the competitive festival movement which is doing so much to raise the standard of musical taste by persistently keeping the programme on a high level. There are no fewer than 192 festivals affiliated to the **British Federation of Musical**

*Music Announcement appears on page lxxx.*

**Competitive Festivals,** which society in its report states "the absence of Wales from the list is noteworthy." There is also a rapidly growing interest in orchestral music, which is abundantly proved by the increasing number of amateur societies throughout the country, and this, combined with an extensive output of chamber music publications, augurs well for the future.

Music has sustained a heavy loss in the death of Charles Wood, the distinguished Cambridge Professor; and a serious deprivation in the operatic world is the **retirement of Dame Nellie Melba.** Her farewell appearance in June will long be remembered by her vast wireless audience. The wonderful freshness of her voice made one regret that such a step should have been taken.

The value of the **study of music in our public schools** is now seriously recognised, and one has only to glance at the programmes in the musical papers to realise the advance made this year in the choice of music; not only are works by the best modern composers included, but the growing appreciation of Bach cantatas is especially marked. The elementary school children are not forgotten; concerts, organ recitals and lectures are provided for their instruction, and in many schools wireless sets have been installed where the "talks" on music by Sir Walford Davies are highly valued.

In view of the projected changes in connection with the control of wireless, it is, I am sure, the desire of all musicians, whether professional, amateur or merely listeners, that the same wide and generous consideration will be given to the broadcasting of music. Music is now brought to the public as never before, and through wireless it may to an increasing degree be made really educational as well as a pleasant recreation.

# THE FUTURE OF BRITISH RAILWAYS

## By SIR FELIX J. C. POLE

**The future of British railways depends mainly upon one thing—fair treatment. All else may be trusted to take care of itself.**

There always has been—and probably always will be—liability to the effects of temporary upheavals in one or another of the great industries from which substantial traffics arise, as witness the prolonged stoppage in the coal trade in 1926. The railways, like every other business, will have to share in the brunt of these troubles and bear inevitable "lean times." Compensating "fat times," however, involve something more than the absence of disputes in traffic-yielding industries.

**Prime essentials in the conditions of railway transport are reliability, rapidity and efficiency.** The manufacturer and the trader must have services upon which they can depend. There must also be a maintenance of public confidence in the continued earning power of the railways, so that investors will be attracted to subscribe additional capital, when required for development to keep pace with modern improvements.

To secure this, the railways must have, first of all, fair treatment by their employees, and, it may be added, by the Trade Unions This comprises both whole-hearted individual service and all-round adherence to agreements.

**No other body of workpeople in the country have greater protection of their conditions of service than the railwaymen.** The companies are parties to agreements which are scheduled to an Act of Parliament (The Railways Act, 1921), and no change of service conditions can be made except by the machinery of the Central or National Wages Board. Further, although the findings of the National Wages Board are not binding upon either side, the companies have always accepted the findings, believing that in doing so they were acting in the best national interests. Moreover, with the establishment in 1922, of Railway

Councils, it was agreed on both sides that no withdrawal of labour should take place, nor should there be any attempt on the part of any section of the employees to hamper the proper working of the railway, on account of any matter falling within the purview of the Central Wages Board, before the expiration of twenty eight days after such matter had been referred to the National Wages Board This machinery should render very remote any interruption of services due to strikes

It is true that the contracts and pledges were ruthlessly broken in May last, when the railway trade unions, in common with others, called out their members However, so far from this experience indicating the likelihood of a repetition in the future, the lesson of its failure will go a long way towards avoiding a recurrence In addition, there is now the further safeguard that was embodied in the Strike Settlement Agreement In this document the trade unions admitted that in calling a strike they "committed a wrongful act against the companies," and undertook not again to instruct their members to strike without previous negotiations with the companies, and to give no support of any kind to their members who take any unauthorised action. Counting, therefore, upon fair treatment in this direction, the railways may be looked to for a dependable continuity of service—the first essential for successful operation

In another direction, also, the railways must look for fair treatment, which so far has been denied them, but at length is gaining the attention of both the Government and the public They have a keen competitor in road motor transport —a business which not only is given a notorious initial advantage over the railways, but is actually enabled to thrive upon payments which the railways have to make Railways have had to purchase their land on which their roads are made, and to pay for the construction of their lines, whereas the road haulier has the highways provided for him, and these are maintained by rates and taxes The annual expenditure on the highways of Great Britain is approximately £50,000,000 Towards this sum the amount contributed by the taxation of motor vehicles is about £1,730,000. It is manifest, therefore, that the cost of highway construction and road maintenance is not equitably divided between the heavy road users and the ratepayers. In many rural areas the railway companies are the largest ratepayers, having to bear, in some cases, as much as 90 per cent. of the local rate The situation, therefore, is that the railways have to compete with a subsidised rival, and have themselves to provide considerable proportion of the subsidy

Moreover, every mile of the railway track has to be signalled and protected, for which purpose an army of employees has to be paid For the road haulier, however, there are the policemen, whose services are paid for out of public money.

Nor are these the only inequitable features of road motor transport **By Act of Parliament, the railways are "common carriers," and must convey every class of traffic that offers. Not so the road hauliers.** They are free from this obligation, and consequently are able to pick and choose what loads they shall convey Naturally, they devote themselves especially to the more remunerative traffics, leaving the railways the most bulky and lowest rated commodities.

This state of affairs is against the interests of railway users as well as of railway shareholders By the Railways Act, 1921, the rates and charges for rail conveyance must be fixed at such a level as will produce, as far as practicable, the standard revenue to which the Act entitles them If road competition is continued under existing conditions and enabled to draw from the railway the better paying traffic, it follows that the rates and charges on such traffics as remain to the railways will have to be increased, to enable the standard revenue to be secured This would seriously affect many of the basic industries, and a large section of the industrial community would suffer.

The position of the railways to-day constitutes a triple alliance, in which the interests of each party are also the interests of the others. These parties are (1) the railway proprietors, (2) the railway employees, and (3) the trading and travelling public.

# BANKING AND THE STRIKE

## By F. E. STEELE

Banking, which, like most other industries, was overshadowed throughout 1926 by the coal strike, first by apprehensions of its coming, by its reality, and later by its aftermath effects These have been felt most forcibly by the heavy industries which depend so much and so directly upon coal, but they have been marked in other ways, e g, by the heavy drop in the 'turn over', of the banks, evidenced by the falling off in the figures of the Bankers' Clearing Houses both in London and the provinces, and by compelling the banks to make larger provisions than otherwise necessary for bad and doubtful debts

A further adverse factor for banking as for the country's trade and finance generally, was **Mr. Winston Churchill's Budget,** with its apparent stabilisation of British post War expenditure at a figure between £800,000,000 and £825,000,000

Against these adverse factors may be set **the marked increase in amount of banks' advances,** a growth continued from 1925 into 1926 This increase, during a period of dwindling foreign trade, has puzzled many, but it is partly accounted for by the prosperity of certain branches of purely internal trade, and the consequent heavier demands for banking accommodation The increase in the amount of bank advances was not accompanied, as usually, by a corresponding growth in deposits The available figures show that the funds necessary for the increased advances were furnished mainly by the sale of investments and a reduction in the amount of Treasury Bills held by the banks

**Lending rates,** for the most part, favoured bankers, mainly because the Bank Rate, already 5 per cent before the year started, was maintained at that figure for a longer period than it would have been, owing to the general strike and the continuance of the coal strike This fact, coupled with the increase in the amount of advances above referred to, enabled bankers to obtain higher rates in the most remunerative branch—lending—of their business

A feature of the banking year was the introduction in the House of Commons, in February, of a Labour Bill for the **Nationalisation of the Bank of England.** This was intended as a step towards nationalising banks generally, for the Labour Party rightly regards banking as a "key industry" and realises that if other industries are ever to be taken over, banking, which affects them all, and is affected by them all, must be taken over first Needless to say, the Bill did not pass It was not even debated, but was referred back to the examiners The common sense of Parliament and of the nation sees few advantages and very many drawbacks in handing over to the control of the State an industry which the promoters of the Bill admit is conducted with great ability and success under private enterprise

### MISCELLANEOUS FEATURES

The return of this country to the gold standard in the spring of 1925 is still criticised in some quarters It has had one result of supreme importance it has imparted to our currency a stability previously lacking, and it has, incidentally, attracted to this country, from countries with fluctuating and depreciating currencies, funds which have been invested in British bills and in British Stock Exchange securities

Among miscellaneous features were the coming into force, on January 1, of the new Law of Property Acts, still imperfectly understood even by lawyers, and affecting bankers in several important directions, the appointment by the Irish Free State of a commission to investigate Irish banking, and the attainment by the Institute of Bankers, under the presidency of Sir John Ferguson, of a membership of over 27,000

F E STEELE

# THE AIR ARM AND ITS PROGRESS

## By H. W. WILSON

The Air Estimates were introduced into the House of Commons by the Secretary for Air, Sir Samuel Hoare, on Feb 25, 1926 They provided for a net expenditure of £16 000,000, which is an increase of £487,000 on the previous year The real expenditure on the Air Force is, however, much larger An additional amount of £3,221,300 is paid by other departments for air defence in Mesopotamia, Palestine, Transjordan, Egypt and India, the cost of all which except the last falls ultimately on the British taxpayer Further, the Navy Estimates are charged with a vote of £681,000 for the Fleet Air Arm With other appropriations in aid the total expenditure on air defence is £20 864,000

The number of officers and men voted was 36,500, an increase of 500 on 1925 The strength of the force was in 1926, including the Auxiliary Air Force (an organisation dimly resembling the Territorial Army on land) 61 squadrons (each usually of 12 machines with a certain number in addition in reserve), 56 of which are maintained on a regular basis Eight squadrons were stationed in Mesopotamia, 6 in India, 4 in Egypt, Palestine and Transjordan, and one flight (a flight usually consists of 6 machines or half a squadron) in Aden and Somaliland The Home Defence Force consists of 25 squadrons of which one belongs to the Special Reserve and 4 to the Auxiliary Air Force The 25 squadrons were to be raised to 28 by the close of the financial year 1926–27 One additional Special Reserve squadron and one additional Auxiliary Air Force squadron were to be formed in 1926 Among the interesting events of the year was the flight of five bombing machines from Kent to Leuchars (in Fifeshire) and back in a day—a distance of 870 miles A detachment of flying boats in September, 1925, flew from the Solent to Carrick fergus in Northern Ireland, manœuvred with the fleet, and returned, having covered 10,000 miles without mishap

These were useful achievements, but the fact remains that the Royal Air Force to day holds no records, which is a most disappointing position in view of the excellent machines which British industry can produce The most serious misgivings are felt, and with reason, as to the insignificant number of machines available for naval purposes Whereas under the Act passed by Congress in the United States in 1926 a force of not fewer than 1,000 effective aeroplanes is to be maintained, ready for action at all times, for the American Navy, the total provided for the British Navy is only 108 machines It is quite obvious that from the 108 the Air Force could not supply the aeroplanes which are needed for the aircraft carriers (their capacity is at least machines) and for the British battleships and cruisers on the American scale machines per battleship and 2 per cruiser a total of another 150 machines or so, to say nothing of small machines for destroyers and submarines, which are now being carried abroad )

An airship of 5 000,000 cubic feet capacity is being constructed by the Air Ministry and another by a private firm These airships are more than twice the size of the L 59 pattern of Zeppelin, constructed by Germany in 1917, which proved themselves exceedingly efficient vessels Their value in future operations will be the greater because during the past year an aeroplane was successfully detached from an airship in flight, and again reattached to it Thus airships can be employed in war as aircraft carriers

The development of the all metal machine, which is certainly the aeroplane of the future and has been largely constructed in Germany during and since the war, is now progressing in England All-metal flying boats for naval experimental purposes have been built and delivered by Messrs Short There is estimated to be a saving of 25 per cent of the weight of a wooden hull in the metal hull, and there is a further saving from the fact that a metal hull does not soak up water Several large all metal flying boats are now being constructed for the Air Ministry.

The cost of the Air Force in proportion to its strength remains exceedingly high Against its 36,500 men and 1,200 machines (700 in active service and 500 in reserve, and some regard this figure as

much too h for effective aeroplanes and aircraft modern pattern) which the British r Force maintains for £21,000,000, ance has 1,500 machines in active se (or 4,000 with reserves) and 32,800 for £7,500,000, Italy, 1,500 mac or 2,000 with reserves, and 19,0 en, for £4,000,000; and the United 1,432 machines and 13,000 m, for £16,000,000 Whatever the expl ation, the British Air Force is in conte bly the most expensive in the world man and machine For each £1,0 spent in the Air Force £7,600 goes administrative expense, as compare with £3,380 in the Army and £3,0 in the Navy. The quality of the good and they rendered valuable in the general strike But there only 2,200 qualified pilots in the ntry, and there are three officials at Air Ministry for every machine in the vice squadrons.

A point of great importance to the British people—the possibility of a serious air attack upon their commerce in war—has been raised by Mr. J. M Spaight, a well-known authority on air questions, in his work, "Aircraft and Commerce in War," which appeared in the summer of 1926 He points out that while in the Great War the gravest menace to British shipping was the U boat, in the war of the future it is quite possible that aircraft will take the U boat's place. In the same way the air weapon will give Great Britain opportunities for effectively blockading an enemy.

"The stronger maritime Power's problem will be a double one," says Mr. Spaight, "first to protect its own commerce from the air incursions of the other belligerent, secondly, to use its own sea and air power to interrupt the other's commerce so completely as to affect the issue of the war The first problem is a problem of organising a method of defence against attacks which will be almost certainly reckless and illegal—a problem of meeting force naked and unashamed, by counter force" The second problem is more difficult because it involves the attitude of neutral Powers "It is a question mainly of international law—of making the interruption effective without overstepping the bounds of admitted belligerent right"

He asks for special agreements which will define the rights of air power and enable it to bring economic pressure The trouble unfortunately is that whenever conferences are held to deal with these questions of international law, their habit is to weight the scales against the British nation The Conference of London in 1908 and the disastrous Declaration of London which it produced limiting British naval rights, have not been forgotten.

# BRITISH MOTORING'S ADVANCE

## By HAROLD PEMBERTON

Once again it is possible to record a wonderful year for the British motor industry In February 1926, Ministry of Transport figures showed that the **total number of motor vehicles of all types** was 1,177,000, an increase of 110,000 on the previous year These figures were issued, however before makers had got into the full swing of their season's production

It is estimated that in 1926 at least 150,000 **new motorists** were added to the ranks One British firm alone built 70,000 motor cars during 1926, and of these no fewer than 10,000 were exported abroad chiefly to our overseas Dominions Remarkable figures these, exceeding by far the whole export figures of the country for the preceding year All round, **our exports of motor-cars increased enormously** with a corresponding decrease in imports. The reason for this creditable state of affairs was due largely to the fact that the British maker at last discovered the secret of quantity production and learned how to make a good motor-car at a reasonable price

Many of our foremost makers now think in thousands instead of hundreds One British firm, for instance is basing its 1927 programme on an output of 100,000 vehicles, 20,000 of which are intended for foreign markets

The **small family car** maintained its popularity, and this type now exceeds all others on the road to day in this country.

Largely increased production resulted in a further **decrease of prices** at the autumn motor show at Olympia

Here the long promised £100 car was introduced, a vehicle embodying normal small car practice with a water-cooled 4 cylinder engine, a three speed gear box orthodox transmission, four wheel brakes, and full equipment, including an electric self-starter Whether the venture turns out to be practicable remains to be seen. But what was eminently satisfactory at the show was the exhibition of many British cars of excellent quality at prices below those of our rivals, including a saloon car of undoubted quality and built by an old-established firm at

*Motor announcements begin on page ix.*

£195 Hitherto, inexpensive saloon cars were mostly furnished from abroad

**Chief developments at the motor show** were

The introduction of many new moderate powered British six cylinder cars

Simplification of lubrication systems, thus saving the owner time and labour

The generous use of fabric coachwork lighter and more flexible than the normal type

The use of the new cellulose finish by a large number of firms This development is of value to the owner driver for, with the employment of non scratchable paint cars can be cleaned much more quickly and easily In a few cases stainless metal was used for radiators lamps and so forth another labour saving development of value to those who look after their own cars

**Traffic problems** in the large cities became acute in 1926

One important development was the introduction of **one-way systems of traffic control** at busy crossings In London the idea was adopted at Hyde Park Corner Trafalgar Square Piccadilly Westminster and elsewhere

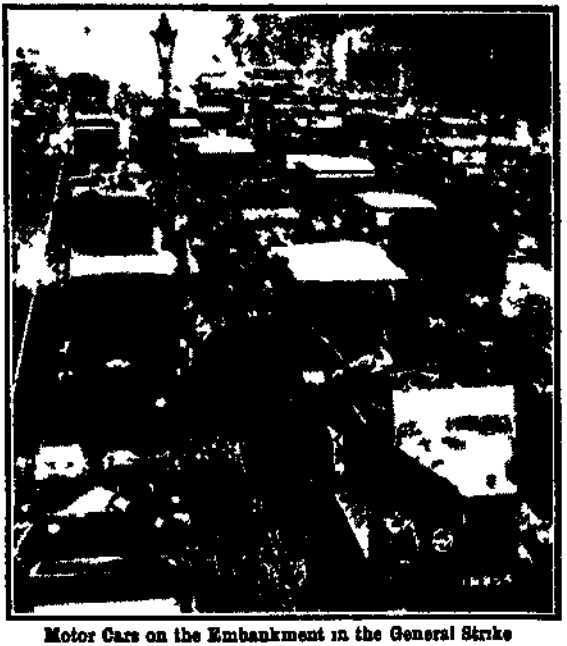
In every case the system worked satisfactorily and helped to speed up traffic not only at the crossings but in their neighbourhood These however are only temporary expedients and traffic authorities are considering ways and means of coping with the ever increasing volume of motor traffic The parking problem in large cities became more acute than ever At all important social functions large armies of police had to be employed directing cars to specially appointed parking places At the Derby for instance, it was estimated that parking places had to be provided for 40,000 cars

Theatre goers and shoppers in London found the greatest difficulty in finding a place in which to leave their cars in safety the parking places being inadequate and garages in the West End often full The problem is being seriously considered by the London Traffic advisory committee One suggestion is that large underground parking places should be erected Leicester Square being one of the recommended sites It is a problem that has got to be solved quickly for the present situation is seriously retarding the development of motoring

**Road accidents** of every description increased in an alarming degree The increase in traffic generally and the great army of recruits to the pastime—many of them with little driving knowledge—all helped to increase the toll of the roads During some busy weeks no fewer than from 14 to 20 people lost their lives in motor cycling and motoring accidents—a state of affairs unwarranted even by the increase in traffic

The **General Strike** provided a remarkable tribute to the value of modern transport. It is no exaggeration to say that without motor vehicles **the business of the country would have been brought to a standstill** All ranks of motorists rallied to the support of the Government Those not engaged on vital services used their cars to transport the less fortunate to business Millions were carried in this way by volunteers Food and milk supplies were all undertaken by motor transport while certain racing motorists formed a special flying squad to help the police

During the summer the first Grand Prix race of the world's championship series allotted to Britain took place at Brooklands Weybridge, and drew large crowds It was won by a French car a not surprising result considering that road racing is not allowed in this country, whereas abroad it is encouraged



**Motor Cars on the Embankment in the General Strike**

Obstacles were placed on the track to simulate road conditions, and this new feature of racing at Brooklands, which was also employed in the 200 mile small car race later in the year, proved very popular

While we did not achieve any outstanding success in the great International races two British drivers set up new world speed records

Early in the year Major H O D Segrave, on a British Sunbeam car of only 23 h p, lowered the world's kilometre record with an average speed of 152 308 m p h on the sands at Southport

Later Mr J G Parry Thomas on an Anglo-American car of 250 h p covered at Pendine, Wales the mile at the astonishing average speed of 170 624 m p h a record that is likely to endure for some considerable time

# CANADA'S DIAMOND JUBILEE

## By PERCY HURD, M.P.

This is the sixtieth year of Canada's nationhood Her Golden Jubilee in 1917 was marred by the anxieties and bereavements of the Great War To day all that is a proud memory, and the **Diamond Jubilee** becomes a year of joyous celebrations and new pledges

The British North America Act which created the Dominion of Canada was passed by the British Parliament in 1866, and of it the biographer of the great Canadian statesman of that time says: "He (Sir John Macdonald) was intent upon founding a Kingdom, they (the Imperial authorities) upon effecting an arrangement which would result in the simpler administration of the Colonial Office" On July 1, 1867, Canada entered upon her federal career with Viscount Monck as first Governor-General and Sir John Macdonald as first Dominion Prime Minister. The first session of the Dominion Parliament opened on Nov. 1, 1867. These are the pivotal dates of this year's celebrations

### THEN AND NOW

What contrasts this Diamond Jubilee brings to mind! There is first **the contrast of ninety years.** The opening of the reign of Queen Victoria had found British North America commercially stagnant, seething with internal feuds and in a political deadlock which seemed immovable In the East were six provinces —Upper Canada, Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland—each standing by itself, more or less in isolation, each looking to England for guidance and support across an Atlantic which then knew no steamships or cables, and looking with little result. Canada, in a word, was pretty much a nuisance to herself and to her Motherland. In his report as a British High Commissioner, Lord Durham said "I expected to find a contest between a government and a people. I found two nations (English and French) warring in the bosom of one State" In Lower Canada, now Quebec, Papineau stood forward as the leader of the young Canadians, "the champion of Canadian nationality against the intruding British," and there were ugly collisions with the authorities, a so-called "rebellion" In Upper Canada, now Ontario, unrest found a leader in William Lyon Mackenzie, who actually proclaimed a republic. That was the menacing Canadian atmosphere of 1837-38 Two generations pass and **Sir Wilfrid Laurier,** a lineal successor of Papineau, is seen representing Canadians, both of French and British descent, at the Coronation of King Edward VII, and, after another two decades, we find the foremost Canadian seat at the Imperial Conference in London taken by a Prime Minister, **Mr. Mackenzie King,** who is a lineal descendant of William Lyon Mackenzie, the other "rebel" of 1837 38

Turn to the new pivot of Canadian life, **the Prairie Provinces,** and note another contrast Rebellion was there also—the Red River rising of 1869 under the half breed Louis Riel—and this is how a contemporary writer describes the North-West as it was sixty years ago: "The vast hunting-ground of the Hudson's Bay Company and the field of a singular and noble service, the members of which passed a great part of their lives in lonely Arctic posts far away from civilisation and human intercourse save with wild Indians, getting one mail from England in the year, yet losing nothing of their character as highly-civilised men." When, in 1862, it was proposed to carry a road and telegraph line through the territory, this was the reply of the Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company.

"What," he said, "sequester our very tap-root! Take away the fertile lands where the buffaloes feed! Let in all kinds of people to squat and settle and frighten away the fur-bearing animals they don't hunt and kill! Impossible! Destruction—extinction of our time-honoured industry If these gentlemen are so patriotic, why don't they buy us out?"

The price named to the British Government was a million and a half

pounds sterling? Preposterous figure! replied the then Colonial Secretary, the Duke of Newcastle. Yet to-day, to say nothing of the enormous federal revenue obtained from the three provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta the receipts of their provincial governments for the last available year exceeded six million pounds sterling, or four times the purchase price of 1862, and the wilderness of sixty years ago to-day produces in wheat alone enough to meet the whole bread needs of the British people, even though only about ten per cent of its cultivable land is as yet under settlement.

### IN THE EARLY YEARS

Many and conflicting were the hopes and fears with which Canadians started their federal career sixty years ago. They had as heritage a vast and unbroken area of territory extending east and west for 4,000 miles from Atlantic to Pacific and north and south from the United States boundary on the 49th parallel of latitude to the North Pole the whole equalling the United States in size. Four blocks of habitable territory stretched from the Maritime Provinces in the East through old Canada (the present provinces of Ontario and Quebec) to the newly opened territory of the North West and the province of British Columbia on the Pacific Ocean. Block was divided from block by great barriers of nature, which, to the men of that day, seemed to be "wide and irreclaimable wildernesses, great freshwater seas and chains of unscalable mountains." Between the four blocks of habitable territory hardly any natural trade was done. The cities and settlements of each were all on or near the southern edge of the Dominion, the principal ports for Canadian trade were in the United States and the natural drift of the younger population and commerce alike was southward to the great centres of the Republic.

Between the two chief provinces, Ontario and Quebec, which formed the core of the new Dominion—the one almost entirely French and the other British—the barrier was not physical, but racial and religious. That was the real Canada of 1867, and the Canadian question of that time, as posed by thinkers like Professor Goldwin Smith, was: Can these four blocks of territory constituting the Dominion be kept by political agencies united among themselves and separate from their continent, of which, geographically, economically, and, with the exception of Quebec, ethnologically, they are parts? In a moment of petulance only a few years before, several hundreds of the citizens of Montreal despairing of the future of Canada as a British State, and listening to the wiles of "a few gentlemen of American origin" signed a manifesto in favour of a friendly and peaceable separation from British connection as a prelude to union with the United States. Men who afterwards became famous in the history of federal Canada, as Sir John Abbott, Sir John Rose, and Sir David Macpherson, together with members of the traditional Canadian families of the Redpaths, Nelsons, Torrances, and Workmans, signed that annexation manifesto of 1849.

### MEN WITH FAITH

But there were others, and notably the first Prime Minister of the Dominion, Sir John A. Macdonald, upon whose tomb at Kingston, Ontario, is the epitaph: "A British subject I was born, a British subject I will die." He and his colleagues of those difficult early years, Sir Charles Tupper, Sir Etienne Cartier, Sir Leonard Tilley, and others, had the vision and faith that moves mountains, and the Dominion of to-day is their imperishable monument. The original provinces of 1867—Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick—took into partnership Manitoba in 1870, British Columbia in 1871, and Prince Edward Island in 1873. To these have since been added the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta in 1905, Yukon Territory in 1898, and the territories of Mackenzie, Keewatin and Franklin in 1920. Thus we have a Dominion of 3,720,665 square miles, of which 3,603,909 is land—that is to say, a territory forty times that of England, Scotland and Wales, and over three times the combined areas of France, Germany, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Austria, Poland, Denmark, Sweden and the Netherlands.

### PROGRESS MADE

Difficulties abound and must continue to abound in conditions so diverse,

racially, politically, and economically, as are to be found within the Dominion, they form a continuous test of Canadian character But there remain **substantial grounds for rejoicing** in this year of Diamond Jubilee Some of them may be grouped in this way:

**Material Progress** Knitting province with province from Atlantic to Pacific, and branching northward in every section as new areas come under settlement and southward as the ever developing trade with the United States demands Canada has now **a railway system** of over 40 000 miles or 18 miles for every mile that existed in the first year of Confederation The total railway capital of £650 millions and gross earnings of £95 millions compare with £1 181 millions and £205 millions respectively for the railways of Great Britain

The value of the **aggregate external trade** of Canada, which was £20 millions in 1868 had become £451 millions in 1926 In export trade per head of population Canada moved from seventh place among the countries of the world in 1913 to second place in 1926 The countries buying Canadian produce now number 120, and 44 per cent of this export trade is with Empire countries under an extending practice of Imperial Preference

**Canadian Bank deposits,** which were £6 millions in 1868 now exceed £400 millions, and the average wealth of every Canadian (man woman and child) is officially estimated at £505

**National Unity** In defiance of what used to be called the "laws of nature" and inevitable continental tendencies the national consciousness of the Canadian people grows with the years The issue of East versus West crops up on occasion but in all parts of Canada to be a Canadian is much to day, whereas it was next to nothing sixty years ago American economic associations develop rapidly United States investments in Canadian industrial and other concerns now equal if they do not exceed British investments But so decisive also is the growth of Canadianism that while the friendliest feelings exist between the American and Canadian peoples, no avowed annexationist could secure election to the Dominion Parliament or to any of the Provincial Legislatures

**CANADA'S GREAT DESTINY**

**Imperial Destiny** This national spirit has been intensified by the comradeship of the Great War Professor Goldwin Smith wrote in 1891 "If England ever has occasion to call on her children in Canada for a real sacrifice she may chance to regret the experience of King Lear Yet in that same decade 7 300 Canadians could not be kept from England's side in the South African War, one third of them being in official Canadian contingents. In 1903, Lord Morley, then a member of the British Government laughed to scorn the notion that Canada would ever send a soldier across the Atlantic to help the Motherland in time of trouble Yet in the Great War 400 000 **Canadian soldiers came to Europe to fight,** and Canadian resources were pledged to the uttermost to aid the Allied cause

To day, Canada has her place among world powers as a member of the League of Nations and a partner State in the British Commonwealth of Nations And as for her political future Mr Mackenzie King as a Liberal and Prime Minister said recently "Canada can have no greater destiny than as one of the free, self governing countries of the British Empire That is our highest destiny The greatest service to mankind can be rendered by having two nations in North America Canada is in the happy position of being able to contribute to the peace of the world both by example and by her position as an interpreter of the United States to Great Britain and of Great Britain to the United States These two propositions express the unalterable belief of at least nine out of every ten Canadians in this year of their Diamond Jubilee

The result of the General Election was announced on September 15th Liberals 119 Conservatives 91 Progressives 8 Liberal Progressives 11 United Farmers of Alberta, 11 Labour 4 Independent 1 Mr Meighen who had lost his own seat tendered his resignation as Prime Minister, and Mr Mackenzie King took office

PERCY HURD

# AUSTRALIA'S BUDGET

The chief feature of the Australian Budget introduced on July 8 1926, by Dr Page the Commonwealth Treasurer is a proposal to spend within ten years, in conjunction with the States, £35 000 000 on national road construction, the Commonwealth's contribution being £20,000 000 Three fourths of this £20,000,000 is to be raised by increasing the tariff on motor tyres by 15 per cent, on chassis by 2½ per cent and on petrol by 2d a gallon

The Budget shows increases of revenue for the past fiscal year under all heads There is a nominal surplus of £286,944 but the actual surplus is £2 786 944 composed mainly of trust fund accumulations The estimated surplus for the current year is £149 381 The per capita subsidy to the States is continued under a temporary arrangement and there is no reduction of general taxation

# NEW ZEALAND

The Budget, presented on July 8, 1926, gave an estimated revenue of £24,266,000, and expenditure £23,986,000, showing a small surplus of £280,000, as against the previous year's surplus of £1 150,000 During 1925, £7,180,000 was expended on capital works, the major portion of which are directly productive.

*Photo :]* **Mr. Howard Carter at Tut-ankh-Amen's coffin.** *[Harvey Burton*
*(Reproduced by courtesy of "Illustrated London News.")*

**Sennar Dam, 175 miles from Khartum, biggest in the world.**

**Caerleon, Mon., where a Roman amphitheatre has been excavated.**

# COAL VERSUS OIL

## By Dr. A. E. DUNSTAN

It would be incorrect to assume that there is any fundamental antagonism between solid and liquid fuels. **Each has its special functions which the other cannot usurp** There is, however, a limited arena in which the two fuels meet as rivals—the choice being dependent upon economic considerations and questions of their special adaptability to a particular purpose

Coal and oil fuel do compete definitely as boiler fuels in a limited area, the advantage of the latter being specially apparent for certain types of sea going vessels Oil fuel is extremely easy to store, and in places not suitable for a solid, e g in the double bottoms of ships It is compact, it is exceedingly easily moved from point to point It travels in pipes, can be readily pumped, and can be delivered to the actual point of service with the minimum consumption of energy, human or otherwise When it burns, it produces no ash or clinker The least possible attention is required for its adequate combustion Considerable saving is effected, not only in space but in personnel More room is available for cargo and passengers On top of this, there has to be considered the higher calorific value, bulk for bulk and weight for weight, over coal

Apart from the foregoing, there is a vast field of utility in which, owing to the cost of winning and treating crude oil, the fuel residue cannot hope to compete with the cheaper coal fuel, nor is there any indication that this situation will be reversed in the course of time

It should be borne in mind that the ratio of coal to crude oil produced (based on 1925 figures) was 10 to 1, and a considerable proportion of the oil represents light products which are utilised for purposes for which coal, as such, is useless.

Broadly speaking, therefore, **solid coal and liquid fuels may be considered more as complementary than as rival fuels,** and it may be expected they will retain their spheres of utility more or less indefinitely The coal resources of the world are probably very much greater than pessimistic prophets lead us to believe During the sixty years that mineral oil has been exploited, only two thirds of a cubic mile of petroleum has been obtained from the earth s crust.

### TRANSMITTING COAL

Whilst we can think of petroleum only in terms of a gaseous or liquid fuel, we may regard coal both as the solid fuel to which we are accustomed, and as the potential source of various kinds of fluid fuels, particularly coal gas and motor spirits Much research and development work is now proceeding along these lines, and coal is tending to become, in transmuted form, an eventual rival to petroleum even in the latter s own domain, although very much remains to be done before this rivalry becomes economically acute For over a hundred years fluid coal gas has been, despite its cost, a favourite fuel in many directions, but the problem of the day goes much farther, and its solution is beginning to be practically conceivable It may be emphasised that this strenuous investigation is not merely commercial All the fighting forces on sea, land and in air become immobilised in the absence of adequate supplies of liquid fuels, and therefore national self preservation has played a large part in calling into being these intensive researches

A vast amount of interest has been caused by the claims of the German scientist Bergius, who, by ten years of extraordinarily brilliant technique, has solved on a semi commercial scale the problem of liquefying coal Bergius, in effect, exposes coal to the action of hydrogen at extraordinarily high pressures, and claims remarkably high yields of liquid products These liquid products are not identical with petroleum, and require special manipulation to render them capable of replacing mineral oil It is too early to state that the Bergius process is commercial, but vast sums have been expended on it, and all available chemical, physical, and engineering resources have been devoted to it.

To the writer's mind, a far more promising avenue is opened by the work of Fischer, Pétard, and numerous other investigators, who have demonstrated that water gas produced by the action of steam on incandescent coke can, by a simple process of catalysis, be transformed into liquid products. At the moment methyl alcohol is being commercially obtained, and statements have been made in the technical press that plant capable of producing 1,000 tons a day of synthetic motor fuel is being erected in Germany, and that in two years' time this capacity will be doubled.

**Bound up with this is the prospect of obtaining oil from the low temperature carbonisation of coal.** For very many years we have been familiar with high temperature (circa 1,100°C) retorting of coal, yielding towns gas, tar, and coke. But low temperature operation (circa 600° C.) yields different products, firstly a smokeless household fuel, readily ignitable and burning freely with little flame; secondly, gas, small in volume but high in thermal value; and, thirdly, a very fluid tar (about 18–20 gallons per ton of coal retorted). From this tar and gas there may be obtained motor spirit (about 2 gallons per ton of coal) and intermediate oil that can be converted in part into gasoline. The tar further contains about 30 per cent of pitch. **Were there 35 million tons per year of household coal replaced by smokeless fuel derived from 50 million tons of low-temperature carbonised coal, there would be produced 700 million gallons of tar a year from which certainly 200-300 million gallons of gasoline could be made.**

It is reasonably certain that, in the not too distant future, all coal-producing countries will be able to synthesise from their solid fuel resources great quantities of liquid fuels.

# WHY INCOME TAX IS HIGH

## NEED OF NATIONAL ECONOMY

the Rt. Hon. LORD DECIES, P.C., D.S.O.
(Director of the Income Taxpayers' Society)

relief was forthcoming for income-taxpayers in Mr. Winston Churchill's 1926 Budget, and the Briton retains the unenviable position of being **the most heavily-taxed individual in the world.** It must be admitted that special circumstances, such as the coal subsidy, militated against the granting of concessions, the Chancellor requiring every possible penny he could obtain, but, even allowing for this additional burden, there were ways and means of securing a lower rate of tax. Undoubtedly the greatest obstacle in the path is the terribly high cost of the various State departments. Notwithstanding all that has been said and promised in regard to a greater measure of national economy, very little indeed has been done. **No serious effort has yet been made to place the departments upon a real business footing.** The old system remains with its redundant officials, duplication, and overlapping of duties, at a cost to the taxpayer out of all proportion to the work performed. Until taxpayers insist that these departments are run on entirely different lines than at present, and that every possible economy is effected, there will be no relief for them. Bureaucracy is the most costly thing in the country to-day. Fewer officials and real national economy will mean a lower income-tax.

Putting on one side the question whether or not income-tax is a fair and just method of raising revenue, the question may fairly be asked: "Is the method of collection followed at present the best that could be devised?" It is known, of course, that income beyond a certain figure incurs liability, but it is open to doubt whether all those so liable are assessed. Very little effort seems to be made by those in authority to ferret out and assess those who are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liable, but who do not already appear in the official records Rather are those responsible content to exert every possible pressure on those of whom they already have cognisance, i e, the salaried man, in regard to whose income his employer is bound to make a return It is these comparatively few (for income- and super-taxpayers, although their contributions to the Exchequer form such a material proportion of the national income, numerically are but a small section of the population) who bear more than their fair share of the country's burden

**PEOPLE WHO ARE MISSED**

There seems but little doubt that many ought to pay tax who have never been called upon to make a return, The authorities are content to "whip the willing horse," leaving outside their net many who ought to be in One reform which is badly needed, if only in justice to those who already have to pay, is the introduction of some simple return upon which everybody of suitable age should be compelled, under penalties, to declare his or her income **The present forms are much too cumbrous and involved** It ought not to be beyond the capabilities of our super officials to devise some system whereby income tax is levied fairly and justly upon the nation as a whole, and not upon the few who can be "got at" without much trouble to the officials

Mention of these unconscious evaders naturally brings to mind much more culpable persons—those who deliberately seek to avoid their responsibilities Quite recently in the City of London a magistrate was called upon to deal with quite a number of well-paid men who had persistently failed to pay sums due from them These men and their like are bad citizens, and there is no excuse for their conduct But there is even less excuse for that class of dodger, the wealthy man who, having made a fortune in this country, deliberately removes himself and his wealth to a country where he is immune from attention

Such conduct, to say the least, is incredibly mean To leave those whose labours have helped him in the acquisition of wealth, to face the burden of heavy taxation, whilst he seeks asylum in a country to which he owes no allegiance, merely to escape death duties, super-tax and income-tax, is unpatriotic and altogether reprehensible Nothing can be said, of course against the person of strictly limited means who finds it possible to live on those means in some little foreign retreat, where it would be impossible here, but in regard to the wealthy deliberate evader, it is high time legislation was introduced in order to bring such persons to book

**LIGHTEN THE BURDEN**

What the future holds for the taxpayer is a sealed book, but the outlook is extremely unpromising Trade disputes and labour troubles militate against lower taxation but the fact remains that **the burden must be lightened if the country is to survive.** The one sure way, until a brighter trade era dawns is to save money by running the Government on the strictest lines of economy This should be the first care of the Prime Minister and his colleagues and until it is accomplished no relief can be looked for DECIES

# CENTENARIES IN 1927

There are not so many notable centenaries in 1927 as there were in the two previous years The first is that of **Maria Francesca Rossetti**, the devout and lesser known sister of Dante Gabriel Rossetti and Christina Rossetti Born on Feb 17 1827 she died in 1876 **Madame Bodichon**, a name honoured in education, has the centenary of her birth on April 8 **Dr Hack Tuke**, the Quaker alienist and authority on lunacy was born April 19, 1826 and died in 1895

On May 8 is the centenary of **James Hain Friswell**, an essayist held in high repute in the Victorian era He died in 1878 **Monsieur Challemel-Lacour**, a notable French statesman, was born on May 19 1827 The **Rt. Hon. Hugh C E Childers**, Chancellor of the Exchequer in one of Gladstone's Cabinets was born on June 25, 1827 Four days later is the 100th birthday anniversary of **Mortimer Collins**, a very popular novelist in his day and a fine chess-player He died in 1876. **Madame Carvalho**, an opera singer who sang with Christine Nilsson was born on Dec. 31, 1827, and survived until 1895. The martyred **Bishop Patteson** of Melanesia was born in 1827.

# THE CRICKET SEASON

## By W. A. BETTESWORTH

At about the time when the Australian team of 1926 was sailing for England, a series of articles, bearing the names of famous old Australian cricketers, appeared in some of the London newspapers Without exception, they extolled the coming team in terms which left no doubt that it was the very greatest that had ever sailed for England But on reading the articles it was impossible to help thinking of the boy who whistled to keep up his courage when crossing a churchyard at night, and experienced cricketers began to wonder what was really wrong with the team It did not take long to discover what was wrong

### WANTED—A GREAT BOWLER

**The team was obviously very strong in batting, but did not include a single bowler who could conceivably have been chosen for any of the great Australian teams of the past for his bowling alone.** The mere fact that, just as in 1924 the South Africans began their bowling with Nourse, so in 1926 the Australians began with Macartney, was sufficient to show that they knew their own weakness So much had been written about the amazing skill of Grimmett that I, like everybody else, was inclined to think that he would give the most trouble in England It was, therefore, a great surprise to find that he was of a type which was as common as blackberries some forty years ago and not a distinguished example at that

On the other hand it was extremely disconcerting to find that Tate, Macaulay, and Root, who had seemed our most likely bowlers, had all decreased in pace to an alarming extent, and were all bowling the ball just short of a length which always marks the beginning of deterioration Nor was it at all pleasing to find that young Larwood had been trying to bowl beyond his strength, and had lost all command over his pitch Fortunately, wiser counsels prevailed in the case of Larwood, but the three other bowlers never regained their form In these circumstances, it seemed to me a moral impossibility that either England or Australia would be sufficiently strong to be able to get the other side out twice in a three day match on a good wicket This proved to be the case, but **England had much the best of the game in two out of the three test matches** in which there was a reasonable amount of play, and won the fifth match which was played to a finish The victory was chiefly due to **the superb batting of Hobbs and Sutcliffe, the bowling of Rhodes and Larwood, and good luck in the way of rain on the last day** Thus it is perfectly clear that there is a movement in the tide but not sufficient as yet to show whether it has really turned in our favour

After a series of test matches it is always wise to take stock to see how we stand When the time comes for the M C C to send the next team to Australia it is more than likely that Hobbs and Rhodes will be resting on their exceedingly well earned laurels, and that Hendren, Woolley Geary Strudwick, and Tate will have passed the test match stage Tate is, however still a young man, and if he can get over the injury to his foot which has handicapped him ever since the tour began in Australia in 1924 he may possibly regain his position as a great bowler Otherwise, there remains a nucleus of only four test match players Chapman, Stevens, Sutcliffe and Larwood In addition there is Hammond, who must have played this year if he had not been kept out of the game by an accident The season's play also shows that in the offing are Leyland Oldroyd, Watson L W Dawson H J Enthoven R Aird Ashdown, Norman Kilner, and perhaps Duleepsinhji

### MEN WITH A FUTURE

**Many good judges think that Leyland is the coming man,** and he is a beautiful field The worst of it is that in these days so few amateurs can play regularly that they do not get a fair chance There are a great many other men who like R E S Wyatt, Shepherd Payton Parsons (thought by some of the Australians as the best batsman they played against), Bell and Hallows, are quite capable of improving out of all knowledge, and I do not for a moment think that either A W Carr or Roy Kilner is a spent force

It thus seems quite clear that when the time comes there will be plenty of fine batsmen, but when the question of bowling is considered nobody can feel easy in his mind For some years it was like crying in the wilderness to point out that all was not well with our bowling but this is now admitted by everybody. While the Australians have always tried to spin the ball because the rarity of the air in their country will hardly allow of a swerve **our own bowlers have sacrificed everything to swerve.** The mischief is that to get the swerve they nearly all bowl entirely by momentum, making no use of leverage, and so they cannot give life to the ball when the wicket is only waiting for a man to bang it

down with a spin From time to time I see new bowlers of whom great things are hoped, but most of them get to a certain point and there remain

There seemed possibilities about Sibbles, Clark L G Irvine, Iddon Boyes, R J O Meyer, and Fenley, but so far greatness has been denied to them Mercer has done very well indeed, and is perhaps, the most improved of all the bowlers Rhodes has well deserved his place at the top of the averages because of his subtlety and Mailey bowled well, but although Tate Macaulay, Root, Parker and

### 50 YEARS' TEST RECORDS

The following table shows the results of the Test matches since 1876

| | Won by England | Won by Australia | Drawn |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1876-7 .. . | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 1878 9 .. . | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 1880 .. . | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1881-2 .. . | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| 1882 .. . | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 1882 3 .. . | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| 1884 .. . | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| 1884 5 .. . | | 2 | 0 |
| 1886 .. . | | 0 | 0 |
| 1886 7 . . | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 1887-8 .. . | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1888 .. . | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 1890* .. . | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 1891-2 .. . | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| 1893 .. . | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 1894-5 .. . | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| 1896 .. . | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 1897-8 .. . | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| 1899 .. . | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| 1901 2 .. . | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| 1902 .. | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| 1903-4 . | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| 1905 .. . | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| 1907-8 . . | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| 1909 . | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| 1911 12 . | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| 1912 . . | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| 1920-21 . | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| 1921 . . | 0 | 3 | 2 |
| 1924-25 . | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| 1926 .. . | 1 | 0 | 4* |
| In Australia | 24 | 36 | 2 |
| In England | 18 | 11 | 23 |
| Totals | 42 | 47 | 25 |

* The match at Manchester was abandoned without a ball being bowled

Where only one year is given in the table the Test matches were played in England, where two years are given, in Australia.

Richard Tyldesley still hold very high places they have all shown much less skill Although the outlook is not very cheerful, the Australians are in the same fix, but it is very certain that their new men will not rely on the swerve, it is fervently to be hoped that ours will not

The year has been remarkable once more for the ascendancy of Hobbs. For a time it seemed that Macartney had ousted him from his pride of place as the greatest batsman of his age, but Hobbs began to bat like a much younger man and his hundred in the last test match was like the innings of a man in the pride of his youth Macartney proved himself once more to be a great batsman, and nobody will dispute his right to claim the second place, with Sutcliffe and Woodfull close at hand Ernest Tyldesley had a prolonged period of very great success, and he and Sutcliffe were the most improved batsmen of the year Hendren, Woolley Mead, Bardsley, N V H Riches Hearne Makepeace, Sandham D R Jardine, Ponsford, O'droyd, Ducat A P F Chapman George Gunn Dipper and Whysall have easily held their own and I feel sure that we have not yet seen Ponsford and Richardson at their best A good many people think that Kippax, who has not yet been to England, is the coming Australian batsman

One of the noticeable features of the year has been the great success of the veterans, among them Rhodes, W G Quaife Mead, Hayes (the old Surrey player who turned out for Leicestershire and astonished his opponents by his fine batting) George Gunn Parker, J C White, Makepeace and Dipper

A few points call for special attention Intervals are getting longer and longer, until it is no uncommon thing to find that altogether an hour has been lost in a three day match The intervals were not properly observed even in the test matches and at Manchester stumps were pulled up half an hour before the proper time Again some of the umpires are getting into the bad habit of posing in such a pronounced way that they make themselves the most conspicuous people on the field An umpire can carry out all his multifarious duties perfectly well without continually calling the attention of the spectators to his presence Something will sooner or later have to be done about fast bowling For many years in England Australia and South Africa alike the dearth of fast bowlers has been deeply lamented At the moment I know of only five men in the world who can reasonably be described as fast Macdonald Larwood, Skelding E R I Holmes and sometimes G O Allen Of these Holmes and Skelding may be counted out because, bowling with the wrong methods and making no use of leverage, they cannot make the ball bump as Larwood and Macdonald can do Yet it is quite a common thing now, when a batsman receives a knock from either Macdonald or Larwood, to find the game interrupted for some minutes, while the batsman seems to be doing his best to show the public that he is the victim of a dastardly assault Also many timid critics have written hard words about the so called ferocious methods of these fast bowlers Now, you cannot make omelettes without breaking eggs, and you cannot have fast bowling without occasional knocks To face even a slow bowler on a bad wicket requires a certain amount of pluck, to face a fast one requires a good deal Already cricket is losing many thousands of promising young players every year to golf, lawn tennis, motoring, etc, simply because owing to the declaration rule, they can hardly ever get an innings If the element of danger is also taken away from the game, young cricketers may be driven to take to croquet, which at least requires a great deal of skill

W A Bettesworth

# THE AVERAGES

The leading averages are given below:

## BATTING.

| | Inns. | Runs. | Highest score. | Times not out. | Aver. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hobbs .. .. | 41 | 2,949 | 316* | 3 | 77·60 |
| Sutcliffe .. .. | 47 | 2,528 | 200 | 9 | 66·52 |
| Tyldesley (E.).. | 51 | 2,326 | 226 | 7 | 64·22 |
| Hendren .. .. | 58 | 2,643 | 218 | 11 | 62·92 |
| Mead .. .. | 45 | 2,326 | 177* | 8 | 62·86 |
| N. V. H. Riches | 11 | 542 | 239* | 1 | 54·20 |
| Hearne .. .. | 31 | 1,384 | 151* | 4 | 51·25 |
| A. P. F. Chapman | 31 | 1,381 | 159 | 4 | 51·14 |
| Makepeace .. | 54 | 2,840 | 180 | 6 | 48 75 |
| Payton .. .. | 44 | 1,864 | 133 | 5 | 47·79 |
| Hardinge.. .. | 52 | 2,234 | 176 | 5 | 47·53 |
| Russell .. .. | 49 | 1,906 | 180* | 8 | 46·48 |
| Woolley (F. E.) | 50 | 2,183 | 217 | 3 | 46·44 |
| Ducat .. .. | 30 | 1,245 | 235 | 3 | 46·11 |
| D. R. Jardine .. | 36 | 1,473 | 170 | 4 | 46·03 |
| Sandham.. .. | 44 | 1,905 | 188 | 2 | 45·85 |
| Oldroyd .. .. | 30 | 1,197 | 135 | 3 | 44·33 |
| Holmes .. .. | 50 | 2,006 | 143 | 4 | 43·60 |
| Whysall .. .. | 56 | 2,138 | 209 | 5 | 41·92 |
| Freeman (Essex) | 54 | 1,958 | 172* | 7 | 41·65 |
| Parsons .. .. | 44 | 1,649 | 171 | 3 | 40·21 |
| Brown .. .. | 53 | 2,040 | 146 | 2 | 40·00 |
| R. Aird .. .. | 12 | 391 | 113 | 2 | 39·10 |
| Leyland .. .. | 42 | 1,561 | 191 | 2 | 39·02 |
| Shepherd.. .. | 42 | 1,442 | 121 | 5 | 38·97 |
| Ashdown .. | 52 | 1,737 | 150* | 7 | 38·60 |
| C. H. Knott .. | 15 | 540 | 117* | 1 | 38·57 |
| Dipper .. .. | 63 | 2,147 | 135 | 6 | 37·66 |
| Gunn (G.) .. | 34 | 1,192 | 191 | 2 | 37·25 |
| Kilner (R.) .. | 35 | 1,187 | 150 | 3 | 37·09 |
| G. T. S. Stevens | 28 | 956 | 149 | 2 | 36·76 |
| P. H. Stewart-Brown .. .. | 12 | 438 | 99 | 0 | 36·50 |
| Storer .. .. | 38 | 1,235 | 132 | 4 | 36·32 |
| Bell .. .. .. | 46 | 1,601 | 225 | 1 | 35·57 |
| V. W. C. Jupp.. | 47 | 1,560 | 197 | 3 | 35·45 |
| F. T. Mann .. | 36 | 988 | 194 | 8 | 35·28 |
| J.W.H.T.Douglas | 20 | 528 | 103 | 5 | 35·20 |
| C. F. Walters .. | 23 | 694 | 116 | 3 | 34·70 |
| K.S.Duleepsinhji | 44 | 1,421 | 132 | 3 | 34·65 |
| Rhodes .. .. | 36 | 1,132 | 132 | 3 | 34·30 |
| Mitchell .. .. | 22 | 614 | 189 | 4 | 34·11 |
| The Hon. C. N. Bruce .. .. | 21 | 680 | 74* | 1 | 34·00 |
| Kilner (N.) .. | 48 | 1,487 | 146 | 4 | 33·79 |
| Bates (L.) .. | 48 | 1,518 | 187 | 3 | 33·73 |
| Watson .. .. | 48 | 1,440 | 127* | 5 | 33·48 |
| W. W. Timms.. | 20 | 566 | 128 | 3 | 33·29 |
| G. J. Bryan .. | 12 | 330 | 82 | 2 | 33·00 |
| M. K. Foster .. | 50 | 1,615 | 141 | 1 | 32 95 |
| R. H. S. Wyatt | 51 | 1,485 | 102 | 5 | 32·28 |
| M. D. Lyon .. | 35 | 1,062 | 136 | 2 | 32·18 |
| Tate .. .. .. | 46 | 1,347 | 93 | 4 | 32·07 |
| Bowley .. .. | 53 | 1,603 | 106 | 3 | 32·06 |
| F. W. Gilligan | 17 | 416 | 78* | 4 | 32·00 |
| J.C.W.MacBryan | 42 | 1,269 | 131 | 2 | 31·72 |
| G. B. Legge .. | 16 | 472 | 113 | 1 | 31·46 |
| H. J. Enthoven | 39 | 1,129 | 100* | 3 | 31·36 |
| Hallows .. .. | 51 | 1,505 | 110 | 3 | 31·35 |
| C. H. Taylor .. | 31 | 872 | 107 | 3 | 31·14 |
| Lee (Middlesex) | 41 | 1,173 | 152 | 3 | 30·86 |
| P. G. H. Fender | 37 | 1,043 | 104 | 3 | 30·67 |
| Newman .. .. | 54 | 1,468 | 134 | 6 | 30·58 |
| Bowden .. .. | 42 | 1,221 | 106 | 2 | 30·52 |
| A. E. R. Gilligan | 39 | 1,037 | 126 | 5 | 30·50 |
| G. B. F. Rudd.. | 16 | 457 | 114 | 1 | 30·46 |
| Walker .. .. | 53 | 1,479 | 124 | 4 | 30·18 |
| Astill .. .. | 48 | 1,291 | 158* | 5 | 30·02 |

* Not out.

## BOWLING.

| | Overs. | Mdns. | Rns. | Wckts. | Aver. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| R. G. W. Melsome .. | 144·1 | 31 | 367 | 26 | 14·11 |
| Rhodes .. | 892·4 | 315 | 1709 | 115 | 14·86 |
| Mercer .. .. | 986·2 | 226 | 2239 | 136 | 16·46 |
| Tyldesley(R.) | 963·5 | 324 | 2159 | 128 | 16·86 |
| Parkin .. .. | 285 | 85 | 721 | 42 | 17·16 |
| Tate .. .. | 1261·4 | 365 | 2575 | 147 | 17·51 |
| Macaulay .. | 1116·4 | 296 | 2383 | 134 | 17·78 |
| Larwood .. | 974·1 | 217 | 2509 | 137 | 18·31 |
| Parker .. .. | 1739 5 | 556 | 3920 | 213 | 18·40 |
| Wright (Kent) | 820·2 | 186 | 1920 | 102 | 18·82 |
| Clark .. .. | 905·1 | 211 | 2219 | 117 | 18·96 |
| Geary(Leics.) | 1160·4 | 367 | 2350 | 124 | 19·02 |
| Ryan .. .. | 874·1 | 166 | 2163 | 112 | 19·31 |
| L. G. Irvine.. | 291·1 | 39 | 1019 | 52 | 19·69 |
| J. C. White.. | 1395 | 498 | 2650 | 134 | 19·77 |
| V. W. C. Jupp | 709·4 | 150 | 2255 | 113 | 19·95 |
| Macdonald .. | 1177·4 | 222 | 3541 | 175 | 20·23 |
| Cox .. .. | 877·5 | 318 | 1675 | 82 | 20·42 |
| G. A. Wedel | 283 | 87 | 602 | 30 | 20·06 |
| A.E.R.Gilligan | 605·5 | 151 | 1571 | 76 | 20·67 |
| J.W.Greenstock | 292·2 | 40 | 933 | 45 | 20·73 |
| Freeman (Kent) .. | 1353·5 | 327 | 3740 | 180 | 20·77 |
| M. F. S. Jewell | 188·2 | 38 | 458 | 22 | 20·81 |
| Durston .. | 872·2 | 217 | 2062 | 99 | 20·82 |

## COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP

The final positions of the counties were as follows:

| | P. | W. | L. | Won 1st inns. | Lost 1st inns. | Poss. Pts. | Pts. Obtd. | Percentage. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lancashire | 32 | 17 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 140 | 106 | 75·71 |
| Yorkshire | 31 | 14 | 0 | 10 | 4 | 140 | 104 | 74·28 |
| Kent . .. | 28 | 15 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 140 | 92 | 65·71 |
| Notts .. | 29 | 13 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 145 | 82 | 56·55 |
| Surrey .. | 26 | 7 | 4 | 8 | 3 | 110 | 62 | 56·36 |
| Middlesex | 24 | 9 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 95 | 51 | 53·68 |
| Hampshire | 26 | 10 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 135 | 70 | 51·85 |
| Glamorgan | 24 | 9 | 9 | 1 | 0 | 95 | 48 | 50·52 |
| Essex .. | 30 | 6 | 9 | 9 | 3 | 140 | 62½ | 44·64 |
| Sussex .. | 28 | 6 | 10 | 6 | 5 | 135 | 53 | 39·25 |
| Derbyshire | 23 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 6 | 110 | 43 | 39·09 |
| Warwick .. | 28 | 2 | 9 | 8 | 5 | 120 | 39 | 32·50 |
| Leicester .. | 27 | 5 | 12 | 3 | 4 | 120 | 38 | 31·66 |
| Somerset .. | 27 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 110 | 32½ | 29·54 |
| Gloucester | 30 | 5 | 17 | 3 | 4 | 145 | 38 | 26·20 |
| Northants | 25 | 3 | 13 | 4 | 5 | 125 | 32 | 25·60 |
| Worcester | 28 | 3 | 13 | 3 | 4 | 115 | 28 | 24·34 |

The following matches were abandoned without a ball being bowled: Yorkshire v. Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire v. Leicestershire, Northamptonshire v. Sussex.

## CHAMPION COUNTIES SINCE 1900.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1900 | Yorkshire | 1912 | Yorkshire |
| 1901 | Yorkshire | 1913 | Kent |
| 1902 | Yorkshire | 1914 | Surrey |
| 1903 | Middlesex | 1915-18 | No champ'ship |
| 1904 | Lancashire | 1919 | Yorkshire |
| 1905 | Yorkshire | 1920 | Middlesex |
| 1906 | Kent | 1921 | Middlesex |
| 1907 | Notts | 1922 | Yorkshire |
| 1908 | Yorkshire | 1923 | Yorkshire |
| 1909 | Kent | 1924 | Yorkshire |
| 1910 | Kent | 1925 | Yorkshire |
| 1911 | Warwickshire | 1926 | Lancashire |

# BOXING

British boxing in 1925-26 was more domestic in character than in former years but owing to the unusually large number of championship contests decided—there were no fewer than eleven matches for titles and (or) Lonsdale belts—the season was quite an important one

Attention was focussed strongly upon the **heavy-weights**, as in this class England found a new champion in Phil Scott, of Herne Bay who knocked out the holder Frank Goddard in a farcical bout at the Albert Hall on March 18 Goddard had been idle for so long that he was no match for Scott who won inside three rounds On April 30 the new champion successfully defended his title from the challenge of Boy McCormick a former cruiser weight champion who was stopped in the tenth round at Manchester Scott's limitations were soon to be exposed however as on June 14 at Holland Park Hall Harry Persson a powerful Swede with little boxing knowledge but a big punch succeeded in putting Scott down for the count in the eleventh round It was a severe blow to the boxing prestige of this country

### HARRY MASON'S SUCCESS

**Harry Mason**, the light weight champion was a prominent figure in the season's big events On Oct 8 1926 at the Albert Hall he met Johnny Brown Scottish welter weight in a 20 round bout in which after appearing to win by a wide margin he had the decision given against him—a verdict which gave rise to much discussion However matters were soon put right as on Nov 19 at the same hall Mason was given a second chance with Brown and this time was so unmistakably the superior that the points decision went his way Early in the New Year—on Feb 11 at the Albert Hall—Mason made the light-weight poundage and boxed in defence of his title Ernie Rice a former holder was the challenger and he was perhaps unfortunate not to win as he was having the best of the fight when he accidentally struck low in the fifth round and was disqualified

There being no welter weight champion—Tommy Milligan the last holder, having outgrown the weight—Mason and a promising youngster Len Harvey of Plymouth, boxed for the vacant title They met at the Albert Hall on April 29 but an unexpected decision of a draw was declared after a fluctuating bout The position could not be left where it was of course, and so on May 31 at Holland Park Hall Mason was called upon to meet Jack Hood of Birmingham for the championship and Lonsdale belt, Harvey to the general surprise, being passed over Again Mason seemed the victim of a bad verdict He outboxed Hood clearly, most people thought but the decision went the other way The inevitable return followed on July 22, at the same place when Mason showed an astonishing decline on previous form and was clearly outpointed

Another busy boxer was Lilky Clark the Scottish fly weight who again proved himself the most consistent of the British champions He began his season on Nov 19 with a victory over Antoine Merlo of France in 17 rounds at the Albert Hall On Jan 5 he knocked out Tiny Smith a clever Sheffield youth in 8 rounds at Aberdeen and on April 19 he outclassed Kid Socks a London challenger for the fly weight title in a belt match at the National Sporting Club Socks put up a gallant fight but Clark stopped him in the last round Another tough French fighter François Moracchini champion of his country attempted to lower Clark's colours in a 20 round contest at the Albert Hall on June 21 but he too failed although Clark was made to go the full journey to earn the verdict On Oct 7 he won on points against the Frenchman Milligan the same night defeated Ted Moore

### OTHER CHAMPIONS TRIUMPHS

Other champions who successfully defended their titles and belts were Johnny Brown (bantam weight) and Johnny Curley (feather weight) Brown knocked out Mick Hill of Tooting in the twelfth round at the National Sporting Club on Oct 10 and Curley retained his title at the same venue in a stubborn fight with Harry Corbett of Bethnal Green on March 29 the contest going to a points decision On July 12 at Holland Park Tommy Milligan of Hamilton outclassed George West of Fulham causing the referee to intervene in the fourteenth round of a contest for the Lonsdale middle weight belt though Roland Todd was still the nominal title holder

### DEMPSEY v TUNNEY

The chief event in the boxing world in 1926 was the fight between Dempsey and Tunney on Sept 23 for the world's heavy weight championship It was staged with the utmost elaboration at Philadelphia and attracted an enormous number of spectators The tickets sold realised £340 000 A unique feature of the fight was that its sounds were transmitted by wireless to England Photographs sent by radio were reproduced in London newspapers three or four hours after their readers had heard the result

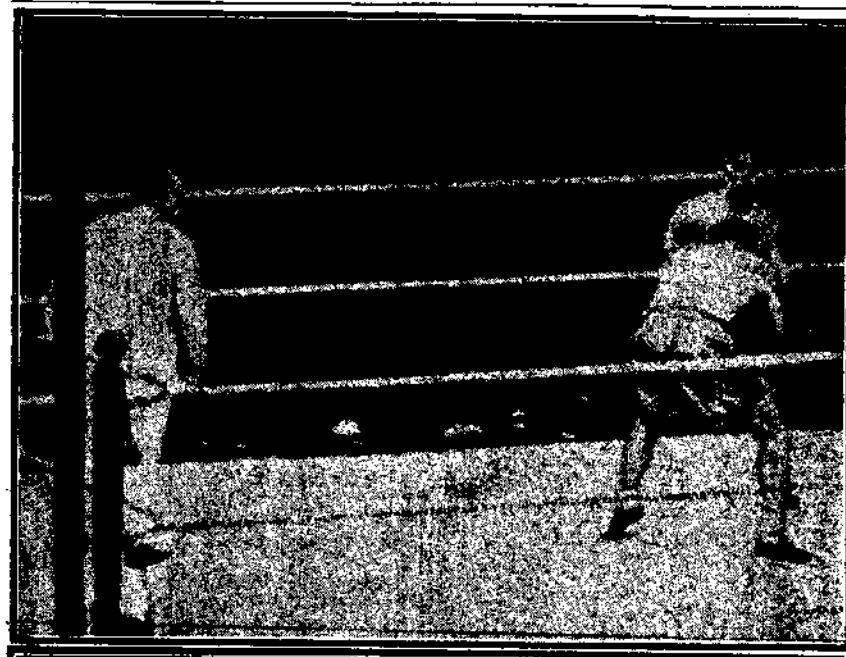
J J Tunney (known as Gene Tunney) was awarded the championship on points in a ten round contest Dempsey was unable to withstand the remarkable boxing strength of his opponent Tunney is a lieutenant in the U S Marines He was received with immense enthusiasm after his triumph He declined a very large sum to box at Wembley Dempsey was stated to have received £160 000

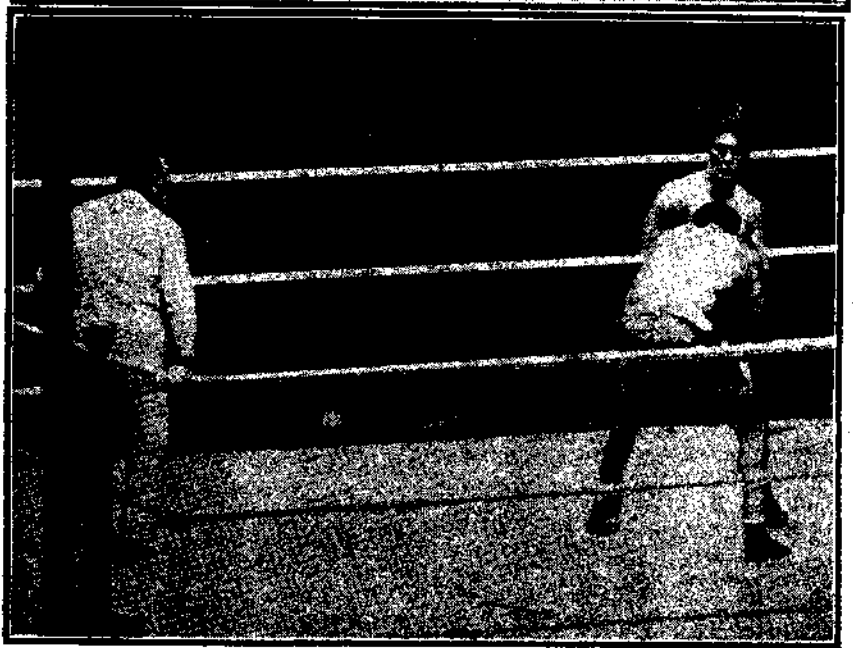
### ENGLISH CHAMPIONS PAST AND PRESENT.

**FLY-WEIGHT**—1915 TANCY LEE and JOE SYMONDS 1916-23 JIMMY WILDE, 1924 to date LILKY CLARK

**BANTAM-WEIGHT**—1915 17 JOE FOX, 1918, TOMMY NOBLE, 1919 WALTER ROSS, 1920 22 JIM HIGGINS, 1922 TOMMY HARRISON, 1923 BUGLER LAKE 1923 to date, JOHNNY BROWN

**FEATHER-WEIGHT**—1915 LLEW EDWARDS, 1917, CHARLIE HARDCASTLE and TANCY LEE 1918 19 TANCY LEE, 1920, MIKE HONEYMAN 1921 24 (retired), JOE FOX, 1924 GEORGE MCKENZIE, 1925 to date, JOHNNY CURLEY





Above is a photograph of Dempsey-Tunney Fight in U.S.A., Sept. 24, sent by radio and printed in the London "Evening News" on same day as the fight, allowing for difference in time. Below is the original photograph received by boat a week later.

**ENGLISH CHAMPIONS PAST AND PRESENT (Continued)—**

**LIGHT-WEIGHT.**—No contest between 1912 and 1919; 1919, BOB MARRIOTT; 1921-22, ERNIE RICE; 1922-23, SEAMAN HALL; 1923 to date, HARRY MASON.

**WELTER-WEIGHT.** — 1914-20, JOHNNY BASHAM; 1920-24, TED KID LEWIS; 1924-25, TOMMY MILLIGAN; 1926 to date, JACK HOOD.

**MIDDLE-WEIGHT.** — 1916 BANDSMAN BLAKE; 1917, PAT O'KEEFFE; 1920, TOM GUMMER; 1921-23, TED KID LEWIS; 1923 to date, ROLAND TODD.

**LIGHT-HEAVY-WEIGHT.**—1914-15, DICK SMITH; 1916, DICK SMITH and HARRY REEVE; 1918, DICK SMITH; 1919, BOY MCCORMICK; 1920-21, no contest; 1922-25, JACK BLOOMFIELD; 1925 to date, TOM BERRY.

**HEAVY-WEIGHT.**—1916-19, BOMBARDIER WELLS; 1919-23, (retired) JOE BECKETT; 1923-26, FRANK GODDARD; 1926 to date, PHIL SCOTT.

**WORLD'S CHAMPIONS.**

**FLY-WEIGHT.**—FIDEL LA BARBA (U.S.A.)

**BANTAM-WEIGHT.** CHARLIE (PHIL) ROSENBERG (U.S.A.)

**FEATHER-WEIGHT.**—In abeyance.

**LIGHT-WEIGHT.**—SAMMY MANDELL (U.S.A.)

**WELTER-WEIGHT.**—PETE LATZO (U.S.A.)

**MIDDLE-WEIGHT.** — TIGER FLOWERS (U.S.A.)

**LIGHT-HEAVY-WEIGHT.**—JACK DELANEY (U.S.A.)

**HEAVY-WEIGHT.**—GENE TUNNEY (U.S.A.)

# WORLD'S RECORDS IN SPORT

**ARCHERY.** Distance: 310 yds. MAJOR STRAKER (England), 1897.

**BILLIARDS BREAK.**—**B.A. Rules**: (cradle cannon): 499,155, T. REECE (London), 1907.
**B.C.C. Rules**: 2,196 (1 620 off rod), G. GRAY (Australia), London, 1911.
**Revised B.A. & B.C.C. Rules**: 1,417, W. LINDRUM (Australia), Sydney, 1922.

**CRICKET (first class).**—**Highest innings**: 918, N.S.W. v. S. Australia (Sydney), 1901.
**Individual score**: 424, A. C. MACLAREN, Lancs v. Somerset (Taunton), July 16, 1895.
**Cricket ball throw**: 140 yds. 2 ft., R. PERCIVAL, Australia, 1884.

**DISCUS THROW.**—157 ft. 1½ in., G. HARTRANFT, San Francisco, May 2, 1925.

**GOLF.**—**Driving**: 395 yds., JAMES BRAID, Walton Heath, 1905.

**HAMMER THROW.**—189 ft. 6½ in., P. RYAN (U.S.A.), New York, Aug. 17, 1913.

**HORSE JUMPING.**—8 ft. 0⅛ in., GREAT HEART, New York, June, 1923.

**HORSE RACING.**—**One mile**: 1 min. 33 1-5 sec., CAIMAN, Lingfield, July 13, 1900.

**HURDLE RACING.**—**120 yards**: 14 2-5 sec., E. J. THOMSON (Canada), Philadelphia, 1920.

**JAVELIN THROW.**—218 ft. 7½ in., H. LINDSTROM (Stockholm), 1924.

**JUMPING.**—**High jump**: 6 ft. 8½ in., H. M. OSBORNE, Chicago, 1925.
**Long jump**: 25 ft. 10½ in., D. H. HUBBARD, Chicago, 1924.
**Pole jump**: 13 ft. 11½ in., C. HOFF (Norway), Finland, Sept. 27, 1925.
**Hop, step, and jump**: 50 ft. 11½ in., A. W. WINTER (Australia), Paris, 1923.

**MOTOR RACING.**—**One mile (flying start)**: 20½ secs. (170·614 miles per hour), J. P. G. THOMAS on HAMS, Pendine Sands, Apl. 28, 1926.
**Fifty miles**: 25 min. 24·53 secs. (120 miles, 1,006 yds. per hour), LEBEVER (VOISIN) Montlhery, Feb., 1926.
**One hour**: 115 miles 739 yds., OBSTMANS (PANHARD LEVASSOR), Montlhery, Paris, 1925.

**MOTOR CYCLING.**—**One mile**: 29·875 sec. O. A. C. TEMPLE (C. F. TEMPLE) Arpajon, 1926.
**One hour**: 101 miles 1,719 yds., O. E. C. TEMPLE (C. F. TEMPLE), Montlhery, 1925.

**RUNNING.**—**100 yards**: 9 3-8 sec., J. DONALDSON (Australia), Johannesburg, 1910.
**220 yards**: 20 4-5 sec., C. W. PADDOCK, California, 1921.
**440 yards**: 47 sec., M. W. LONG, Guttenberg, New Jersey, 1900.
**880 yards**: 1 min. 51 3-5 sec., O. PELTZER (Germany), Stamford Bridge, July 3, 1926.
**One mile**: 4 min. 10 2-5 sec., P. NURMI (Finland) Stockholm, 1923.
**Four miles**: 19 min. 15 5-10 sec., P. NURMI, Viborg, 1924.
**Ten miles**: 50 min. 40 3-5 sec., A. SHRUBB. Glasgow, 1904.

**SKATING.**—**500 metres**: 43 2-5 sec., O. MATHIESEN (Norway), Davos, Jan. 17 1914.
**1,000 metres**: 1 min. 31 4-5 sec., O. MATHIESEN, Davos, Jan. 31, 1909.
**One mile**: 2 min. 27 1-5 sec. F. W. DIX, Cowbit, Wash, 1912.

**SWIMMING (bath).**—**50 yards**: 23 2-5 sec., J. WEISSMULLER, Chicago, 1922.
**100 yards**: 52 sec., Chicago, 1925, J. WEISSMULLER.
**220 yards**: 2 min. 15 3-5 sec., J. WEISSMULLER, Honolulu, 1922.
**440 yards**: 4 min. 57 sec., J. WEISSMULLER, Chicago, 1923.
**One mile**: 21 min. 46 2-5 sec., ARNE BORG (Sweden), United States, 1926.

**WALKING.**—**One mile**: 6 min. 22 sec., G. CUMMINGS, Manchester, 1913.
**Seven miles**: 50 min. 40 4-5 sec., G. GOULDING (Canada), New Brunswick, 1915.
**One hour**: 8 miles 432 yds., G. E. LARNER, London, 1905.
**Twelve hours**: 73 miles 145 yds., E. C. HORTON London, 1914.

**WEIGHT PUTTING (16 lb.).**—51 ft., R. W. ROSE, San Francisco, 1909.

# BRITISH ATHLETICS

## By Dr. ADOLPHE ABRAHAMS

Several remarkable features characterised the 1926 athletic season. In one afternoon (June 26th), at Stamford Bridge, **two new British records and one world's record were created.** At the A.A.A. Championships the first German entries since 1913 were signalised by another world's record in what has been described as **the greatest race ever run in this country,** and by such successes of their team of sprinters that five Germans contested the final of the hundred yards with one British representative. Notwithstanding the very high standard of schoolboy athletics during the past few years, no unknown nor unexpected talent was demonstrated during the season, another characteristic of which was the continued success of the veterans. Conspicuous throughout the year were Lord Burghley, D. G. A. Lowe, G. M. Butler, R. S. Starr, J. W. Rinkel—all Light Blues; Dr R. St. J. Honner, the Australian, who repeatedly cleared over 24 ft.; J. London, a King's College student from British Guiana, who was the most successful sprinter; and J. E. Webster, the Birchfield Harrier, who showed himself to be the finest distance runner that this country has produced for many years.

**The Public Schools meeting** provided a record entry. Bedford won the championship shield. Among many good performances the high jump must be selected C. E. S. Gordon, of Charterhouse, cleared 5 ft. 10 in., a remarkable schoolboy achievement.

**The Seven Miles Walking** and **Ten Miles Running A.A.A. Championships** were, as usual, held at a separate meeting early in the year. The former was won by Goodwin, winner in 1924, the latter by E. Harper, of the Hallamshire Harriers, in 52 min. 4 sec., the best time since the war. To this meeting was transferred the Mile Relay Championship, won very easily by the Achilles Club, whose teams took first and second places.

O. Ferris won the Marathon Race for the second time.

**Cambridge beat Oxford** by 8 events to 3, a superiority which became evident later in the year by the number of Light Blue successes at the A.A.A. Championships and the preponderance of their representatives in the match against the American Universities. The events won by Oxford were the hundred yards by Porritt, the long jump and pole jump by Hyatt, a versatile Rhodes Scholar who competed also in the high jump and putting the weight. Lord Burghley again dominated the meeting by his brilliant hurdling. He repeated his dual success of 1925. In the 120 yards race **he beat the Inter-'Varsity record,** established by the late Kenneth Powell in 1907. R. S. Starr won the half and one mile, T. C. Fooks the three miles, and J. W. Rinkel the quarter. Two Cambridge men tied in the high jump; and in the weight the two Dark Blue Rhodes' scholars were unexpectedly beaten by Howland.

Expectations of great things in the A.A.A. Championships were foreshadowed by the brilliant running of D. G. A. Lowe and G. M. Butler at the L.A.C. meeting on June 26. Lowe, in recording 1 min. 10¼ sec for 600 yards, set up a world's best for the distance, being ⅘ sec. faster than the previous British record, and ⅘ sec. faster than the world's amateur record. Butler successfully attacked the 300 yards British record standing since 1908 in the name of the late W. Halswelle. His 30¼ sec. ties with the world's amateur record. Later in the year Butler made an unsuccessful attempt on the 250 yards record of 24⅘ set up by E. H. Pelling in 1888.

Although, with the exception of the pole jump winner, an American domiciled in England, no trans-Atlantic competitors appeared at the **A.A.A. Championships** held on July 2nd and 3rd, the meeting was distinguished by the large number of Continental entries, conspicuous among whom were Germans, Norwegians, and Frenchmen. Of the 18 events, 10 were won by British representatives, a gratifying proportion considering the quality of the foreign competitors. In the half-mile race, Dr. O Peltzer, of Germany, beat D. G. A. Lowe

by 3 yards in 1 min 51$\frac{1}{5}$ sec., a world's record In the hundred yards, heat after heat was won by Germans, who all but provided an "all German" final The winner, R Cortz, showed 9⁴ sec in his heat and 10 sec in the final Germans were prominent in several other events, but did not actually gain other championships

The other foreign successes included the mile, by Baraton, of France, in 4 min 17$_7$ sec (For the first time in the history of the championships the mile was run in heats) Throwing the javelin went to Sunde, of Norway, the discus to Askildt, also of Norway, the pole jump to Kelley

The outstanding British successes were those of J E Webster, who won the 4 miles race and the 2 miles steeplechase the same afternoon His time for the former was excellent, 19 min 49 sec, yet an hour later he won his second championship 23 sec inside record In the quarter mile Rinkel won a great race from Dr Peltzer and Paulen, the Dutch champion Butler took the furlong Gaby won the high hurdles for the fourth time, although Weightman Smith, of Cambridge University, who has on two or three occasions beaten Lord Burghley, won his heat from Trosbach, the German champion, in 15 sec—championship record Lord Burghley won the 440 yards hurdles in 55 sec—a British record Van Geyzel, another Cantab, won the high jump at 6 ft 1 in Dr Honner repeated his success in the long jump and Nokes his in the hammer The weight was won by Dr Salisbury Woods, the hop step and jump by Higginson The Harvey Memorial Cup held by the best champion of the year, was awarded to Dr Peltzer, and the C N Jackson Memorial Cup, for the best performance by a British competitor in the championships, to D G A Lowe, the first name to appear on this newly instituted trophy

**Oxford and Cambridge** met **Princeton and Cornell** at Stamford Bridge in a magnificently contested meeting which resulted in a win for the English Universities by 7 events—all by Cambridge men—to 5. The visitors' successes were gained in the 100 and 220 yards, both by H A. Russell, of Cornell, whose furlong in 21½ sec. was the second fastest ever run on this track putting the weight, the long jump, and the pole jump Lord Burghley registered a double victory in the hurdles races (120 and 220 yards), Van Geyzel took the high jump, Rinkel the quarter, Starr the mile, Fooks the two miles, and Fryer the half

**The Triangular** contest between **England, Scotland,** and **Ireland** was held at Glasgow Despite expectations that Ireland, who so nearly won last year, would prove victorious, especially in view of the English team being weakened by the absence of the 'Varsity men competing against the Americans England gained a hollow victory with Scotland second Gaby put up a Scottish record for the hurdles—15½ sec

At the **Inter-County Relay Championships,** 14 counties competed **Middlesex,** whose team included a considerable number of the champions in the South of England, gained an overwhelming victory, with Kent second and Hampshire third

At Paris, **England** beat **France** by 63 points to 48 The French were markedly superior in the field events, but gained only one success on the flat, the 1,500 metres

# ATHLETIC CHAMPIONS

In spite of the fierce competition from other quarters of the world ten of the 18 championships of the Amateur Athletic Association decided on July 2 and 3, 1926 remain in British keeping The massed German attack resulted in two victories while Norway, France America, Ireland Australia and Ceylon each secured one title

The new champions and their nationalities are set out below

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hop, Step and Jump | J Higgnson | Gt Britain |
| Two Miles Walk | W N Cowley | Gt Britain |
| High Jump | C T Van Geyzel | Ceylon |
| Hammer | M C Nokes | Gt Britain |
| Half Mile | O Peltzer | Germany |
| 120 yds Hurdles | F R Gaby | Gt Britain |
| 100 Yds | R Cortz | Germany |
| Four Miles | J E Webster | Gt Britain |
| 220 yds | Guy Butler | Gt Britain |
| Javelin | O Sunde | Norway |
| Long Jump | R St J Honner | Australia |
| Pole Jump | F J Kelley | America |
| Discus | B J Burmingham | Ireland |
| 440 yds Hurdles | Lord Burghley | Gt Britain |
| | G Baraton | France |
| Steeplechase | J E Webster | Gt Britain |
| 440 yds. | J W J Rinkel | Gt Britain |
| Weight | R Salisbury Woods | Gt. Britain |

# ATOMS AND RADIO-ACTIVITY

## THE LATEST DEVELOPMENTS

### By C. D. ELLIS, D.Sc., Ph.D.

The subject of radio-activity is concerned with the property shown by certain substances of changing spontaneously into quite different substances. A certain radio-active body called radium B, which has all the ordinary properties of lead, changes into another substance with the properties of bismuth, and the change, which is in the nature of an explosion, is accompanied by the emission of a stream of minute high-speed particles. The reason why some bodies have this power of spontaneously disintegrating is not known, but, mainly due to the work of Sir Ernest Rutherford, a great deal has been found out about this phenomenon and the nature of the radiations emitted.

Any substance, say gold, consists of an immense number of gold atoms, all these atoms being similar, and the properties of gold as we know it are only the reflection of the properties of the individual atoms. They are extremely minute, over a hundred million would be required to fill up one inch, and if a comparison were drawn between the Sahara desert and a lump of gold, the immense number of grains of sand would correspond to the innumerable gold atoms in the lump of gold. Physics is concerned with finding out how these atoms must be constructed, and how they must act to give in the aggregate the ordinary properties of matter that we observe. There is very strong evidence that an atom, although so minute, is yet a most complicated system. It can best be likened to a miniature solar system. In the centre there is a still more minute, yet heavy, nucleus, which is responsible for nearly the entire weight of the atom, and round this rotate, like planets round the sun, the electrons These are small light particles of negative electricity, and are attracted to the positively charged nucleus by the electric forces. It appears that all atoms are constructed on the same plan, they all have a central nucleus and electrons rotating round it; they differ only in the size and weight of the nucleus The heavier the nucleus, the more electric charge it has, and the more electrons it can hold in its solar system.

It is now possible to describe radio-active disintegration from the atomic standpoint, although no explanation can be given of its occurrence. The essential phenomenon is the change of a substance into something else; this can only mean that the atoms change, and the only way for the atom to change is for the nucleus to get heavier or lighter. Only the latter change is known to occur spontaneously. The nuclei of radio-active atoms disintegrate or, it might be termed, explode, and hurl out some portions of themselves. There remains a lighter nucleus, giving rise to a new atom and a new substance, but this explanation also gives a reason why radio-active bodies give out radiations. These are simply the material parts of the nucleus which have been shot off.

It must not be imagined that a piece of radio-active substance suddenly in a flash changes completely into something else. All the myriad atoms of which it is formed disintegrate independently and at different times. When there are initially many atoms there will be a shower of explosions, but as gradually fewer and fewer atoms are left unchanged, the explosions naturally become less frequent, and even after a long time there will be still some left in the original state.

There are many radio-active substances known besides radium, but the majority can only be obtained in minute quantities, quantities so small that they cannot be seen, but yet there is no doubt of their presence owing to the force of the radiations they send out.

These radiations are of three kinds, and are called alpha ($\alpha$), beta ($\beta$) and gamma ($\gamma$) radiations. The first two consist of high-speed material particles, atomic projectiles in the true sense. The gamma radiations are like light, except our eyes are unable to detect them. They can pass through solid substances like wood or steel, like light

passes through glass. Much of the recent research on radio-activity has been concerned with these radiations, the investigation of their properties, and how the radiations from one radio-active body differ from those from another. The results are mostly of a very technical nature, but a few general conclusions may be noted. Radio-active bodies disintegrate either by omitting $\alpha$-particles or $\beta$-particles, but no case is known when both are emitted. Gamma radiations are not an invariable accompaniment of the disintegration, they occur usually in the $\beta$-ray type, and following the analogy of a heavy gun firing a shell, the gun would be the nucleus, the shell the $\alpha$ or $\beta$-particle, and the flash the $\gamma$-radiation. The $\alpha$ and $\beta$-rays differ just as do the shells fired from different guns. The $\alpha$-particle is heavy but comparatively slow; it will only penetrate an inch or so of air, but it has a large momentum. What it hits it smashes, and, except in rare cases, no mere atom can deviate it from its path. The $\beta$-particle is more like a modern high-speed bullet; it will ricochet from atom to atom, following a tortuous path, but it will travel several yards through the air. It is not difficult to see which of the two is the more useful instrument for investigating atoms.

The secret of the atom lies in the nucleus, but it is buried deep among the electrons, and, except in the case of the radio-active atoms, when of its own free will it explodes, little information can be obtained about it. Rutherford realised, however, that in the $\alpha$-particle there was an instrument that would touch even the nucleus. An $\alpha$-particle has the power of smashing up this last stronghold of the atom, provided it is correctly aimed, and the results of such a collision might give a clue to the structure of the nucleus. Unfortunately, a radio-active atom is not a gun, the $\alpha$-particle cannot be aimed, and even if it could the target is only the nucleus, a speck inside the atom, itself far too minute to see. The only alternative was to fire $\alpha$-particles and to wait until one hit. A large quantity of radio-active material was placed at one end of a brass box, and the $\alpha$-particles emitted from the substance traversed the air in the box. Millions of $\alpha$-particles were emitted each second, and out of all these perhaps one or two would hit full on the target.

It is one of the greatest triumphs of modern physics that Rutherford could seize on these rare occurrences and observe their effects. He found that the blow from the $\alpha$-particle was able to cause the disintegration of the atom. Actually, a small part of the nucleus was detached, resulting, as was pointed out at the beginning of this article, in the production of an atom of a fresh substance. So finally the artificial transmutation of the elements, the dream of the alchemists, was achieved. It must not be thought that matter in bulk can be transmuted, only the minutest quantity, far smaller than anything that could be directly detected, is changed, and the most refined physical methods are needed to show indirectly that it has occurred. A most interesting result found by Rutherford is that energy is set free in these artificial disintegrations. The atomic nucleus which is hit by the $\alpha$-particle is not simply broken up, but explodes, the $\alpha$-particle acting as a detonator. The energy set free in this way is very great, and if a small quantity of a substance could be made to disintegrate the energy liberated would be immensely greater than that given by the same weight of coal or petrol.

Many writers of fiction have prophesied the invention of atomic engines working by means of this energy, and although it is, of course, possible that this may one day be accomplished, there is no immediate likelihood of the method being found.

# WORLD'S GREATEST DAM

Lord Lloyd, the British High Commissioner in Egypt, opened the great Sennar dam on Jan. 21, 1926.

This dam was begun in 1913 by a party of convicts sent up by Lord Kitchener. It is situated at Makwar, on the Blue Nile, and is called the Sennar dam after the town of Sennar, three miles away. Its cost is estimated £12,000,000, and it has employed about 25,000 people. (*See illus. page* 53).

Straddling the Nile, 2,140 miles from its mouth, it is a huge wall consisting of a million tons of masonry. It is two miles long and 90 ft. thick at its broadest base, and it will block the daily flow of some 10,000,000,000 gallons of water.

The chief object of the dam is to raise the level of the water to such a height that canals, from which will branch a network of smaller canals, will irrigate 300,000 acres.

# CHANGING LONDON

## By G. A. LEASK, M.A.

The year 1926 will always be remembered in London's annals. Just as everyone was looking forward to an exceptionally brilliant season, the bombshell exploded. Almost without warning the great city reverted to war-time scenes and conditions. The **Great Strike**, as it will always be known, began at midnight on May 3, and lasted until May 12. Trains, tubes and buses stopped running; many newspapers ceased publication; and certain scenes of violence recalled turbulent civil commotion of a past day. But never did the citizens of London exhibit greater calm, or such good humour, especially when, after the first day or two, more and more trains and buses began to run, and emergency newspapers to appear. Londoners may well pride themselves on their splendid behaviour, calm and courageous in those days of anxiety. Hyde Park, with its closed gates, telephone exchanges, field kitchens, and motor lorries; Regent's Park, with its motor-bus garage; and Victoria Park, full of troops standing by, made a scene as dramatic as anything the present generation of Londoner has seen. Fortunately, this phase did not last long, but it has to be chronicled as one of the outstanding events of 1926. With this menace removed the great metropolis, as is its custom, banished its memory and settled down to the brilliant season which at one time seemed to be in peril.

### THE SOCIAL PANORAMA

The summer saw **a great rush of American and British Overseas visitors**, added to which were the visit of the ever-popular King and Queen of Spain, the presence of the Australian cricket test match team, two of whose matches, at Lords and the Oval, aroused wide enthusiasm; and the usual sporting fixtures—Wimbledon, the Horse Show, Henley Royal Regatta, and so on. These were very successful, and went to show that Londoners in their pleasures are not sad. After two years of Wembley they appeared to concentrate on events actually in the confines of their city, and made a determined effort to find in it the lure of Wembley of the two previous years.

The story of the **gradual rebuilding of London**, which is changing its face as never before in this generation, has already been outlined in previous YEAR BOOKS, and only a brief account of the more significant aspects of changing London in 1926 can be attempted. This rebuilding, the older and smaller buildings giving way to large structures covering areas at one time filled by a number of separate buildings, is commented upon by the Town Planning Committee of the London County Council, who "view with concern the indefinite continuance of the present absence of control over the redevelopment of London, which is now extending from the City of London outwards in all directions."

### OLD BUILDINGS LOST

One feature, the result of this amazing redevelopment of London," that saddens many Londoners, who, while realising the need for progress, yet regret the passing of the old regime, is **the gradual disappearance of London's ancient buildings**. All over London the housebreaker, and particularly in the City, is at work demolishing many gems of architecture and places of historical association. In St. Helen's Place, off St. Mary Axe, old houses were pulled down during the year under review, though it is gratifying to learn that old doorways, mantelpieces, and the like are retained for use in beautifying new houses. Our brief survey of buildings for 1926 must include the following items: The famous Deptford Foreign Cattle Market was sold by the City of London to the War Office for £387,000; the Inland Section of the General Post Office, which for very many years has been housed at Mount Pleasant, E.C., moved in July to a new home at the corner of Rosebery Avenue and Farringdon Road, and the offices vacated by the Inland Section were taken over by the Parcel Post Section. The main part of bringing the Wellington Barracks up to date, begun three years ago, was completed. These three items concern Government buildings.

Among other changes may be noted the announcement that one of **London's**

oldest shops, Birch's, of Cornhill, is to be demolished so that a bank may extend its counters The little green fronted shop so familiar to all City men, whose business was established in the reign of Charles II, is thus to be no more The pile of buildings known for so long as Salisbury Hotel, off Fleet Street, has been sold for a large development scheme, while at the other end of the town the famous Burlington Arcade, Piccadilly, passed out of the hands of Lord Chesham, whose family possessed it for so many years, though it is understood it will continue as at present The announcement that Madame Tussaud's waxworks exhibition is to be revived, following the fire, is welcome news to all Londoners The statue of Earl Kitchener and the Guards Memorial, both on the Horse Guards Parade was unveiled, respectively, by the Prince of Wales on June 9 and the Duke of Connaught on Oct 16

NOTEWORTHY MOVES

Other notable changes were the removal of the head offices of Thos Cook & Son Ltd, the famous tourist agents, from Ludgate Circus to new and more convenient premises in Berkeley Street, Piccadilly though the old place will continue as a branch office Another move was that of the British Medical Association from the Strand to Bloomsbury, and the acquisition of their old premises, with Epstein's much discussed statuary on the front of the building, by the New Zealand Government It was announced early in the year that a scheme had been adopted for completing the decorations of St. Stephen's Hall, Westminster, and famous painters have been entrusted with historical subjects as for example, "The Barons and King John returning the Magna Charta at Runnymede, 1215," by Charles Sims, R A.

A curious feeling must have been experienced by many on reading in the press in July that "for the first time since October, 1914, the Foreign Office quadrangle was clear" The much abused wooden buildings, used at first as a passport office, have finally gone. Another poignant note is struck in the announcement that on Aug 18 the final horse sale at the famous Aldridge's Horse Repository in St Martin's Lane established in 1753, was held This once noted horse mart is to be used solely for a motor auctioneering and trading business Of different interest is the decision of the Government to build its first big generating station under the Electricity Bill on Duke's Meadows, Chiswick, at a cost of £2,000,000, and that the Government Building Research Station has been transferred from Acton to Garston, near Watford

The great London mansions continue to be subject to vicissitudes The former Devonshire House, in Piccadilly, is now completely obliterated, and on its site rises a splendid new block of offices and shops. Crewe House, Mayfair, was until July the home of the American ambassador, but the permanent embassy is now at 13 and 14, Prince's Gate, S W, the gift to the American Government of the late Mr Pierpont Morgan. Grosvenor House, a long lease of which was bought by the late Viscount Leverhulme, was sold to a syndicate, who contemplate building a block of flats on the site of the present garden Bute House, South Audley Street, was taken over by the Egyptian Government, while it was rumoured that the town house of the Duke of Norfolk, in St. James's Square might be acquired as the Italian Embassy The Hill, Hampstead the residence of the late Viscount Leverhulme, was bought by Lord Inverforth

"ONE-WAY" TRAFFIC

Much of the interest in changing London during the year centred round the ever pressing traffic problem. This has been frequently alluded to in previous issues, suffice it to say that in 1926 the problem, though worse than ever, was being tackled by the authorities One of the chief steps taken to speed up and control traffic was the "one-way street" scheme, which was put into operation with a certain amount of success at Hyde Park Corner, Piccadilly Circus, Charing Cross, Trafalgar Square Light signals in Piccadilly and other devices were tried and white lines in many streets with arrows to indicate the correct routes were an interesting innovation This gyratory system was also successful in Parliament Square Early in the year there was a stir in the motor omnibus world, owing to the non combine motor bus defiance of the Ministry of Transport's order to curtail certain of their services The public sympathy was with these buses, and it was heightened when, during the strike they courageously ran a service all over London, despite intimidation and overt attack At Victoria Station was inaugurated an effective "omnibus station" a system used with great success at Wembley In this connection mention should be made of the great demolition work outside this station in the Wilton Road as a preliminary to the improvement of the approach to Victoria Station The work so far carried out in 1926 completely changed the landmarks around the courtyard of the famous station While dealing with street matters it should be stated that the London Street Architecture Medal for buildings of merit given annually, was awarded in favour of Britannic House, Finsbury Circus, designed by Sir E L Lutyens, R A

RAILWAY DEVELOPMENTS

As usual there are a number of railway changes to note The new electric railway from Watford to Croxley Green, and the tube extension from Clapham Common to Morden are now working Structural alterations at various stations to improve the facilities for handling traffic included a new subway, at Blackfriars, Cannon Street (electrification of suburban lines), the development of Waterloo Tube station as an important exchange station between the Hampstead and Bakerloo lines developments at Charing Cross, including additional escalators and subways. Other projects are to be undertaken when Parliamentary powers are granted, as the relief line scheme of the Metropolitan Railway (Willesden Green to Edgware Road stations). One result of all this railway extension has been a boom in land around London, and with the further development of traffic facilities London will ultimately extend miles further north and south. The new Morden to

Edgware line, the longest tunnel railway in the world, is a striking example

There is not much to chronicle in connection with omnibuses and trams Facts relating to both will be found elsewhere, but it may be mentioned that considerable interest was aroused by the Home Secretary's order in April that opportunity would be given to all taxicab owners to take advantage of the lower scale (9d a mile) which is 3d cheaper than existing rates, and the alternative sets of charges which may be made This order had special reference to the two seater taxis which were duly licensed to ply in the streets but so far they have failed to make an appearance.

### LONDON UNIVERSITY SITE

A few remarks on changes in London's educational facilities during the year may be given The London University site at Bloomsbury which had been provisionally bought by the Government as a possible headquarters of the university, was bought back by the owner, the Duke of Bedford as the university was unable to agree to the Government's stipulation in gifting the site that King's College should be moved The university was unable to do this because as the Senate in its memorandum addressed to the Treasury in March states "the present site of King's College does not belong to the university, but to a body independent of the university and uncontrollable by it" Thus at present the long discussed problem of a suitable site for the headquarters of the scattered institutions of the famous university is still as far off solution as ever Many feel that the greatest city in the world with a university second to none should be adequately represented by a splendid building which should house its various faculties under one roof The £250 000 extension scheme of the famous Polytechnic Regent Street, W met with a warm response and it was expected that the full amount would be speedily subscribed His Majesty the King headed the subscription list with £100

### THE WORLD OF ENTERTAINMENT

In the theatrical and entertainment world there are but few changes to note The Royal Albert Hall will take on a new and it is hoped a more prosperous, lease of life as the result of the appointment of the famous theatrical manager Mr C B Cochran to be its manager The one time popular Oxford Music Hall later New Oxford Theatre, was pulled down and a palatial new restaurant is being erected on its site It was announced in April that a new theatre was to be built in New Oxford Street on the site of the Meux Brewery, near Tottenham Court Road and a cinema is being erected at the Oxford Street end of Charing Cross Road on the site formerly occupied by Messrs Crosse and Blackwell which, it is claimed will be the largest in London Thus, literally within a stone's throw London will soon have three huge new attractions Is this a portent that London's amusement centre Piccadilly Circus is challenged by St Giles's Circus, as the meeting place of Oxford Street Charing Cross and Tottenham Court Roads is officially named? The Plaza a palatial new cinema theatre in Lower Regent Street was opened early in the year

London's parks and open spaces continued to be well patronised and are yearly growing Gunnersbury Park was opened for public use by the Minister of Health on May 31, and will be a valuable new 'lung' in this western part of the metropolis On July 24 the Maryon-Wilson Park, Charlton in teeming south east London was opened It covers an area of 31½ acres It was good news to learn that the 32 acres of Norwood Grove, threatened by the builder had been saved and purchased as an open space Another piece of adjacent land of 5½ acres will be preserved, and this with the Rookery of 3 acres makes an open space close to Streatham Common of over 40 acres Another open space is that of the Craft School Memorial in Mile End Hyde Park, as already stated, was taken over by the Government during the General Strike but once it was over this the most famous and popular of all London's parks entered upon a summer of great success Never were there larger throngs listening to the bands or enjoying its sylvan delights The only blot on an otherwise fair landscape was the presence of betting tents at the Marble Arch end and the scandal assumed such proportions that the Government drafted new regulations to put a stop to this class of speaker The new regulations came into force in September

### A SPLENDID GIFT BY LORD ROTHERMERE

One of the most interesting events in connection with London's open spaces was the purchase by Viscount Rothermere for £155 000 of the site of the Bethlem Royal Hospital, so that this green open space of more than 14 acres in the heart of the densely populated borough of Southwark shall become a playground and park which will form a permanent memorial to the late Mrs Harmsworth mother of the late Viscount Northcliffe and himself It will be known for ever as the Geraldine Mary Harmsworth Park The hospital itself has been removed to Addington Surrey Another famous institution also removed during the year, and to many Londoners Bloomsbury will never be the same again now that the Foundling Hospital has been transferred to Redhill The site is to be developed for building purposes The picturesque scarlet coats and long trousers of the boys and the grey dresses and white pinafores of the girls were familiar sights of London and the singing of carols at Christmas time by the children in their historic chapel attracted many visitors but, alas another pathetic link with the past has been broken proving indeed that London is changing rapidly year by year

### RIVER INCIDENTS

The River Thames demands a few notes The Port of London during the year authorised schemes to the amount of £4 000 000, which will make it possible for the largest Atlantic liners afloat to be docked at Tilbury The sale of the famous Woolwich Dockyard was announced An important Royal Commission on Bridges over the Thames in the London area was appointed under the chairmanship of Viscount Lee of Fareham, and as a result doubtless, final decisions will be made on the vexed question of Waterloo, Charing Cross and St Paul's Bridges. Early in the year a fine new motor fire float of the London Fire Brigade was added to the existing river service

The question of the City Churches again came to the front when the Union of Benefices and Disposal of Churches (Metropolis) Measure was before Parliament. The measure is designed to give legal sanction to remove old churches in the City and the sale of the sites, the proceeds to be devoted to building new churches in the outskirts of London. The Bill, which became law, does not, as is sometimes believed, authorise the destruction of the churches, but merely gives permission if and when such a step is deemed necessary in individual churches. The City Corporation petitioned the House of Commons against the Bill, and exercised an ancient right of sending the Sheriffs in person to present the petition at the Bar of the House. Tablets have been placed on buildings associated with crucial experiences in the lives of John and Charles Wesley in the City, and the L.C.C. decided to erect a plaque on John Wesley's house, 47, City Road, E.C.

### WEMBLEY SOLD

Londoners were deeply interested in the fate of Wembley, the site of the famous exhibition, grounds and certain buildings being sold to the Beecham Trust, Ltd., and Mr James White for £300 000. In July there was inaugurated an installation of works for purification and pumping of London's domestic water at West Museley, the new works providing for the daily purification and lifting into supply of 17,500,000 gallons of water.

A few brief items must conclude our survey of "Changing London" in 1926. The repaving of Trafalgar Square, started in Aug., 1925, was only completed in the autumn of 1926. Two new telephone exchanges were opened, named Rodney and Reliance serving the Walworth and Oval areas respectively. Many official reports dealing with varied aspects of London's manifold activities are issued, and had the necessary space been available much interesting information bearing on ever-changing London could be adduced. For example, in June the Report of the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis for the year 1925 was issued as a Parliamentary Paper. From it one learns that the number of police injured while in the execution of their duty was 1,550 and the number accidentally injured was 932, making a total of 2,482, of whom 726 were placed on the sick list. Incidentally, it is gathered that during that year 115 police officers were bitten by dogs! An astounding fact is that property to the value of £712,117 was recorded as stolen, while the articles found and deposited at Scotland Yard totalled 163,597, and 42 per cent were returned to the owners.

Further, it may be mentioned that the Chairman of the London County Council is in future to wear a distinguishing badge on appropriate occasions. The design of the badge, which was prepared at the Central School of Arts and Crafts, was the work of Captain Swinton. Lastly, the City of London authorities have declared war on London's pigeons, owing to the damage and nuisance caused by the increasing numbers which are to be found in the City of London. They are protected by law, not being wild birds and ownership not being asserted, so that legislative powers are to be obtained to deal with the matter.

G. A. LEASK.

# THE KINEMA STRUGGLE

## By W. G. FAULKNER (Editor of "The Film Review")

From a novelty which came in at the death of the skating-rink craze, the moving-picture became in 1926 a political question in which the governments of most countries are showing a close interest. From being merely an entertainment for the masses, it grew to be a commercial question of great magnitude because of its world-wide conquest, and from that conquest it has emerged a politico-social power that is influencing the political and social outlook of hundreds of millions throughout the world.

So vast are the financial interests involved that the picture theatre has become the key position of the film industry all over the world. The producers of the United States, having secured all the markets of the world, have turned to buying and building picture theatres in almost every country including their own. Wall Street bankers have underwritten bonds for £13,000,000 during the past eighteen months, and state in official publications that the total investments in the American film industry exceed £300,000,000.

The Central organisation, headed by Mr. Will Hays, ex-postmaster-general of the United States, announces that the external revenue of the moving-picture industry exceeds £15,000,000 a year. Col. Conolly, the Washington representative of that body, which despite denials, acts as a liaison organisation between the American Government and the industry, has set out in an official statement the salient features of an industry which has no parallel nor even a rival in the world for rapidity of growth. It is freely admitted that at least 30 per cent of the gross income of American producing concerns comes from the foreign markets, which, were they lost, or even crippled, would bankrupt many concerns and jeopardise the whole business.

Their best customers in order of value are: Great Britain, Canada, Australia, Argentina, Japan, and Brazil, and he candidly confesses, what I have repeatedly asserted, that:

American films abroad create a demand for American clothes and other American products, and have been an important aid to the American manufacturers doing business in foreign markets."

The Internal Revenue office of the United States reports, as a further proof of the importance of the film in its national life, that "the moving picture ranks second to steel as the world's best selling commodity."

Few people outside the ranks of the film magnates of the United States are aware of the great fight that is going on for the screens of the world. During the year ending July, 1926, the 17,000 picture theatres, and the 2,500 picture and variety theatres took $150,000,000 from the American public. So great was the revenue for 1925 that the producers started

a fight for theatre ownership, buying between them 3,900, in 1925-6 No fewer than 1,600 theatres many of them with a capacity of over 2,000, were in course of construction during last year (1926)

Building, buying, and controlling theatres by Americans in Great Britain, Germany, France and the Far East have been going on during the whole year Even in Khartoum and Omdurman, the Americans control the picture theatres to this extent, that none but American pictures are shown in them

### AMERICAN PREDOMINANCE

Up to the present 90 per cent of the pictures shown in 3,500 British and Irish picture theatres are American, in the 2,500 of France the percentage is 75, and about the same in the 2,000 Italian theatres, while Scandinavia's percentage is 80 Even Germany, which reduced the percentage of American pictures by its "kontingent" law, has fallen once more into the hands of the Americans, who advanced money for production purposes and then drew nearly every first class German producer and player away to America, to make pictures for the world including Germany

The vital necessity for every producing country is foreign markets. In European countries no picture shown only in the country of origin must cost more than £10,000 to produce, if it is to show a profit In the United States with its 19 500 picture theatres, a picture costing £50,000 will show a profit, if shown only in that country The United States being the biggest market in the world becomes the goal of every European producer, but the organisation of home products is so constructed that few European products can reach the screens of the United States except through the producer-distributor exhibiting companies of that country

The result is a form of reciprocity in which the United States has the controlling power German theatre owning companies have agreed to take the entire output of some of the leading American producers one such concern being assured of a regular showing in 1,200 German theatres while the Swedish Film Company, which owns 400 theatres, has agreed to screen all the pictures made by another American producing organisation

During 1926 it has dawned upon the perceptions of those who have hitherto counted the kinema among the amusements of the masses that the moving picture has become the vital expression of national ideals, of social, domestic and industrial problems influencing, in the most subtle and agreeable way, the thought outlook and action of the world in matters spiritual—using the word in its broadest sense—as well as material

It has been realised that the moving picture holds within its power the most powerful propagandic force in the world It influences more people than any other by many millions, and does it through the easiest and most receptive channel for the most easily impressed people of all nations.

The outstanding feature of 1926 was the discovery by the Board of Trade that the British film industry was in a dying condition. A suggestion was made that on and after a certain date to be fixed each picture theatre should present a quota of British pictures, but the proprietors cast a heavy vote against this proposal. Later, when it was urged that the booking of pictures in blocks without seeing them, or even before they were made in America, was the cause of the then impending decease of the British industry, an overwhelming majority voted in favour of legislation to end this system.

The movements in the film industry are so rapid that it may happen that there will be no need for such legislation even supposing an equitable system could be substituted for blind booking Since public attention has been called to the parlous condition of the industry, and the president of the Board of Trade has intimated many times that he will take action, British producers, have resuscitated the British film industry with such vigour that during one week, that ending September 18th last, no fewer than six new British pictures were shown, and all were of a quality that commanded wide attention and approbation

The results have given such encouragement that three more British producing concerns, which have been idle for two years, are resuming operations with ambitious programmes

While there is every prospect of the British film industry becoming once more a power, it must always be remembered that the demand of each of the 3,500 picture theatres in this country for 200 full-length or feature pictures each year cannot be met by this country. The majority of the theatres can only pay for cheap pictures of which America sends us six hundred or more out of her total of 800 yearly.

### SOME NEW VENTURES

The German contribution to British screens is increasing rapidly the French slowly, but the Italian has practically ceased On the other hand Australia is making a big effort after passing a law providing that "films likely to be offensive to the people of the British Empire shall not be registered with the Australian censor": South Africa is associating itself with British National Pictures our biggest and newest producing unit; a group of intellectual Indians encouraged by the six months run in London of their film, "The Light of Asia," are planning a big series of Indian pictures, sponsored and financed by a group of Indian princes, and J J Madan an Indian who owns most of the theatres of India, has undertaken to make 24 pictures a year in Calcutta

The year 1926 stands out in the history of the kinema as a year of very few, but very big successes But if we seek to find the real influence of the moving picture we must do so, not in the few pictures that are widely commented upon, but upon the hundreds that are never referred to in the press, the cheap pictures that constitute the programmes of two-thirds of the theatres, and which are to-day, and have been for years, slowly changing the British outlook.

## 2,420,700 ON RELIEF

A statement published by the Ministry of Health in October gave the total number of persons in receipt of Poor Law relief in England and Wales in June, 1926, compared with other periods as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| June, 1914 .. .. .. .. .. | 618,900 |
| June, 1925 .. .. .. .. .. | 1,100,000 |
| March, 1926 .. .. .. .. .. | 1,240,100 |
| June, 1926 .. .. .. .. .. | 2,420,700 |

# LIGHT CARS OF THE AIR

## THE LATEST DEVELOPMENTS OF FLYING

### By HARRY HARPER

The outstanding event of 1926, from the view-point of the popular development of flying, was the light aeroplane competition held at the Lympne aerodrome, near Hythe, Kent, for which £5,000 in prizes were offered by the "Daily Mail."

The aim of these trials, in which a number of little craft flew for 6 days across country, from Sept. 12 to 17, totalling a distance of 2,000 miles, was to encourage the production of low-powered two-seater light planes, capable of being flown, housed, and maintained by private owners. That the contest served its purpose may be judged from the statement of Sir Samuel Hoare, the Air Minister. After examining the data obtained, he expressed the opinion that the week's flying should go far towards producing a touring-car of the air which is swift, safe, comfortable, and cheap. The plane which won the first prize of £3,000, gaining most marks on the competition formula of load carried for petrol consumed was a light-weight "Cygnet" biplane designed and constructed by the Hawker Engineering Company, and piloted by Flt.-Lt. P. W. S. Bulman. The total structural weight of this little "runabout of the air" was only 420 lb. Its two-cylinder air-cooled "Cherub" engine, though weighing only a fraction over 98 lb., was capable of developing as much as 36 horse-power.

#### FUEL ECONOMY

The machine carried through the air not only its pilot and a passenger, but also a weight equivalent to sufficient luggage for two people for an aerial week-end: Thus burdened, it flew daily for a week through all sorts of weather, including mist, fog, rain and gales of wind, and averaged throughout a speed as high as 65 miles an hour. More striking even than this was its fuel economy. During the entire 2,000 miles of flying its petrol consumption worked out at a cost of not more than one halfpenny a mile. This result provides a better indication than has ever been given before of the dawning possibilities of a popular "air age."

Naturally, until a big demand arises and mass production methods can be employed, the cost of a light car of the air must remain comparatively high. Take, for example, this successful little "Cygnet" machine. Produced in small numbers, its price would be from £650 to £750. But if a large number were laid down for construction in one batch this figure could be reduced quite materially.

#### AEROPLANE CLUBS

Coincident with the development of the light plane and its engine has been the growth of popularly-run British aeroplane clubs. Six of these, each aided by a State grant, are now in active existence in various parts of the country, and each of them at the time of writing has more than 100 flying members. Their importance lies not only in the encouragement of aerial touring and sport, but in fostering the growth of that civilian reserve of practical flying men which might be vital to the country in any future crisis. A gratifying feature of air-club progress is that quite a number of members, after qualifying for their certificates of proficiency as pilots, have purchased little "air-cars" of their own. Already there are sufficient private aeroplane owners to bring into existence the British Private Aircraft Owners' Club, an organization which, with its headquarters at the Stag Lane Aerodrome, Edgware, Middlesex, already numbers just on 20 members.

The establishment of this air-car owners club was celebrated, soon after its inception, by a first meet and combined flight by a number of individuals possessing and piloting their own private 'planes. Ascending from London, they flew together to the Isle of Wight. Here they lunched, and then flew on to Bournemouth for tea, afterwards returning in the evening to their headquarters at Stag Lane. This event was as significant,

in the progress of private flying, as in regard to motoring was that first combined drive, years ago, from London to Brighton.

### MRS. ELIOTT-LYNN'S ACHIEVEMENTS

Popular flying during 1926 was further characterised by aerial tours carried out by private owners just in the same way as they might embark on motor-car tours; also by public meetings and displays organised by the various light aeroplane clubs. Another interesting feature was the progress made by women in handling small, low-powered 'planes. Mrs. S. C. Eliott-Lynn provided a notable example in this direction. A well-known woman athlete, she took up flying on the institution of the London Aeroplane Club, and made extremely rapid progress. Before long, she was performing all sorts of "aerobatics," and has since won races and given public exhibitions of trick flying. She now owns two 'planes, one a small touring-type craft, and the other a more powerful machine for racing, and has obtained a certificate enabling her to carry passengers for hire. Although Mrs. Eliott-Lynn owes much of her success as a pilot to her previous athletic training, other women who are not athletes are showing that they possess the delicate hands and quick eye which are essential in flying. Some of the most enthusiastic members of the new aero-clubs are women, and it is clear already that the fair sex will play a prominent part in the coming phase of aerial touring.

A sign of the times, just lately, in the development of pleasure flying was the opening at Edgware, near London, of a service station for aerial travellers, fulfilling just the same purpose as does a road-side garage for motorists. At this pioneer aero-garage are lock-up sheds in which private aircraft owners can house their planes; and it is worth noting, in this regard, that the first six of these sheds were let to tenants immediately they were finished, and that others had to be put in hand at once. The air garage is run just like a motor garage. Petrol is provided from a pump, up to which the aircraft owners "taxi" their machines. Mechanics wash and clean the 'planes, and are ready to carry out any repairs, and every now and then some passing machine will swoop down either to have some small adjustment effected or to replenish its tanks with fuel. Schemes are in hand to provide more such aerial service stations throughout this country, and also on the Continent.

At the same time the Royal Aero Club is busy upon a plan to increase the number of aeroplane alighting grounds. This matter is of extreme importance. Although there are a good many aerodromes already in existence, their number is far too few. Private aeroplane owners now want to fly in all directions. They want to map out week-end trips, and to visit friends by air in all parts of the country. This implies an ability to land their little machines in any field of reasonable size which is conveniently near their objective, and which is available for the purpose. In this last respect what the aero-clubs desire specially to avoid, in the infancy of their new movement, is the causing of any annoyance to landowners by promiscuous descents upon areas where permission to land has not been obtained. What is now proposed, therefore, is an organised aerial survey. This will be undertaken in their respective areas by the various light aeroplane clubs. The procedure will be as follows: Flying members will set forth upon a network of flights, each pilot following a preordained route, and having a passenger with him who will be studying a marked map. As the 'plane follows its course, at not too high an altitude, both its occupants will be on the look-out, from their bird's eye view-point, for suitable aeroplane alighting-points in localities where none exist at present. Whenever a field or open space which appears satisfactory from above is sighted the pilot will glide down and make a test landing upon it. Then the passenger will seek an interview with the owner of the land, and endeavour to make some mutually satisfactory arrangement whereby, whenever necessary, aerial tourists will be able to use the field as an alighting-ground. The basis of this arrangement, probably, will be the payment by 'plane owners of a fixed-scale fee for every descent made, and when the scheme is developed so as to cover the entire country it will obviate the possibility of any undesirable friction as between those who fly and those who remain on the earth.

### MAP FOR AIR TOURISTS

As soon as any farmer, or landowner, has agreed that a suitable field should be earmarked for the use of aerial tourists, it will be the task of the aero-club within whose territory it lies to place a sign upon it which can be seen readily by those using the aerial highways above. The most favoured idea, at the moment, is to place in the corner of each field a cross or circle of whitewashed stones. The existence of a chain of these marked alighting-grounds along all main "air-roads" throughout the country will afford an immense encouragement to regular touring by aeroplane. And they would lead, in time, to another useful step in progress. On such fields, near big centres or pleasure-resorts, as come to be used regularly petrol supplies and other facilities will be installed. Sheds are also likely to appear for the use of those aerial travellers who want to garage their machines for the night, while on the busiest fields there will, no doubt, be a service of expert mechanics to effect running repairs. In this way the ground organisation which is vital in the growth of popular flying will gradually become created. An essential feature of the scheme will be a specially-devised air-tourist's map. Plans for this are already in hand. It will be unlike any motorist's road map, because the flying tourist will view the land from a different view-point. In passing above the surface of the earth in an aeroplane there are certain types of landmark which catch the eye readily, and these will be made to stand out boldly on the aerial traveller's map—such things as lakes, rivers, railway lines, and woods of distinctive shapes. It will be a bird's-eye map the tourist of the sky will use, and, in addition to easily-seen landmarks, it will contain also a complete list of all main, subsidiary and emergency landing-grounds. Provided with such a map, winged tourists will be able to plan out an itinerary with just the same facility as does the motorist, gliding down to some aeroplane garage to have their fuel tanks replenished, and arranging to stop the

night at a landing field where there is shed accommodation and where skilled engineers are in attendance

With all these fascinating developments in hand, what the governing bodies of flight are mainly concerned about at the moment is the framing of a great international scheme to facilitate and encourage aerial touring on the widest possible scale The man who buys a little touring plane capable of carrying him at 65 miles an hour for hundreds of miles above land and sea does not think simply in terms of his own country His ambition is to roam all Europe by air and what the various aero clubs are now doing is to draw up plans in regard to passports customs and other formalities which will smooth the path of the long distance traveller who deserts boat train or road in favour of the unobstructed highways of the air

Going hand in hand with the advance of sporting and pleasure flying the other great and constructive development during 1926 in the world of aviation has been the new phase reached in the progress of British airways This landmark was emphasized by Sir Eric Geddes chairman of directors of Imperial Airways at the annual meeting of this national air transport company on Sept 23 The trial and adventure of air travel are passing he said and comfort safety and reliability are fast becoming the accepted attributes of civil aviation The most significant indication that the commercial transport of passengers by air is emerging definitely from its experimental phase lies in the success of a new and giant type of air express which has been designed and constructed in the light of more than seven years experience in operating aeroplane lines between London and the Continent This huge machine the "Argosy," weighs when fully loaded nearly 8 tons and carries 20 passengers in a luxurious saloon in addition to a pilot and engineer in the forward cockpit As many as three separate engines totalling nearly 1 200 horse power are used to drive the monster craft which is capable of a top speed of 110 miles an hour and maintains an average cruising speed of from 90 to 95 miles an hour The great size of this plane may be judged from the fact that the tyres and wheels are almost as tall as a man s shoulders while the pilot s compartment is situated so high up in front of the machine that a full sized motor car can be driven underneath it quite easily The chief feature of this "Argosy," from the vital aspect of safety is that it is practically immune from any risk of a forced landing while in flight between London and the other capitals of Europe Its three powerful engines each a separate and distinct unit are so arranged that should any one of them break down while in the air the machine even with a full load is able to fly on upon the power of the two remaining engines and reach its destination without any need for an intermediate descent And as the chance of trouble developing with more than one of three separate engines at the same moment is immeasurably remote the adoption of this three engine system is found in actual flying to rule out almost entirely any need for a compulsory landing while en route between main air stations

The use of three engined passenger planes with all they imply in aerial safety and reliability is to be the feature of the opening in January 1927 of the 2 500 miles air line between Cairo and Karachi This will be the first big Empire aerophane link to be operated on commercial lines The air journey from Cairo to Karachi will occupy at first 3½ days, and will be reduced subsequently to 3 days By using the normal train and boat route from London to Cairo and then flying from Cairo to Karachi passengers will save as much as a week on the total England–India journey

The institution of the Cairo Karachi line is but a stepping stone to other air links of Empire The next stages will carry passengers by air from Karachi to Delhi and then on to Calcutta Rangoon Singapore and the Dutch East Indies where they will connect with an Australian service stretching out from Port Darwin to meet the through line from the Mother Country And then at the other end an air boat line from Cairo to Marseilles connecting with a service of winged expresses to London will complete the All Red England Australia route of 10 000 miles and enable British aviation to realize the dream which was constantly before the eyes of that air pioneer Alan Cobham, during the 28 000 miles flight to Australia and back which he completed in triumph on Oct 1 1926 alighting on the Thames at Westminster and receiving a unique official welcome on the terrace of the Houses of Parliament and a few days at Buckingham Palace from the King

HARRY HARPER

# SUBMARINE MISHAPS

Accidents to British submarines include

1904 —A1 struck by liner off Isle of Wight All on board lost

1905 —A8 sank in Plymouth Sound 14 lost

1905 —A5 explosion of petrol vapour Six killed nine injured

1908 —No 9 Accident to machinery off Folkestone

1909 —C11 sunk off Cromer C17 badly damaged at same time

1910 —A8 remained hour at sea bottom at Devonport but raised by crew

1912 —A3 sunk in collision off Isle of Wight 14 lost

1912 —B2 in collision. 15 lost

1913 —E5 explosion. 3 killed.

1914 —A7 lost off Plymouth 11 lost

1921 —K5 sunk in English Channel 57 lost

1921 —K15 sunk in Portsmouth Harbour. No lives lost

1922 —H42 rammed by H M S Versatile off Gibraltar 23 lost

1923 —L9 lost in typhoon no lives lost

1923 —L11 explosion at Sheerness 1 killed

1924 —L24 rammed by H M S Resolution south of Portland Bill 47 lives lost

1924 —K2 stranded off Portland no lives lost

1925 —M1 lost off Start Point 69 lives lost

1926 (March 16) —L33 rammed No casualties

1926 (Aug 9) —H29 foundered at Devonport 6 lives lost.

Sir Alan Cobham alighting at the Houses of Parliament at the end of his historic flight to Australia and back, Oct. 1

Havoc wrought by tornado in Miami, Florida, on Sept. 18

# U.S. GOLF TRIUMPHS

## By R. ENDERSBY HOWARD

There were two outstanding features of the golf season of 1926. One was the success of **Bobby Jones**, of Atlanta, Georgia, in the Open Championships of Britain and the United States. He is the only amateur who has ever gained this dual triumph over the world's leading professionals. The other occurrence of historic interest was that for the first time in any one year both the open and amateur championships of Britain fell to players from America, the amateur title being secured by Mr. Jesse Sweetser, of Siwanoy, New York.

As the United States beat Britain by 6 games to 5 in the biennial team match for the Walker Cup between amateurs representing the two nations, she plainly consolidated her position as **the strongest country on the links.** The explanation seems to be simply that Britain is passing through a lean period in the evolution of great golfers. There are good players in plenty, but there are no geniuses; and, after all, domination at the game is usually the work of two or three men of exceptional talent. Take Bobby Jones, George von Elm, and Walter Hagen out of the American ranks, and there would not be a great deal to fear.

### AMERICAN METHODS

The theory has been advanced extensively that the Americans win because they cultivate the old, original Scottish swing, with its rhythm that makes for accuracy of direction, whereas our players have developed a habit of hitting at the ball in an effort to gain distance, instead of being content to let the trueness of the swing achieve that effect.

It is not, on the whole, a very convincing explanation. The methods now in vogue in this country are, to all intents and purposes, those which Harry Vardon, James Braid, and J. H. Taylor made popular by their remarkable success during a period of about twenty years; and these players were as good in their era as any that America can put into the field to-day. We must wait for another two or three men of unusual faculty to arise. It is true that we have been waiting a long while: but, naturally, such golfers are not evolved frequently. It happens that, at the moment, America possesses the only examples.

To compare Bobby Jones with past champions is profitless, because the implements of the game and the character of courses have changed greatly. Certain it is that in score-play he has established himself as the finest golfer of his generation. In the hand-to-hand rivalry of match-play he unquestionably loses some of his power to accomplish all-conquering shots—shots such as nobody else can equal. He is temperamentally affected when he encounters an opponent who stands up to him and holds him for a time. There is no other way in which to account for his defeat by Andrew Jamieson, a twenty-year-old Glasgow golfer, by 4 and 3 in the sixth round of the British amateur championship, or his loss of the United States amateur championship, in the final of which he

**AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP**

The following are the winners since 1898:

| Year | Winner | Where played |
|---|---|---|
| 1898 | F. G. Tait | Hoylake |
| 1899 | John Ball | Prestwick |
| 1900 | H. H. Hilton | Sandwich |
| 1901 | H. H. Hilton | St Andrews |
| 1902 | C. Hutchings | Hoylake |
| 1903 | R. Maxwell | Muirfield |
| 1904 | W. J. Travis | Sandwich |
| 1905 | A. G. Barry | Prestwick |
| 1906 | J. Robb | Hoylake |
| 1907 | John Ball | St. Andrews |
| 1908 | E. A. Lassen | Sandwich |
| 1909 | R. Maxwell | Muirfield |
| 1910 | John Ball | Hoylake |
| 1911 | H. H. Hilton | Prestwick |
| 1912 | John Ball | Westward Ho |
| 1913 | H. H. Hilton | St. Andrews |
| 1914 | J. L. C. Jenkins | Sandwich |
| 1915 | (Not played) | — |
| 1916 | (Not played) | — |
| 1917 | (Not played) | — |
| 1918 | (Not played) | — |
| 1919 | (Not played) | — |
| 1920 | C. J. H. Tolley | Muirfield |
| 1921 | W. I. Hunter | Hoylake |
| 1922 | Sir E. Holderness | Prestwick |
| 1923 | Roger Wethered | Deal |
| 1924 | Sir E. Holderness | St. Andrews |
| 1925 | Robt. Harris | Westward Ho |
| 1926 | J. Sweetser | Muirfield |

was beaten by George von Elm by 2 and 1 As a shot player, he is supreme.

The eight amateurs who officially represented the United States in this country were recognised everywhere as the strongest team that ever undertook such a crusade, but the defeat of Jones in the amateur championship at Muirfield East Lothian excited high expectations that at least this title would remain at home The only overseas competitor who reached the semi final was Sweetser, and he proved equal to the task of winning He had a desperately narrow escape in his semi final match with W Brownlow who, being the son of Lord

**OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP**

The following are the winners since 1898

| Year | Winner | Where played |
|---|---|---|
| 1898 | H Vardon | Prestwick |
| 1899 | H Vardon | Sandwich |
| 1900 | J H Taylor | St Andrews |
| 1901 | J Braid | Muirfield |
| 1902* | A Herd | Hoylake |
| 1903 | H Vardon | Prestwick |
| 1904 | J White | Sandwich |
| 1905 | J Braid | St Andrews |
| 1906 | J Braid | Muirfield |
| 1907 | A Massy | Hoylake |
| 1908 | J Braid | Prestwick |
| 1909 | J H Taylor | Deal |
| 1910 | J Braid | St Andrews |
| 1911 | H Vardon | Sandwich |
| 1912 | E Ray | Muirfield |
| 1913 | J H Taylor | Hoylake |
| 1914 | H Vardon | Prestwick |
| 1915 to 1919 | | Not played |
| 1920 | G Duncan | Deal |
| 1921 | J Hutchison | St Andrews |
| 1922 | W Hagen | Sandwich |
| 1923 | A Havers | Troon |
| 1924 | W Hagen | Hoylake |
| 1925 | J Burnes | Prestwick |
| 1926 | R T (Bobby) Jones | St Annes |

* With rubber cored ball from this date

Lurgan is claimed as an Irishman but who has played nearly all his golf round London

Brownlow, after being two down at the sixteenth hole squared by securing the last two holes of the round and had a great chance of winning the match at the first extra hole He missed that chance on the putting green and was beaten at the twenty first In the final, Sweetser defeated A T Simpson, of Edinburgh by 6 and 5 The power and accuracy of his long iron shots stamped him as a worthy champion Unfortunately, he contracted influenza before leaving Britain and could not take part in any of the subsequent big events in America

Jones was seen at his best when, leading the United States to victory in the Walker Cup match at St Andrews he beat C J H Tolley by 12 up and 11 to play in 36 holes—the heaviest defeat that a golfer of Tolley's rank has ever suffered, save that in the England v Scotland contest of 1909, Robert Maxwell conquered John Ball by 12 and 10

For some months after this performance Jones was a class by himself In the qualifying rounds for the open championship at Sunningdale he achieved the remarkable scores of 66 and 68, figures that nobody had thought possible, and he won the championship proper on the Royal Lytham and St. Annes links with 72, 72 73, and 74=291

Americans filled the first four places in that event Albert Watrous a Michigan professional was second with 292, and next came George von Elm another amateur, and Walter Hagen, with 295 each Abe Mitchell and Tom Barber, an improving North of England player led the British forces with 299 each followed by three more Americans and an Argentine so that the success of the invaders was just about complete A fortnight later Jones gained the open championship of his own country at Columbus Ohio with 70 79 73 and 71=293 a stroke in front of Joe Turnesa a New York golfer of Italian parentage On September 18 however he lost the final of the Amateur Championship at Baltusrol, New Jersey, to G von Elm by 2 and 1

**BEST AMATEUR OF THE YEAR**

Major C O Hezlet may fairly be set down as the most successful British amateur of the year for he won the open stroke competition for the St George's Cup at Sandwich in a field that comprised the American amateurs and secured the Irish open championship besides halving his match with Von Elm in the Walker Cup contest Following his only performance of note was to tie with T A Torrance for the Golf Illustrated Gold Vase

There seem to be some excellent British amateurs in the making, as for example Brownlow, Jamieson and A D Cave The next few years will decide whether we are now evolving the equals of the Americans

British professional golf made a notable beginning with a wealth of fine play in the final stages of **The Daily Mail** £1 200 tournament which took place on the historic old links of St Andrews As in the past eliminating competitions were held in eight districts of the British Isles and 100 men qualified for the supreme test of 72 holes by score play It was a tribute to their keenness that although they had to travel when the railway services were still disorganised owing to the General Strike, all but three of the 100 arrived on the scene and those three had to remain at home through illness

**LADIES' GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP**

The following are the winners since 1920

| Year | Winner | Where played |
|---|---|---|
| 1920 | Miss C Leitch | Newcastle co Down |
| 1921 | Miss C Leitch | Turnberry |
| 1922 | Miss Joyce Wethered | Sandwich |
| 1923 | Miss Doris Chambers | Burnham |
| 1924 | Miss Joyce Wethered | Portrush |
| 1925 | Miss Joyce Wethered | Troon |
| 1926 | Miss C Leitch | Harlech |

Aubrey Boomer, a Jersey player of 28, who has been professional for several years to the St Cloud club Paris, won the first

prize of £300 and a gold medal with 73, 75, 76, and 73—297. Abe Mitchell and George Duncan, the two outstanding British professionals since the war, tied for second place with a total of 300 each, followed by J. W. Gaudin, another Jersey man with 301, and Archie Compston, who had met with so much success in the preceding season, and W. T. Twine, a rising London player, with 304 each.

Altogether it looked as though the home battalions were shaping for a successful resistance of the American invaders, and this impression was strengthened when, in a two days' team match at Wentworth, Virginia Water, between professionals of the two nations, the British side won by 13 games to 1. How they came to fall so badly in the open championship nobody could explain satisfactorily. It was as though four American victories in that event in the preceding five years had created a gloomy moral effect.

As Boomer won the French and Belgian open championships and the "Glasgow Herald" 1,000 guineas tournament at Gleneagles, as well as the test at St. Andrews, he certainly met with more success than any other British professional, although he had his periods of inexplicably complete disappointment. Mitchell again failed to realise expectations. His confidence was shaken by his defeat by Hagen in their 72 holes match for £500 a side just before the championship. He lost by only 2 and 1, but it was a pity that he did not delay this contest until after the championship. A notable result at the end of the season was the victory of the 58-year-old veteran, Alexander Herd, in the "News of the World" £1,040 tournament.

Ladies' golf suffered in interest by reason of the abstention of Miss Joyce Wethered from the chief tournaments. Miss Cecil Leitch regained the ladies' open championship after an interval of five years, beating Mrs. Percy Garon by 8 and 7 in the final, while the English championship fell to Miss Gourlay at Woodhall Spa on October 8th. Miss Molly Gourlay (Camberley Heath) beat Miss Corbett (R. Lytham & St. Anne's) in the final of 36 holes by six up and four to play. When the second round was entered the rain began to fall heavily, and the Lancashire lady, playing in glasses, seemed to lose her form at once.

# RUGBY FOOTBALL

Except for an unofficial visit from the Maoris, who were last here in 1888-89, the 1926-7 season is purely a domestic one in Rugby football.

With the game gaining so many fresh adherents, and even converts—City of London is the latest school to "come over"—the re-codification of the laws has proved a wise and popular move. The re-draft has been accepted by the International Board and all four unions, although Wales has decided upon two "variations" which will, of course, only affect football played in the Principality. One of the Welsh variations is rather drastic, viz., an adoption of the Rugby League law which forbids any player from advancing beyond the front row of his forwards until the ball is clear of the scrummage. This, presumably, aims at opening up the game and making play faster and more spectacular. The English experts maintain that the game is fast enough already if properly played. Another point on which Wales begs to differ is that no charge can be made when any free kick is awarded or a kick at goal is essayed following a try.

### RUGGER FLOURISHING

Despite little differences—and they are not confined to the laws—Rugger is in a most flourishing state, with a revival in Sussex and close on 800 clubs—a record—affiliated to the Union. Here, as in amateur Soccer, the chief difficulty is grounds. It is only lack of the required number of pitches which prevents several London clubs from placing nine or ten fifteens in the field a week, instead of eight.

Followers of the game in England are hoping for a better show by the national fifteen than last season, when we only finished fourth, after being either first or second for the previous fifteen years. The defeat at Twickenham by a home country, i.e. Scotland, for the first time since the opening of the ground in January, 1910, was a sad blow to the national pride. Much depends upon the manner in which the new selection committee fills the gaps in the English fifteen which the absence of T. E. Holliday, T. E. S. Francis (returned to South Africa), and the calls of Anno Domini are certain to leave. There is, however, plenty of promising material from which to recruit.

The personal "successes" of Mr. G. Rowland Hill, the G.O.M. of the game, who was knighted in the birthday honours, and of the present-day players, W. W. Wakefield and A. T. Voyce, who each beat C. N. Lowe's record for appearances in the English fifteen, gave much pleasure to the admirers of these three great Rugby Unionists.

Preparations are already in hand for the visit next season of a New South Wales team, which, being officially invited by the International Board, will play all four countries.

### CHIEF RUGBY GAMES IN 1927

Jan. 1.—France v. Ireland, in Paris.
" 15.—England v. Wales, at Twickenham.
" 22.—Scotland v. France, at Edinburgh.
Feb. 5.—Wales v. Scotland, at Cardiff.
" 12.—England v. Ireland, at Twickenham.
" 26.—Ireland v. Scotland, in Dublin.
" 26.—Wales v. France, at Swansea.
Mar. 5.—Navy v. Army, at Twickenham.
" 12.—Ireland v. Wales, at Belfast.
" 19.—Scotland v. England, at Edinburgh.
Apl. 2.—France v. England, at Paris.

# ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

## By H. R. McDONALD

With no changes in the laws to confuse or other innovations to distract players or public the 1926 7 Association football season has pursued a normal course Indeed the long spell of cricket weather was its only distinguishing feature for some considerable time Without affecting the players to the extent of the great September heat wave of 1910 the high temperature made much of the early play seem unreal for Soccer on a hard ground with a high bounding ball must of necessity provide far different results from those obtainable on the customary wet and heavy pitches

Leicester City who had a very moderate time the previous season were the first side to attract general attention by their good play although the finish w ot the re constituted Brentford side was the talk of London during the opening weeks of the season On the other side of the picture we had Everton one of the few clubs to keep its place in the First Division from the very start of that competition in 1888 losing six of its first seven matches

Although most clubs have recovered from their panicky precautions regarding the new offside law which came into force in 1925-26 and goals have been scarcer in consequence, it cannot be said that the play as a whole has yet regained its pre war standard The spread of the League with the accompanying distribution of talent, and the lack of new stars or the first magnitude to take the places of the old ones is perhaps the cause of this effect This however has not prevented the game from holding its place as the leading winter entertainment of the people Even the opening practice games in the middle of August proved as attractive as the first Saturday of the final test match at the Oval

While the professional clubs with their imposing grounds figure more prominently in the public eye they are largely outnumbered —400 to 25 000—by the amateur clubs who possess close on three quarters of a million members against the five thousand or so registered professionals Most of the amateur clubs affiliated to the Football Association relying in the main on local talent are well supported and provide just as good sport as though usually technically of a lower standard than the professional organisations A clash between amateurs and professionals still provides the most alluring type of Soccer and the result of no cup tie attracts such universal interest as that in which the Corinthians, who are again this season playing their home matches at the Crystal Palace meet one of the leading League sides

The governing body of the game, which has been bereft of so many wise councillors since the war, entered upon the new season without the moral support and valuable advice of the late Mr John Lewis, who passed over early in 1926 The vice presidency rendered vacant by the death of this very able and fearless legislator is now filled by Mr R F Lythgoe, of Liverpool There are one or two other alterations in the constitution of the parliament of Soccer Mr T Dowling and Mr W W Hart have joined the Rules Revision Committee while Mr C I Sutcliffe is now a member of the International Selection Committee This latter body is about the only committee—all the work is done by committees —of the F A in which the public really takes much interest It cannot however be said to be a very popular body just at present in view of the fact that the national eleven which it is its chief business to select has not won the championship since 1923 Last season the English team failed to win a match and finished absolutely at the foot of the International championship table

The management committee of the League which through its three divisions now embraces 88 clubs and grips the country like an octopus has also undergone one or two changes while one or two club managerships have changed hands The rulers of League football discharge their difficult duties with wisdom and understanding although the transfer system with its high fees is still far from perfect in the opinion of many people and this despite the fact that the League has now fuller control over such transactions, the terms and conditions of which now have to be reported and approved by the powers The movement for representation on the committee of the League by the Third Division clubs continues to meet with little success

### THE HONOURS LIST

The honours of Association football are at present distributed thus

**International Championship** Scotland
**League Champions** Div I Huddersfield (for the third season in succession), Div II Sheffield Wednesday Div III Southern Section Reading Northern Section, Grimsby Town
**F A Cup** Bolton Wanderers
**Amateur Cup** Northern Nomads
**Amateur F A Cup** Tenbury
**Arthur Dunn Cup** Old Malvernians
**London Challenge Cup** West Ham United
**Isthmian League** Dulwich Hamlet
**Scottish Cup** St Mirren
**Welsh Cup** Ebbw Vale
**Irish Cup** Belfast Celtic

### PRINCIPAL DATES

The chief matches down for decision this season are

Feb 12 —Wales v England in Wales
" 26 —Ireland v Scotland in Ireland
Mar 19 —England v Wales (Amateurs) at Reading
" 19 —Football League v Scottish League, in England
April 2 —Scotland v England at Glasgow
" 9 —Wales v Ireland, in Wales

### F A CUP.

Round 1, Nov 27, Round 2, Dec 11, Round 3, Jan 8 Round 4 Jan 29 Round 5, Feb 19 Round 6 March 5, Semi finals, March 26 Final Tie, April 23

# CHANGES IN IRELAND

## By SHAN BULLOCK

On Nov 21, 1925, Professor John McNeill, the Irish Free State representative on the Commission appointed in terms of Article 12 of the 1921 Treaty, to fix the boundary between Northern and Southern Ireland, resigned his position, mainly on the plea that the Commission had ignored its terms of reference Already the action of a London newspaper in printing a forecast afterwards declared to be inexact of the Commission's findings had stirred public feeling The Free State Government had made it known that its interpretation of Article 12 might favour an increase of Free State territory, but would not countenance its reduction to any degree Similar utterances on both sides were no less implicable Threats and resolves rose loud and fierce Each side was prepared Civil war seemed possible Now the action of Mr McNeill would make abortive the legal status of the Commission; and matters grew critical

All the greater, therefore, was the sense of public relief when on Dec 4, Mr Baldwin announced to the Commons that **an agreement had been signed between representatives of the three Governments concerned,** whereby the Articles under the 1921 Treaty were amended and supplemented This agreement which afterwards was ratified by the contracting parties, abrogated Article 12 of the Treaty, thereby leaving the boundary unaltered, and cancelled Article 5, thereby relieving the Free State from liability in respect of the British national debt and of war pensions Further, the provision for a Council of Ireland was abandoned in favour of an arrangement whereby the two Irish Governments should confer together on matters of common interest, and **Northern Ireland** was given full control of the services, such as railways and fisheries, hitherto in power of the Council Incidentally, opportunity was found for the Ulster Government to make certain favourable adjustments of a financial nature with the British Government; whilst, on its side, the **Free State Government** agreed to assume all liability in respect of malicious damage done in the period, Jan, 1919, to May, 1923 Thus, at one stroke, the three governments, "being united in amity in this undertaking and being resolved mutually to aid one another in a spirit of neighbourly comradeship" ended crisis and apprehension "The seeds of peace were sown, the cloud of division between North and South was lifted, and a new era in Irish unity begun

### SHREWD BARGAINS

Whether these and the like aspirations have been realised, is not yet clear Without doubt, the two Irish Governments made, under the Agreement, very good bargains, not only effecting peace and furthering good will on all sides, but also achieving shrewd strokes of business For instance, the Free State, by the adoption of Article 5, bettered its financial position enormously Capital debt estimated at £60,000,000 was wiped out, and as a set off to a liability for malicious damage of about £4,000,000 it was left with a clean financial sheet in respect of Great Britain, a National debt of £10,000,000, and some £8 000,000 of miscellaneous obligations In Ulster, also, relief was experienced

### THE SHANNON SCHEME

Generally the year 1926 in Ireland was on the whole, better than 1925 Reports on trade finance employment and the rest, continue to be no more satisfying than the reports from other countries Taxes continue high Living is not easier in point of cost Climatic conditions do not change appreciably The shipyards of Belfast share a general depression Southern Ireland is still agricultural and, as the trade returns show dependent to the extent of 98 per cent on British markets for disposal of its produce World poverty and instability have their effect in the Ulster mills Industrial disputes in England cause slumps in Free State markets Measures for grading eggs and butter, the cultivation of tobacco and sugar beet, road improvement drainage, a railway agreement on national lines, reductions in the army, legal reforms education acts all these things in their degree and way made for ultimate good but not even a policy of protection, a tax on betting, reform of the liquor trade, nor yet the scheme for providing cheap electric power by means of the Shannon flow, can more than prepare the way for a general prosperity in due course of world settlement

Meanwhile, on both sides the boundary conditions of life have much of the old pleasantness. Visitors are coming back. Roads are being made and repaired, houses being built. In Ulster education is booming. The Free State has reformed its judiciary, controlled its local bodies, soon will have its own coinage. Animosities are fading before the new "spirit of neighbourly comradeship." Both Governments seem well established and not afraid to act in the public good. Opposition, it may be, would strengthen them both. But labour and other interests in Ulster have yet to make good politically; whilst, through the continued policy of abstention favoured by the Republican party (now somewhat disorganised with another President of the Republic in Mr de Valera's place), only the Labour representatives make an active opposition in the Dail.

### ULSTER PROGRESS

The fortunes of Northern Ireland, more or less, are relative to those of the Empire. In course of his speech on the Address, at the opening of a new parliamentary session in March, 1926, Sir James Craig, the Northern premier, emphasised the necessity for a period of quietude wherein the people should concentrate on the recovery of prosperity. They now had peace with Southern Ireland, and full agreement with the British Government; internal difficulties had disappeared; and speaking broadly, Sir James could declare that, "with a balanced budget and a clean slate, the country was now in a position to face with Ulster grit and determination whatever fate has in store." The Pensions Act is operating smoothly and well. The Unemployment fund is only some £4,000,000 in debt. The recent census shows that, whilst the population of the Free State declined 5·3 per cent. in the period 1911-1926, that of Northern Ireland increased by 5 per cent. to 1,256,522. Almost everywhere population in the rural areas is dwindling. The average annual net emigration from all Ireland, in the 15 years, was 33,468 persons. Through the withdrawal of the British Army the Free State population was reduced by 34,000. The number of Irishmen who died on active service in 1914-1918 was 27,405.

Now that the Free State railways are amalgamated and a friendly agreement reached with the employees in the matter of wages, it is to be expected that soon the country's credit will be benefited by a recovery in railway trade and finance. Prophets of disaster can find congenial study in the trade returns and in the calculations of experts regarding revenue, expenditure and taxable capacity. Imports declined by over £5,000,000 in 1925, exports by nearly £8,000,000 and the adverse balance of trade for the year was £17,768,432. Later returns, unfortunately, make no pleasanter reading. The value of exports of cattle alone showed a fall of more than £5,000,000 in the year; whilst the official figures prove that nowadays the Free State is importing almost as much bacon as it exports. As compared with Great Britain the Free State taxable capacity is estimated at one-sixtieth. An equitable tax burden would be £13,500,000. Revenue in 1925-6 be taken at £25,500,000, and expenditure in 1926-7 at £30,500,000, it seems an easy matter for critics to talk about over-taxation and other burdens. But critics have a way of forgetting what began in 1914, and what ended in 1921, only to break out more disastrously for two years more.

SHAN BULLOCK

# IRISH MINISTRIES

### NORTHERN IRELAND

Prime Minister of Northern Ireland: Sir James Craig, Bart.

Minister of Education of Northern Ireland: Viscount Charlemont.

Home Secretary of Northern Ireland: Sir Dawson Bates.

Minister of Labour of Northern Ireland: Mr. J. M. Andrews.

Minister of Finance of Northern Ireland: Mr. H. M. Pollock.

Minister for Agriculture for Northern Ireland: Mr. E. M. Archdale.

Minister of Commerce for Northern Ireland: Mr. J. Milne Barbour.

Speaker of Senate of Northern Ireland: The Marquis of Dufferin and Ava.

Speaker of the House of Commons of Northern Ireland: Hon. Hugh O'Neill, M.P.

### CABINET OF FREE STATE

President of Executive Council: Mr. W. T. Cosgrave.

Vice-President of Executive Council and Minister for Justice: Mr. Kevin O'Higgins.

Minister for Finance: Mr. Ernest Blythe.

Minister for Industry and Commerce: Mr. P. J. McGilligan.

Minister for Defence: Mr. Peter Hughes.

Minister for Education: Professor J. M. O'Sullivan.

Minister for Foreign Affairs: Mr. Desmond Fitzgerald.

*Minister for Posts and Telegraphs: Mr. J. J. Walsh.

*Minister for Agriculture: Mr. P. J. Hogan.

*Minister for Local Government and Public Health: Mr. James Burke.

Speaker of Dail Eireann: Mr. M. Hayes.

Chairman of Senate: Lord Glenavy.

* Denotes Extern Ministers who are not members of the Executive Council.

# BOOKS PUBLISHED

In spite of economic depression, trade strikes, the circulating library habit, and the common notion that "nobody orders books nowadays," 496 more books were published in 1925 than in 1924. The total was 13,202, compared with 12,706 in 1924. Fiction heads the list with 2,769, but there has actually been a decrease in the number of novels issued.

# THE NATION'S PURSE

## HOW IT GROWS, IS OBTAINED, AND SPENT

Here are the figures of the Budgets since 1907–1908 of the money actually received into the Exchequer also of the expenditure for each year and the resulting surplus or deficiency

| Years | Revenue: Budget Estimate | Revenue: Receipts into Exchequer | Revenue: More (+) or less (−) than Estimate | Expenditure: Budget and Supplementary Estimates | Expenditure: Issues out of the Exchequer (exclusive of Expenditure not chargeable against Revenue) | Expenditure: More (+) or less (−) than Estimate | Surplus (+) or Deficiency (−) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1907–8 | 152,835,000 | 156,537,690 | + 3,702,690 | 153,444,231 | 151,812,094 | −1,632,137 | + 4,725,596 |
| 1908–9 | 153,080,000 | 151,578,295 | − 1,501,705 | 154,321,699 | 152,292,395 | −2,029,304 | − 714,100 |
| 1909–10 | 162,590,000 | 131,696,456 | − 30,893,544 | 163,171,000 | 157,944,611 | −5,226,389 | + †5,606,766 |
| 1910–11 | *199,791,000 | 203,850,588 | + 4,059,588 | 174,129,000 | 171,995,667 | −2,133,333 | |
| 1911–12 | 181,621,000 | 185,090,285 | + 3,469,285 | 181,284,000 | 179,545,099 | −2,739,001 | + 6,515,180 |
| 1912–13 | 187,189,000 | 188,802,000 | + 1,613,000 | 191,556,000 | 188,622,000 | −2,934,000 | + 180,069 |
| 1913–14 | 194,825,000 | 198,243,000 | + 3,418,000 | 199,011,000 | 197,493,000 | −1,518,000 | + 740,928 |
| 1914–15 | 209,206,000 | 226,694,000 | +17,488,000 | 560,940,000 | 560,474,000 | −0,366,000 | − 333,760,000 |
| 1915–16 | 305,014,000 | 336,767,000 | +31,752,825 | 1,589,904,000 | 1,559,158,877 | −30,745,123 | − 1,222,391,552 |
| 1916–17 | 502,275,000 | 573,428,000 | +71,153,000 | 2,228,586,000 | 2,198,113,000 | −30,473,000 | − 1,624,685,000 |
| 1917–18 | 638,000,000 | 707,235,000 | +68,035,000 | 2,767,631,000 | 2,696,221,000 | −71,410,000 | − 1,988,986,000 |
| 1918–19 | 842,050,000 | 889,021,000 | +46,971,000 | 2,977,520,000 | 2,570,301,000 | − 398,235,000 | − 1,690,280,000 |
| 1919–20 | 1,201,100,000 | 1,379,571,000 | + 178,471,000 | 1,673,030,000 | 1,665,774,000 | −7,256,000 | − 326,202,000 |
| 1920–1 | 1,418,300,000 | 1,425,985,000 | + 7,685,000 | 1,271,166,000 | 1,195,428,000 | −75,740,000 | + 230,557,000 |
| 1921–2 | 1,216,870,000 | 1,124,900,000 | − 91,770,000 | 1,100,521,000 | 1,079,187,000 | −21,334,000 | − 45,693,000 |
| 1922–3 | 910,775,000 | 914,012,000 | + 3,237,000 | 903,900,000 | 812,496,000 | −91,404,000 | + 101,516,000 |
| 1923–4 | 818,500,000 | 837,169,000 | +18,669,000 | 829,750,000 | 788,840,000 | −40,910,000 | + 48,329,000 |
| 1924–5 | 794,050,000 | 799,436,000 | + 5,386,000 | 801,896,000 | 795,777,000 | −6,119,000 | + 3,659,000 |
| 1925–6 | 801,060,000 | 812,062,000 | +11,002,000 | 825,772,000 | 826,100,000 | + 328,000 | − 14,038,000 |

*Including arrears of 1909–10, estimated at £30,046,000

†The Revenue Act, 1911, directed that the income and expenditure of the years 1909–10 and 1910–11 should be aggregated for the purpose of determining the Old Sinking Fund for 1910–11.

### HOW WE GET IT

The way in which we get the national purse filled is shown in this table which gives the chief sources of revenue, and the amount received in the year 1925 26

| Source | — |
|---|---|
| | £ |
| Customs .. .. .. .. .. | 103,487,000 |
| Excise .. .. .. .. .. | 134,560,000 |
| | 238,047,000 |
| Motor Vehicle Duties .. . | 18,056,000 |
| Estate, etc., Duties .. . | 61,200,000 |
| Stamps (exclusive of Fee and Patent Stamps) | 24,700,000 |
| Land Tax and House Duty .. | 950,000 |
| Property and Income Tax . | 259,411,000 |
| Super Tax . .. .. .. .. | 68,510,000 |
| Excess Profits Duty .. .. | 2,000,000 |
| Corporation Tax .. .. .. | 11,670,000 |
| Total .. .. .. .. .. | £428,441,000 |
| Post Office & Telephone Service | 57,350,000 |
| Crown Lands (net receipts) .. | 950,000 |
| Receipts from Suez Canal Shares and sundry Loans | 14,944,000 |
| Miscellaneous & Special Receipts | 54,274,000 |
| Total Revenue .. .. | £812,062,000 |

### HOW WE SPEND IT

This table shows how the nation's money is spent and the main items of expenditure in 1925 26

| Service | Amount |
|---|---|
| | £ |
| **I. — Consolidated Fund Services** | |
| National Debt Services . | 358,229,000 |
| Payments to Local Taxation Accounts, etc | 14,451,000 |
| Land Settlement .. .. . | 779,000 |
| Road Improvement . .. | 17,155,000 |
| Paid to N Ireland Exchequer | 4,861,000 |
| Other Consolidated Fund Services | 2,372,000 |
| Total Consolidated Fund Services | 398,150,000 |
| **II — Supply Services** | |
| Army .. .. .. .. .. .. | 44,250,000 |
| Navy .. .. .. .. .. .. | 59,657,000 |
| Air Force .. .. .. .. .. | 15,470,000 |
| Civil Services .. .. .. . | 243,263,000 |
| Customs and Excise and Inland Revenue | 11,360,000 |
| Post Office Services .. .. | 53,950,000 |
| Total Supply Services .. .. | 427,950,000 |
| Total Expenditure Chargeable against Revenue | £826,100,000 |

### CUSTOMS AND EXCISE

Our present tariffs imposed for revenue brought in £103,487,000 for the year ended March 31st, 1926.

The Excise Duties in 1925-26 produced approximately £134,560,000.

### DEATH DUTIES RECEIPTS

The net receipts of death duties for the last five years were:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1921-22 | £52,191,000 |
| 1922-23 | £56,871,000 |
| 1923-24 | £57,800,000 |
| 1924-25 | £59,450,000 |
| 1925-26 | £61,200,000 |

### THE ENTERTAINMENT TAX

The rates of Entertainment Tax are:

| | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|
| Exceeds 6d., and does not exceed 7d. | 0 | |
| Exceeds 7d., and does not exceed 8d. | 0 | |
| Exceeds 8d., and does not exceed 1s. | 0 | |
| Exceeds 1s., and does not exceed 1s. 1d. | 0 | 2 |
| Exceeds 1s. 1d., and does not exceed 1s. 3d. | 0 | 3 |
| Exceeds 1s. 3d., and does not exceed 2s. | 0 | 4 |
| Exceeds 2s., and does not exceed 2s. | 0 | 6 |
| Exceeds 3s., and does not exceed 5s. | 0 | 9 |
| Exceeds 5s., and does not exceed 7s. 6d. | 1 | 0 |
| Exceeds 7s. 6d., and does not exceed 10s. 6d. | 1 | 6 |
| Exceeds 10s. 6d., and does not exceed 15s. | 2 | 0 |
| Exceeds 15s.—2s. for the first 15s., and 6d. for every 5s., or part of 5s., over 15s. | | |

The yield of the entertainments duty has been as follows for each year, ending March 31, since May, 1916, when it was first imposed:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1917 | £3,001,000 | 1922 | £10,280,000 |
| 1918 | 4,988,000 | 1923 | 9,603,000 |
| 1919 | 7,520,000 | 1924 | 9,285,000 |
| 1920 | 10,480,000 | 1925 | 16,249,344 |
| 1921 | 11,736,000 | 1926 | 5,714,476 |

# THE BUDGET: £824,750,000

**This table gives the Balance Sheet, 1926—27 by the Chancellor of the Exchequer after his Budget.**

### ESTIMATED REVENUE, 1926—27

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Customs | 108,450,000 |
| Excise | 141,300,000 |
| Estate, etc., Duties | 66,000,000 |
| Stamps | 25,000,000 |
| Land Tax, Mineral Rights Duty and House Duty | 1,000,000 |
| Property and Income Tax | 254,800,000 |
| Super-Tax | 64,500,000 |
| Excess Profits Duty | 2,000,000 |
| Motor Vehicle Duties | 21,600,000 |
| Corporation Tax | 6,500,000 |
| **Total Receipts from Taxes** | £691,150,000 |
| Post Office | 59,400,000 |
| Crown Lands | 950,000 |
| Interest on sundry Loans | 21,650,000 |
| Miscellaneous | 51,600,000 |
| **Total Receipts from Non-Tax Revenue** | £133,600,000 |
| **Total Revenue** | £824,750,000 |

### ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE, 1926—27

#### I.—Consolidated Fund Services

| | |
|---|---|
| National Debt Services | 364,000,000 |
| Payment to North Ireland Exchequer | 5,200,000 |
| Road Fund | 17,500,000 |
| Payments to Local Taxation Accounts, etc. | 14,100,000 |
| Other Consolidated Fund Services | 2,600,000 |
| **Total Consolidated Fund Services** | £403,400,000 |

#### II.—Supply Services

| | |
|---|---|
| Army | 42,500,000 |
| Navy | 58,100,000 |
| Air Force | 16,000,000 |
| Civil Services | 234,257,000 |
| Customs, Excise, In. Rev., etc. | 11,784,000 |
| Post Office Services | 54,600,000 |
| **Total Supply Services** | £417,241,000 |
| **Total Expenditure** | £820,641,000 |
| **Surplus** | 4,109,000 |
| | £824,750,000 |

# BUDGET FEATURES

The most novel feature of the Budget introduced on April 26, 1926, by Mr. Winston Churchill, was a tax on betting. The Chancellor said it would be a tax of 5 per cent. on the stakes. The tax could not come into operation until after flat racing had ended for the year. In a full year he estimated it should produce £6,000,000, but for the first year he estimated £1,500,000 as the receipts.

An increase in the tax on heavy vehicles would, in the case of commercial goods vehicles bring in additional revenue in a full year to the amount of £1,800,000. Hackney vehicles should raise an extra £500,000, and road locomotives and tractors £45,000.

In Income Tax the 3-years' average was to be given up. Imported antiques more than 100 years old were to be exempt from Customs duties from May 1, 1927. The McKenna duties were to cover commercial motor-cars, yielding, it was hoped, £350,000 in a full year. The proposal as to the Road Fund is dealt with in the article on the Road Fund. A duty on imported wrapping-paper was to be imposed.

# ENGLAND'S HEALTH STATISTICS

The Registrar-General's report of the health of the inhabitants of England and Wales in 1924 is full of interest.

**Measles.**—The deaths registered from this cause numbered 4,834, corresponding to a mortality of 124 per million population. This is a lower rate than that for any year previous to 1919, when the unprecedented figure of 100 was attained.

**Influenza.**—The deaths assigned to this cause numbered 18,986—9,142 of males and 9,844 of females—yielding a mortality of 489 per million persons living. This rate compares as follows with the years of highest mortality since the commencement of our continuous series of records in 1847. These years, with the mortality per million population recorded in each, were:—1848, 459; 1891, 574; 1892, 533; 1900, 504; 1918, 2,997; 1919, 1,19[illegible]; 1922, 563; and 1924, 489.

**Scarlet Fever.**—The deaths allocated to this disease during 1924 numbered 888. They correspond to a rate of 23 per million total population at all ages, and of 74 per million at ages under 15 years, both of these being lower than for any previous year except 1917.

**Small-pox.**—The deaths from this cause numbered 13 as against 7 in 1923. But the mild nature of the prevalent type of disease has introduced a new difficulty in the classification of these deaths, as the case mortality is now so low that the likelihood of a person dying from some other cause while suffering from an attack of small pox entailing no danger to life, has to be taken into consideration. The 13 deaths allocated to small pox are the total of those in certification of which mention of small pox was made. But of these 13 deaths, 8 only are regarded as definitely ascribable to small pox.

**Whooping Cough.**—The deaths under this heading numbered 3,983, 1,864 of males and 2,119 of females. The excess for females is shown to be a constant feature of this disease and tends to increase with age. The mortality was 103 per million total population at all ages, and 384 at ages under 15 years. These rates represent a slight improvement upon the very favourable experience of 1923.

**Bronchitis.**—The 37,786 deaths from bronchitis allotted 10,083 to its acute and 11,814 to its chronic form, this distinction not being recorded for the remaining 15,889. This corresponds to a death-rate of 973 per million persons living—987 for males and 960 for females. Although this mortality is considerably above the exceptionally low rate for 1923 only two other years of the present century return rates lower than 973 per million—1910, with 963, and 1921, with 889. And the excess over 1923 is more than accounted for by increase of deaths during February and March, when influenza was causing considerable mortality. During these two months, deaths increased from 6,981 in 1924 to 13,592, but for the remainder of the year they fell from 25,726 to 24,194. It thus appears that but for the influenza epidemic in February and March, the exceptionally favourable record of 1923 would have been fully maintained.

**Pneumonia.**—The 38,970 deaths attributed to this disease correspond to a death-rate of 1,003 per million, as against 870, the lowest for many years, in 1923. But, as in the case of bronchitis, the increase is more than accounted for by excess of deaths in February and March during the epidemic of influenza then prevailing. During the other ten months of the year the deaths numbered 25,918, or 643 fewer than in the same ten months of 1923.

**Encephalitis Lethargica** first makes its appearance in the records for 1918, when, however nearly all the deaths were returned under other designations. Notifications among civilians, which during 1919–23 varied from 541 to 1,470, suddenly increased from 1,025 in 1923 to 5,039 in 1924, deaths simultaneously increasing from 531 to 1,407. On these figures the case mortality in 1924 amounted to 279 deaths per 1,000 notified cases, the lowest previously returned being 496 in 1921.

The deaths assigned to tuberculous affections in the aggregate number 41,103—22,350 of males and 18,753 of females—or 315 more than those so classified in the previous year. The crude mortality, which in the case of this disease is little affected (so far as persons of both sexes are concerned) by standardization, amounted to 1,058 per million, or just a trifle less than that of the previous year. The proportion of the total crude death rate due to this cause has decreased from 9.2 per cent. in 1923 to 8.7, owing to increase of mortality from other causes.

The deaths ascribed to cancer during 1924 number 50,389—23,099 of males and 27,290 of females. For both sexes these numbers are the highest yet recorded. Of these deaths 38,896 were referred to carcinoma, 2,764 to sarcoma, and 8,729 to "cancer" not otherwise defined. Both the carcinoma and the sarcoma figures are the highest hitherto recorded for each sex. Mortality from carcinoma is increasing much more rapidly than that from sarcoma. Since 1901, the earliest year for which the figures are available, deaths ascribed to carcinoma have increased by 206, and those to sarcoma by 65 per cent. The increase for malignant diseases as a whole during the same 23 years is 83 per cent., 33 per cent. fewer deaths having been returned as due to undefined "cancer" in 1924 than in 1901.

**Diabetes.**—The deaths allocated to this disease numbered 4,254, 1,896 of males and 2,358 of females, corresponding to death-rates of 102 for males, 116 for females, and 109 for persons of both sexes. This excess for females is a new feature in the returns, first appearing, with some suddenness, in 1920. Before that date, male excess, mentioned in textbook descriptions of the disease, had been the unvarying rule for many years, as has female excess for each year from 1920 onwards.

The number of deaths allocated to heart disease—60,650 (28,009 of males and 32,641 of females), was as usual larger than for any other item in the list of causes. The crude mortality of 1,561 per million population was the largest since the war, except in 1922, when it was 7 per million higher.

# "THE GREATEST-

## SOME USEFUL TABLES

There will always be discussion as to what are the greatest incidents and personalities in the world's history, and it is obviously impossible to give more than a summary in these pages But the following facts may enable readers to settle the queries which arise daily in conversation.

### GREATEST FIRES.

| | Date |
|---|---|
| London | 1666 |
| Moscow | 1812 |
| Chicago | 1871 |
| Paris | 1871 |
| Boston | 1872 |
| Baltimore | 1904 |
| San Francisco | 1906 |
| Salonica | 1917 |

### CITY POPULATIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| London | 7,476 168 |
| New York | 6,103 354 |
| Berlin | 4,000,000 |
| Paris | 3,000,000 |
| Chicago | 2,701,705 |
| Tokyo | 2,270,000 |
| Moscow | 2,000,000 |
| Vienna | 1,842,000 |
| Philadelphia | 1,823,000 |
| Buenos Aires | 1,722,000 |

NOTE.—The first four include what is known as Greater London, Greater Berlin, etc. The figures for Tokyo are those previous to earthquake of 1923, and those for Vienna are for 1914.

### EARTHQUAKES AND VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS.

| | Date. |
|---|---|
| Pompeii | 79 |
| Lisbon | 1531 and 1755 |
| Neapolitan | 1857 |
| Krakatoa | 1883 |
| Martinique | 1902 |
| San Francisco | 1906 |
| Messina | 1908 |
| N. and Central Italy | 1920 |
| Japan (Tokyo & Yokohama) | 1923 |

### BRIDGES.

Tay, 2 miles long.
Forth, 1½ miles long
Rio Salado } Argentine
" Dulce }
Hardinge, India
Victoria, Canada
Queensborough, U.S.A.
Brooklyn, U.S.A., 5,989 feet long.

### MERCHANT VESSELS.

| | Gross Tons. |
|---|---|
| Majestic | 56,551 |
| Leviathan | 54,282 |
| Berengaria | 52,226 |
| Olympic | 46,439 |
| Aquitania | 45,647 |
| Paris | 34,569 |
| Homeric | 34,356 |
| Columbus | 32,354 |

### SHIP CANALS.

| | Miles |
|---|---|
| Suez | 100 |
| Kiel | 61 |
| Panama | 50 |
| Elbe and Trave | 41 |
| Manchester | 35 |
| Welland | 26 |
| Amsterdam | 16½ |

### HIGHEST BUILDINGS, ETC.

| | ft. |
|---|---|
| Eiffel Tower, Paris | 984 |
| Woolworth, New York | 792 |
| Metropolitan Life, New York | 700 |
| Pyramid of Cheops (Egypt) | 450 |
| Salisbury Cathedral (spire) | 404 |
| St. Paul's Cathedral (cross) | 365 |

### PLAYS' LONGEST RUNS.

| | Performances |
|---|---|
| Chu Chin Chow | 2238 |
| Charley's Aunt | 1466 |
| Beggar's Opera | 1463 |
| Our Boys | 1362 |
| The Maid of the Mountains | 1352 |
| A Little Bit of Fluff | 1241 |
| The Farmer's Wife (up to Oct. 22 1926) | 1200 |
| A Chinese Honeymoon | 1075 |
| Romance | 1046 |
| Dorothy | 931 |
| Paddy the Next Best Thing | 867 |
| The Better 'Ole | 811 |
| The Arcadians | 809 |

### RICHEST MEN.

Andrew Carnegie in 1901, on retiring from business, received as his share of U.S. Steel Corporation a sum equal to £100,000,000.
W. H. Vanderbilt (1821–1885) left £40,000,000.
Cornelius Vanderbilt (1794–1877) left £30,000,000.
Levi Leiter, of Chicago, estimated fortune up to £20 000,000.
Russell Sage left £15,000,000
F. W. Woolworth left £9,000,000.
J. J. Astor (1763–1848) left £6,000,000.

All the above fortunes were made in the United States of America, and among the world's richest living men, two—Henry Ford and J. D. Rockefeller—are also Americans. The exact total of their fortune is not known, but both are credited with being worth £100,000,000 at the least; the net taxable profits of the Ford Motor Company for a given year being £23,000,000, while J. D. Rockefeller, Junr., paid £1,255,534 tax, or about half his income. Andrew Mellon, secretary to the U.S. treasury, is reputed to be worth £50,000,000.

### NATURAL WONDERS

Yellowstone Park, U.S.A., 3,350 sq. miles.
Niagara Falls, 326 feet deep.
Great Lakes: Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, Ontario, total water area 94,100 sq. miles.
Victoria Falls, Zambesi River, 357 feet deep.
Great Rift, extending from north of Palestine to near borders of Natal, and the longest meridional land valley on the earth, nearly 5,000 miles in length.
Great Salt Lake, Utah, U.S.A.
Great Dividing Range, E. Australia.
Great Barrier Reef, N.E. Australia.
The Sahara, N. Africa.

### LIBRARY SALES

**Althorp**: Sold in 1892 for £250,000 by 5th Earl Spencer to Mrs. Rylands, and formed nucleus of John Rylands Library, Manchester.

**Huth**: Sale extending from 1911 to 1920, realized £278,498, excluding 250,000 dollars paid by A. Cochrane for the Shakespearean quartos and folios.

**Britwell Court**: Small selection of 108 volumes in 1919 brought £110,365. Final sale in 1920 brought total of this series of sales to £548,198.

**J. L. Clawson**: At Anderson Galleries, New York, four days' sale ended May 25, 1926, made a total of £128,537.

Other notable library sales were those of Earl of Cork, 1905, Lord Amherst 1908, Butler, 1912–14, the Dunn and the Earl of Pembroke 1914, Swinburne 1916, Montague 1919.

### WORLD'S GREATEST MEN

Probably no two persons will agree as to who should be considered the greatest men who have lived. The following list contains many names which would probably figure on every list.

Alexander the Great (B.C. 356–323)
Aristotle (B.C. 384–322)
Charlemagne (742–814)
Caesar, Julius (B.C. 102–44)
Cromwell, Oliver (1599–1658)
Darwin, Charles (1809–1882)
Edison, Thomas (1847– )
Frederick the Great (1712–1786)
Gladstone, W. E. (1809–1898)
Hannibal (B.C. 247–183)
Homer (unknown)
Lincoln, Abraham (1809–1865)
Leonardo da Vinci (1452–1519)
Luther (1483–1546)
Michelangelo (1475–1564)
Marconi, Guglielmo (1874– )
Napoleon (1769–1821)
Nelson, Lord (1758–1805)
Newton, Sir Isaac (1642–1727)
Pasteur (1822–1895)
Plato (B.C. 427–347)
Raphael (1483–1520)
Shakespeare (1564–1616)
Stephenson, George (1781–1848)
Virgil (B.C. 70–19)
Washington, George (1732–1799)
Watt, James (1736–1819)
Wesley, John (1703–1791)

# GREATEST DATES IN THE WORLD'S HISTORY

| B.C. | |
|---|---|
| 753 | The Building of Rome. |
| 550 | Buddha lived at this time. |
| 490 | Battle of Marathon, Greeks defeated Persians. |
| 480 | Battles of Thermopylae and Salamis. |
| 323 | Alexander the Great died. |
| 264 | First Punic War. |
| 146 | Destruction of Carthage. |
| 73 | Revolt of Slaves under Spartacus. |
| 55 | Julius Cæsar landed in Britain. |
| 44 | Assassination of Julius Cæsar. |
| 4 | Birth of Jesus of Nazareth (true date). |

| A.D. | |
|---|---|
| 30 | Jesus of Nazareth crucified. |
| 321 | Byzantium capital of Roman Empire. |
| 337 | Constantine baptized on his death-bed. |
| 410 | Visigoths captured Rome. |
| 453 | Death of the Hun leader, Attila. |
| 455 | Rome sacked by the Vandals. |
| 570 | Birth of Mahomet |
| 622 | The Hegira. |
| 632 | Death of Mahomet. |
| 771 | Charlemagne sole King of the French. |
| 814 | Death of Charlemagne. |
| 828 | Egbert first King of England. |
| 853 | Boris first Christian King of Bulgaria. |
| 962 | Otto I crowned Emperor of Germany. |
| 1016 | Canute King of England, Denmark and Normandy. |
| 1066 | Battle of Hastings, William the Conqueror. |
| 1099 | Godfrey of Bouillon captured Jerusalem. |
| 1147 | Second Crusade. |
| 1187 | Saladin captured Jerusalem. |
| 1189 | Third Crusade. |
| 1226 | Death of St. Francis of Assisi. |
| 1228 | Sixth Crusade. Frederic II acquired Jerusalem. |
| 1348 | The Great Plague. The Black Death. |
| 1415 | John Huss burnt at Prague. |
| 1492 | Columbus discovered America. |
| 1498 | Vasco da Gama rounded the Cape. |
| 1509 | Henry VIII King of England. |
| 1546 | Death of Martin Luther. |
| 1547 | Ivan the Terrible Tsar of Russia. |
| 1564 | William Shakespeare born. |
| 1588 | Defeat of the Spanish Armada. |
| 1620 | The *Mayflower* expedition to America. |
| 1649 | Charles I of England executed. |
| 1689 | Peter the Great Emperor of Russia. |
| 1713 | Frederick the Great of Prussia born. |
| 1759 | Wolfe took Quebec. |
| 1769 | Birth of Napoleon Bonaparte. |
| 1776 | American Declaration of Independence. |
| 1789 | Storming of the Bastille. |
| 1793 | Louis XVI beheaded. |
| 1804 | Bonaparte declared Emperor. |
| 1805 | Nelson won Battle of Trafalgar. |
| 1812 | Napoleon's retreat from Moscow. |
| 1815 | Battle of Waterloo. |
| 1825 | First railway opened. |
| 1861 | Abraham Lincoln President of U.S.A. |
| 1871 | Surrender of Paris to Prussians. |
| 1912 | China became a Republic |
| 1914 | The Great War broke out. |

# THE WORLD'S NAVIES

## By H. W. WILSON

# THE BRITISH NAVY

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st-Class Ships (Post War) | 3 | Flotilla Leaders | 18 |
| 2nd-Class Battleships | 18 | Modern Destroyers (12 years old or less) | 170 |
| Battle-Cruisers | 3 | Modern Submarines | 41 |
| "Washington" Cruisers | 11 | Officers and Men | 103,125 |
| Modern Light Cruisers (not over 15 years) | 42 | Expenditure | £53,100,000 |

**Details of the battleships and battle-cruisers of the Royal Navy are given in the following tables as fixed by the Treaty of Washington**

The **Navy Estimates** were introduced in the House of Commons by Mr Bridgeman on March 11 1926 and provided for an expenditure of £58 100,000 and a total of 103,125 officers and men There was an increase in number of 100 officers and men as compared with 1925 26 and a decrease of £2,400 000 in money This decrease in expenditure was effected notwithstanding an advance in the amount provided for new construction from £7,235,000 to £9 083,000 It was due partly to postponement of expenditure in certain directions and partly to important decisions which have been taken by the Board of Admiralty securing directly or indirectly administrative economies In pre war currency the present Navy Estimates represent £34 712,000 or about the amount spent in 1909

The **new ships** laid down in 1926–27 under the naval programme were two A class cruisers (of 10 000 tons Washington type) one B class cruiser and six O submarines besides some smaller and less important vessels

The battleships Nelson and Rodney were both launched in 1925 and are to be completed in 1927 with five of the Washington class cruisers (the Berwick and Berwick class) The new O class of submarines displace 1,750 tons when submerged and their cost apiece will be about £590,000, which is as much as the cost of the 11 000 ton cruisers of the Amphitrite class thirty years ago The cost of the Nelson and Rodney when complete will be about £5,900,000 apiece which compares with £5 845 000 the cost of the much larger battle cruiser Hood laid down during the war and completed just after it

Last year the armoured cruiser Effingham (laid down as far back as 1917) the light cruisers Emerald and Enterprise and the submarines L26 and L27 were completed The cruiser Vindictive now on foreign service, is the first British cruiser to carry a catapult for aeroplanes

A large number of vessels have been **struck off the effective list** or are about to be struck off it Among them are fifteen destroyers (which are counted in the 170 given at the head of this article) though some of them have not been 8 years in service and have steamed 36 knots One of the I class submarines (which is similarly included in the 64) is also being scrapped though she is quite a modern vessel completed in 1918 It is a question whether the scrapping policy is not being pushed a little too far especially as new ships can only be provided at a slow rate owing to the financial difficulties of the country

Definite age limits after which ships are regarded as inefficient have been adopted by the Admiralty and are applied in the figures

**EFFECTIVE BATTLESHIPS AND ARMOURED CRUISERS**

| Name | Tons | Speed Knots | Date of Launch | Thickness of Armour | Guns |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1st-Class Capital Ships, 3** | | | | | |
| Nelson<br>Rodney | 33 000 | | | | IX 16 in<br>XII 6 in |
| Hood | 41 200 | | 1919 | | VIII 15 in<br>XII 5.5 in |
| **2nd-Class Battleships 18** | | | | | |
| Royal Sovereign<br>Royal Oak<br>Resolution<br>Ramillies<br>Revenge | 29 700 | 23 | 1915<br>1914<br>1915<br>1916<br>1916 | 13 | VIII 15 in.<br>XIV 6 in |
| Queen Elizabeth<br>Warspite<br>Valiant<br>Barham<br>Malaya | 27 500 | 25 | 1913<br>1913<br>1914<br>1914<br>1915 | 13 | VIII 15 in.<br>XII 6 in |
| Emp of India<br>Benbow<br>Marlborough<br>Iron Duke | 25 000 | 21 | 1913<br>1912<br>1912<br>1913 | 14 | X 13.5 in<br>XII 6 in |
| *K George V<br>*Ajax<br>*Centurion | 23 000 | 21 | 1911<br>1912 | 12 | X 13.5 in<br>XII 4 in |
| *Thunderer | 22 500 | 21 | 1911 | 12 | X 13.5 in<br>IX 4 in |

* Under the Treaty of Washington these four ships are to be scrapped on the completion of the Nelson and Rodney The Centurion will be used as a target ship and fired at by the fleet

| Name | Tons | Speed Knots | Date of Launch | Thickest Armour | Guns |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Battle-Cruisers, 3** | | | | | |
| Renown<br>Repulse | 26 500 | 32 | 1916 | | XI 15 in<br>XX 4 in |
| Tiger | 28,500 | 29 | 1913 | 11 | VIII 13 5 in<br>XII 6 in |
| **New Armoured Cruisers ("Washington" Class), 11** | | | | | |
| Berwick<br>Cumberland<br>Suffolk<br>Cornwall<br>Kent | 10 000 | | 1926 | ? | each<br>IX 8 in ? |
| London<br>Devonshire<br>Shropshire<br>Sussex<br>A<br>B | 10 000 | ? | 1927<br>1927<br>1927<br>1927<br>1928<br>1928 | ? | each<br>IX 8 in ? |

Two ships of the same type (Australia and Canberra) are, in addition building, in England for the Australian Navy

given throughout this YEAR BOOK In the reckoning one year of war service counts as two of peace service The age is calculated from the date of completion and is fixed as follows

Battleships, battle cruisers and aircraft carriers 20 years Cruisers 15 years Destroyers 12 years Submarines and coastal motor boats 10 years Other vessels 20 years

Under his system as compared with the 53 British cruisers built and building of all classes (except battle cruisers) the United States had 26 Japan 29 France 13 and Italy 15 Of destroyers the United States had 321, Japan 108 France 84 and Italy 71 Of submarines the United States had 124 Japan 73, France 99 and Italy 72 The British Navy is now the weakest of all the leading navies in number of submarines—a startling position

Of the new British armoured cruisers the Devonshire is building at Devonport the London at Portsmouth the Shropshire at Messrs Beardmore Dalmuir and the Sussex at Messrs Hawthorn Leslie and Co Hebburn About £650,000 apiece will be spent on each of the first two in the year 1926–27, and on each of the second two £450,000 On the new cruisers to be laid down in 1926–27 little more than token sums will be spent The "hush hush" cruisers Courageous and Glorious built by Lord Fisher in the war are being converted into aircraft carriers at heavy expense On the Courageous no less than £676,000 is to be spent in the year and on the Glorious £183,000 From their high speed they are well suited for the work of aircraft carrying which is becoming of more and more importance with the development of the air arm.

The battleships of the Queen Elizabeth class are being refitted in succession and their appearance is being greatly altered The Malaya the first to be taken in hand was again ready for sea in 1926, and has now only one funnel To keep the fire-control position and the bridges clear of smoke the uptakes from the furnaces which were led up the fore funnel are now carried to the second or after funnel and cased in with it which gives the ship a peculiar look

No official details have yet been published of the new battleships Nelson and Rodney, or of the new Washington class armoured cruisers It is understood that the nine 16 in guns (probably of 50 calibres) which the two battleships will each carry will be mounted in three triple turrets, grouped together forward The speed is expected to be about 22 knots and the belt armour 14 in thick The auxiliary battery is believed to consist of twelve 6 in guns mounted in pairs in closed turrets as experience in the war was not favourable to guns protected only by shields

The new armoured cruisers under the conditions laid down in the Treaty of Washington must not displace more than 10,000 tons or mount guns larger than 8 in According to American report nine of these guns will be carried in three triple turrets The 50 calibre 8 in gun of Elswick pattern fires 2 250 lb shell and weighs 20 tons, it is capable of firing four rounds a minute but is not so powerful as the 55 calibre guns (or guns 55 times 8 in long) which are being mounted abroad These ships will resemble the British battle cruisers of the pre war period in that they will have enormous hitting power and very low defensive power in proportion so that with them quick hitting and extremely rapid firing will be imperative for success in action

The new British destroyers building two in number are smaller than foreign destroyers now under construction and carry weaker armaments The Amazon displaces 1,330 tons and the Ambuscade 1,210 their armament consists of six 21 in torpedo tubes and four 4 7 in guns apiece with two pom poms are both to be completed in 1926–27 speed is to be 37 knots

The Singapore base project in a greatly modified form is going slowly forward The plan of lengthening the floating dock surrendered by Germany under the peace conditions, has proved impracticable and a new floating dock is now being constructed As it approaches completion the Government will decide when or whether to complete the graving dock projected under the original scheme which provided for two graving docks and no floating dock In 1926–27 a sum of £225,000 will be spent on the Singapore base, but of this only £95,000 will fall upon the British taxpayer Hongkong has contributed £250,000 to the scheme

The Navy is still without that complete control of its own section of the air force which it desires and the development of the Fleet Air Arm is only proceeding slowly The Fleet

Air Arm is to be manned, as to 70 per cent. of its officer strength, by naval officers Eighteen flights or about nine squadrons (some 108 machines), are provided for it, but the increase of four flights which was proposed in 1925 has been postponed In 1926 45 naval officers were serving as observers with an additional 9 in training and 69 were serving as pilots with an additional 42 in training For safety complete control of its own air force by the Navy is probably necessary after the system in force in the United States. The complicated arrangements requisite under the British system are illustrated by the fact that bomb cases are supplied by the Air Ministry at the cost of the Navy, while the Navy fills these cases with explosive The British total of effective aircraft carriers is now 6—the Argus Eagle, Hermes Furious Courageous and Glorious—and there is a distinct preference for vessels of moderate size for such duty

The total of light cruisers at present maintained by the Dominions (and not included in the figures given at the head of this section) is 6—4 maintained by Australia and 2 by New Zealand. Fifteen destroyers (two of which are building) are maintained by the Dominions, and are not counted in the total of British destroyers Australia also maintains a flotilla leader additional and has 2 submarines building. Canada during the past year has sold the light cruiser Aurora which fought in the war.

The following programme of new construction has been adopted for the duration of the present Parliament and Government:

| | Cruisers | | Destroyers | Sub-marines | Cost of New Programme |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A | B | | | £ |
| 1925 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 527,000 |
| 1926 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 3,724,000 |
| 1927 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 6 | 8,526,000 |
| 1928 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 6 | 11,997,000 |
| 1929 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 6 | 12,896,000 |

Of the cruisers 9 are to be of the 10,000-ton Washington type (i e. the maximum size allowed by the Treaty of Washington), or A class, and 7 of a smaller design of about 8,000 tons, the B class, improved Emeralds with a gun-armament, as is reported, of 6 8-in guns in 2 triple turrets In addition to the above vessels, the programme includes 1 aircraft carrier, 5 gunboats, 4 motor launches, 2 submarine depot ships, 1 net layer 1 repair ship, and 1 floating dock

There should be a considerable field for economics within the present Estimates, even after the reductions of last year In 1914, before the war when the total amount of the Navy Estimates stood at £51,551,000, £25,000,000, or almost half the sum voted, was available for shipbuilding, maintenance and repairs In 1926, the total amount of the estimates stood at £58,100,000, but the sum available for shipbuilding, repairs, and maintenance had shrunk to £20,994,000.

The fleet in commission was thus organised in July, 1926:

**Atlantic fleet**: 5 battleships; 2 battle-cruisers; 7 light cruisers; 37 destroyers; 5 submarines; 1 aircraft carrier, 2 minelayers; 1 repair ship; numerous drifters and small craft.

**Mediterranean Fleet**: 6 battleships; 10 light cruisers; 36 destroyers 2 Ircraft carriers; many small craft

**China Station**: 5 cruisers, 23 destroyers sloops and gunboats, 11 submarines.

**Africa Station**: 2 light cruisers; 5 small craft.

**East Indies**: 3 cruisers; 4 small craft

**North America**: 5 light cruisers; 2 sloops.

**New Zealand**: 2 light cruisers; 3 sloops.

**Royal Australian Navy** 4 light cruisers; 6 sloops or gunboats; 12 destroyers; several small craft.

**Royal Canadian Navy**: 2 destroyers; 2 submarines

The order issued by the Admiralty at the end of 1925 affecting the position of Engineer officers in the Navy is dealt with later.

In the **General Strike** of May, 1926, the Navy rendered invaluable national service. Naval ratings manned electric light and power stations where there was fear of stoppage, and maintained the essential services It was ascertained that a much smaller number of men from the Fleet could do with extreme efficiency the work which was normally performed by trade unionists. The Navy also convoyed supplies of petrol up the Thames, and submarines were utilised to replace power stations and supply current where such stations were unable to function. Warships were disposed at all important points on the seaboard so as to assist in maintaining order

Rosyth and Pembroke dockyards have been reduced during the year 1926 to a care and maintenance basis.

Among the misfortunes of the past year was the loss of submarine M1 on November 12, 1925, with 4 officers and 64 men. She was one of a small group of submarines constructed in the war, carrying a 12-in. gun which could be fired with the boat awash, the muzzle being elevated and showing above the water. Her displacement was 1,600 tons on the surface. She dived off Start Point during exercises and never reappeared. So in January, 1921, K5 dived in the Channel and was never seen again.

## THE PURPLE STRIPE

### Status of the Royal Naval Engineer Officers.

In November, 1925, the Admiralty issued a Fleet Order seriously affecting the position of engineer officers in the Royal Navy, relegating them to the non-executive branch of the Navy, and requiring them all to wear the purple stripe on the sleeve and elsewhere, which in the past was the distinguishing mark of the engineer branch. This order was received with dismay by engineers in the Navy, and has been the subject of the strongest protests by members of the great engineering profession in the country, because it is regarded as unjust to the engineers and injurious to the efficiency of the King's ships

To understand the position, it is necessary to state that engineer officers before the war were entered under two different systems in varying conditions. There were the older engineer officers who wore the purple stripe and had the word engineer attached to their naval titles They were officially described as Engineer-Lieutenant, Engineer-Captain, and so forth There were the younger engineers, entered under the scheme of common training introduced by Lord Selborne and Lord Fisher

in 1902 They were officially described as Lieutenant (E) Captain (E) and so forth, without having the word engineer attached to their title They did not wear the purple stripe but had a uniform which differed in no respect from that of the deck officer The only disadvantage under which they suffered was this, that on specialisation as engineers they relinquished the right to succeed to the command of ships

The older class of engineers were not regarded as part of the naval branch of officers on board ship till 1915 when they were granted the "curl" on the gold lace stripe upon the sleeve which distinguished all deck officers The younger officers entered under the Selborne scheme wore the "curl from the first In view of the actual experience of war it was found to be advisable to give the engineers the fullest authority Moreover, their work was so magnificent both in respect of the courage they displayed in common with all under them below the armour deck, and, also in respect of the skill and competence which they showed that they were felt by all both in the Navy and outside it to have earned their right to this honour Thus in 1915 they became officers of the naval branch though they still wore the purple stripe It may be said here that information published in Germany as to the work in the engineering department in German ships in battle in the war indicates clearly that the British engineers were more efficient and had reached a higher level of skill than the Germans

In action the engineers faced dangers even greater than the deck officers As Lord Jellicoe said after Jutland, they had not the excitement and knowledge of events which the deck officer had In battle, of course, there are no non combatants at sea All face death all have their stations in action But the fact remains that of the crews of the British ships which were sunk by gun fire at Jutland—the Queen Mary Indefatigable Invincible, Defence and Black Prince—not a single engineer officer nor the writer believes a single man from the complements in the engine rooms and boiler rooms survived They died faithful unto death in the fierce activity of battle setting a noble example to all the generations

In every emergency the British naval engineers shone They surpassed in the unfavourable conditions of battle the speeds which had been attained in trial under the most favourable conditions of peace They were never at fault The old armoured cruiser Kent, in the battle of Falklands was coaxed by them into a speed which no one ever expected her to achieve Their work in the Warrior before she had to be abandoned in the Marlborough when she was torpedoed and in the Inflexible when she was mined at the Dardanelles was equally remarkable Their feats in the destroyers and submarines verged on the marvellous

Thus it seems an act of profound injustice to place upon them what is regarded by them as a humiliation and to deprive them in reality of their executive position It is contended by the defenders of the Admiralty Order that the matter is only a trifling one and that nothing derogatory is intended in compelling the wearing of the purple stripe. But if so, it seems a serious misfortune that for such a trifle a great profession should have been wounded and that distinctions should have been revived which the experience of battle showed to be unnecessary or even mischievous. Moreover it is not fair to the engineer officers who entered under the Selborne scheme of common training, that they should be docked in their distinctions and rights The effect of the slight put upon the engineers—for outside the Admiralty this order is regarded as a slight—will inevitably be to discourage parents from sending their sons into the engineer branch and will thus in the end injure the Navy which does not find it too easy to obtain competent engineers

Sooner or later the order will have to be rescinded as the engineers are an integral part of the combatant force working the fighting ship and they cannot be indefinitely treated as inferior beings

## NEW LIGHT ON JUTLAND

### In the German Battle Cruiser Lutzow at the Battle.

Information of considerable importance bearing on the battle of Jutland (fought May 31–June 1, 1916) has been published during the year in Germany commemorating the tenth anniversary of the battle The most important new source is an account by Commander G Paschen gunnery officer of the German battle cruiser Lutzow which appeared in the **Marine Rundschau** for May 1926 No detailed account of what happened in the vessel —the only capital ship destroyed by our fleet at Jutland—had hitherto appeared

He says that at 3 p m (British time) Beatty's ships were sighted by the German battle cruisers and he was able to make out battle ships (vessels of the 5th Battle Squadron) astern of Beatty's battle cruisers The Lutzow, when she opened fire fired salvoes by groups of turrets That is to say all the 4 guns in the 2 stern turrets would fire in No 1 salvo and all the 4 guns in the 2 bow turrets in No 2 salvo Only once was a full salvo fired from all 4 turrets (with 8 12 in guns) and the results then were thoroughly unsatisfactory. The British he says "took endless time to get our exact range" His belief is that the British ships which were destroyed by explosions in the battle owed their fate to cordite ammunition taking fire "with the Germans such fires remained fires only fatal to the crews of the turrets in which they occurred but not to the ships" Between 4 20 and 5 23 the British made no hits and in 95 minutes they only scored 3 hits on the Lutzow though the Lion and Princess Royal were both firing at her and in the same period they received from her 12 hits

Between 6 and 7 about the time when Jellicoe appeared with the battle fleet the light was so bad for the Germans that "not a single British ship was visible except the Invincible, which was immediately destroyed" The German ships, he says stood out plainly against the clear western sky The British appeared to be using common shell with black powder early in the action which Paschen says caused the Germans surprise and relief "The effect of their burst was comparatively small" In the German ships general instructions had been given before battle not to use armour-piercing shell but high explosive He regards this as a grave mistake and states that in his opinion, if he had been able to use armour-

piercing shell, "the Lion and her Admiral (Beatty) would probably not have lived to tell the tale."

At 6.43 the Lutzow was out of action from the damage she had suffered. Only 4 of her 8 heavy guns remained serviceable, and only 3 of her 14 6-in. guns. The whole forepart of the ship was flooded. At 2 a.m. of June 1 the forecastle was 6½ feet under water and there were 7,500 tons of water in the ship. She had to be abandoned, but before she sank she required to be torpedoed by a German destroyer. He states that all the mechanical appliances in the Lutzow worked admirably and that machines proved themselves more trustworthy than men—' it is the man who becomes tired and makes mistakes, not the machine." He contends that the British fire control appliances were better than the German, which, in view of other information, seems extremely doubtful.

# UNITED STATES NAVY

As the result of large war programmes and enormous naval expenditure since the war, the United States Navy is now superior to the British in numbers, and far superior in naval aircraft, in which direction its recent development has been astonishing.

The estimates for 1926–7 provided for an expenditure of £63,454,800 and for a force of 104,000 officers and men.

The battleships of the Colorado class are marked by extremely complete sub-division below the water-line, which renders them practically invulnerable to torpedoes or mines. The armour protection is concentrated on the vitals of the ship and on the heavy battery. There is a water-line belt tapering from 18 in. to 8 in. The barbettes are of 13½ in armour, and the four gun turrets are 18-in thick in front with 10-in. armour at the sides and 5-in. roof plates. Eight 16-in. 45-calibre guns are mounted in pairs in the turrets. Each gun weighs 105 tons, and fires a shell of 2,100 lb., with a muzzle energy of 98,406 ft. tons, so that a full broadside weighs 16,800 lb., with a muzzle energy of nearly 800,000 ft. tons (capable, that is to say, of lifting the ship from which it is fired over 25 ft. in the air). The anti-torpedo craft battery consists of 12 5-in. 51-calibre guns, firing a 50-lb. shell. The extreme range of the 16-in. guns is 32,000 yards.

As to the capacity of a modern battleship to resist torpedo attacks it was estimated by the U.S. Navy Department that the Washington, a modern ship which was tested to destruction, would have survived the explosion of 8 torpedoes. She was finally sunk by 14 hits with 14-in. shells.

The United States Joint Army and Navy Board, in its report on the bombing experiments carried out with aircraft bombs against battleships in 1921, states "Without an effective navy in time of war a nation must submit to an economic blockade fatal to its trade and the importation of necessary materials for the production of war supplies . . . The battleship is still the backbone of the fleet and the bulwark of the nation's sea defence and will so remain so long as the safe navigation of the sea for purposes of trade or transportation is vital to success in war."

American naval opinion still holds that the battleship is indispensable and that in Admiral Niblack's words, "the range and weight of gun projectiles remain the determining factors in war at sea." The same authority points out that if bombs of 4,000 lb. weight (instead

**AMERICAN DREADNOUGHTS BUILT OR BUILDING**
(Excluding ships scrapped under the Washington Agreement.)

| Name | Tons | Completed | Speed. Knots | Armament |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1st-Class Capital Ships, 3:** | | | | |
| West Virginia .. .. | 32,600 | 1923 | 21 | VIII 16-in XII. 5-in. |
| Maryland .. .. | | 1921 | | |
| Colorado .. .. | | 1923 | | |
| **2nd-Class Battleships, 11:** | | | | |
| California .. .. | 32,600 | 1921 | 21 | XII 14-in., XIV. 5-in. |
| Tennessee .. .. | | | | |
| New Mexico .. .. | 32,000 | 1917–19 | 21 | XII. 14-in, XIV. 5-in. |
| Idaho .. .. .. | | | | |
| Mississippi .. .. | 31,400 | 1916 | 21 | XII 14-in. XII. 5-in. |
| Pennsylvania .. .. | | | | |
| Arizona .. .. | 27,500 | 1915 | 20½ | X 14-in XII. 5-in. |
| Oklahoma .. .. | | | | |
| Nevada .. .. | 27,000 | 1913–14 | 21 | X. 14-in, XVI. 5-in. |
| New York .. .. | | | | |
| Texas .. .. .. | | | | |
| **3rd-Class Battleships, 4:** | | | | |
| Arkansas .. .. | 26,000 | 1912 | 20½ | X. 12-in XXI. 5-in. |
| Wyoming .. .. | | | | |
| Utah .. .. .. | 21,800 | 1911 | 20½ | X. 12-in., XVI. 5-in. |
| Florida .. .. | | | | |

of 2,000 lb.) are used against battleships, the pressure effect is only increased 40 per cent. and the radius and height that can be attained by the bombers are most dangerously limited.

The naval airship Shenandoah, a Zeppelin built in the United States, was wrecked in a storm on Sept. 3, 1925 when 20 of her crew perished. The report of the naval court which investigated her loss was published on Jan. 2, 1926, and found that her destruction was "part of the price which must be paid in the development of a new and hazardous art." Two new airships, each three times the size of the Shenandoah, are to be built.

In July, 1926, an Act was passed by Congress authorising the expenditure of $17,000,000 on naval aircraft during the next five years. The Act provides for the construction of 1,947 new aeroplanes and for the maintenance in constant readiness for action of not fewer than 1,000 machines for naval purposes only. A Second Assistant Secretary of the Navy is created for the administration and supervision of the air arm exclusively; and it is provided that every officer commanding an aviation school, flying station, or air unit, shall be a qualified airman.

Every United States battleship now carries one scouting and two fighting aeroplanes, and every cruiser carries two scouting machines. These are discharged from catapults, of which one is fitted for each machine. The launching of aeroplanes by catapults at sea and their recovery has been systematised and has become a regular evolution. Twenty of the American destroyers are equipped with small seaplanes, and in the new large submarines aircraft are to be carried.

On the strength of erroneous information as to the elevation and range of heavy British guns in British battleships, a proposal was made, in 1923, to reconstruct the turrets and mountings of the older American battleships, at an ultimate cost of $7,000,000. In the British view this would not be in accord with the Treaty of Washington. As yet nothing appears to have been done. A sum of £1,800,000 is being spent on improving the under-water protection of some of the older battleships and converting them into oil-burners.

The Lexington and Saratoga, originally designed as monster battle-cruisers and each of 33,000 tons and 180,000 horse power, are being converted into aircraft carriers under the Washington Treaty.

The United States has recently completed ten light cruisers of 7,500 tons each (the Omaha class), 555 ft. long, with a designed speed of 33.7 knots and an armament of 12 6-in. guns of 53 calibres. On trial the Richmond steamed 34.2 knots; the Detroit 34.6; and the Omaha 27.5, with about one third of her boilers in action. A programme of eight new cruisers of the Washington type and 10,000 tons was voted in 1924, and of the vessels provided under it, five were in hand in 1925-26 with six submarines. Certain particulars have been published of two of these vessels—the Salt Lake City and Pensacola. Their speed will be 32½ knots and their battery eight 55-calibre 8-in. guns in four double turrets. They will also be fitted with two catapults for launching aeroplanes. Their machinery will probably embody the most advanced features of high-pressure steam power and will develop at least 120,000 horse power.

The Submarine V 4, laid down in 1925, will be the largest in the world, displacing about 3,000 tons, 220 more than the British X 1. She is to carry guns, mines and torpedoes. She follows on the group of submarines V 1, V 2, and V 3, vessels of 2,164 surface displacement, which are designed for work with battle fleets. They have a radius of 10,000 miles and a nominal speed of 21½ knots on the surface. Their construction began during the war, so that they are contemporary with the smaller British K class, now scrapped.

On July 10, 1926, one of the main ammunition depots of the United States Navy in New Jersey was the scene of a disastrous explosion, which caused heavy loss of life. A magazine was set on fire by a violent thunderstorm, and it exploded, when other magazines followed.

A new coast defence gun of 16-in. calibre has been completed for the defences of the Panama Canal, Hawaii, and New York. It is 50 calibres long and weighs 175 tons, and is therefore heavier than the 18-in. guns constructed in England during the war, which weighed 150 tons. The weight of the shell is 2,337 lb. and the gun can fire once a minute. It is the largest weapon yet built by any Power.

# THE GERMAN NAVY

By the peace treaty the German navy is limited to the following ships in commission:

Six battleships of Deutschland or Lothringen type (about 13,000 tons, four 11-in. and 14 6-7 in. guns; 18 knots; pre-Dreadnought type). Two battleships of similar type may be maintained in reserve

Six light cruisers, 12 destroyers, 12 torpedo-boats.

No submarines may be built or maintained in service. The total strength in officers and men must not exceed 15,000, and no naval reserve corps may be organised. No warships may be built except to replace the units specified above, and the displacement of such new vessels is limited as follows:

Armoured ships, 10,000 tons. Light cruisers, 6,000 tons. Destroyers, 800 tons. Torpedo-boats, 200 tons.

Unless a vessel has been lost, units of the various classes may only be replaced at stated terms of years—at the end of 20 years in the case of battleships and cruisers; and 15 years in the case of destroyers and torpedo-boats.

One new light cruiser, the Dresden, was laid down under this regulation in 1921, and completed in 1924. She is of 5,600 tons and carries eight 6-in. guns.

### NO NAVAL AIR FORCES

The Navy must be recruited by voluntary enlistment. No naval air forces may be maintained. No warships may be built for other Powers. All surplus material above a specified amount has been surrendered to the Allies or destroyed.

**THE GERMAN SUBMARINES**

Of the submarines built during the war the largest was the U 142 type. These were 320 ft long with a surface displacement of 2,160 tons, surface horse power of 6,000 and designed surface speed of 17½ knots They carried crews of 62 and had a torpedo armament of four tubes besides two 5 9 in guns According to Admiral von Capelle, 46 submarines were ordered for the German Navy before the war and 764 during it making a total of 810 but of these only 672 appeared to have been begun.

# THE FRENCH NAVY

Under the Treaty of Washington France retains seven battleships of Dreadnought type and three of older pattern No vessels are scrapped except a number of antiquated battleships The first new battleship may be laid down in 1927

The ex battleship Béarn (25,000 tons) is being converted into an aircraft carrier

The first of nine ocean going submarines the Requin was launched at Cherbourg in 1924 She displaces 1,440 tons submerged carries eight 21 6 in torpedo tubes Her surface speed is to be 16 knots

The French 13 4 in gun fires a shell of 1,200 to 1,322 lb the 12 in gun, one of 970 lb the 9 4 in one of 485 lb and the 5 5 in one of 80 lb

The French cruiser fleet is very weak consisting so far as modern units are concerned largely of ships surrendered by Germany and Austria of which there are five all of fairly modern type steaming 26 knots and over Three light cruisers of 7 870 tons six flotilla leaders of 2,360 tons and 12 destroyers of 1,430 tons have been completed The light cruisers Duguay Trouin La Motte Picquet and Primauget are designed to develop 100,000 horse-power and to steam 34 knots They carry eight 6 in guns mounted in pairs in four armoured turrets, and two aeroplanes launched by catapult Three larger cruisers of Washington type and 10,000 tons are completing the Duquesne (launched Dec 1925) Tourville and Suffren They are armed with eight 8 in guns and have engines of 130,000 horse power The six new flotilla leaders of Jaguar class displace 2 359 tons steam 36 7 knots, and carry 5 1 in guns two 3 in anti aircraft, and six 21 7 in torpedo tubes The twelve new destroyers of the Simoun class displace 1 471 tons steam 33 knots and carry four 5 1 in guns and six 21 7 in torpedo tubes. They have proved excellent sea boats in service.

| Name | | Completed | Tonnage | Speed Knots | Armament |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dreadnoughts | *Courbet* | June 1913 | 23,096 | 20½ | XII 12 in XXII 5 5 in |
| | *J Bart* | Apl 1913 | | | |
| | *France** | June 1914 | | | |
| | *Paris* | June 1914 | | | |
| | *Provence* | Dec 1915 | 23 096 | 20 | X 13 4 in XXII 5 5 in. |
| | *Bretagne* | | | | |
| | *Lorraine* | | | | |
| Lord Nelson Class | *Voltaire* | 1911 | 18 000 | 20 | IV 12 in XII 4 in XVI 3 in |
| | *Diderot* | | | | |
| | *Condorcet* | | | | |

*Sunk in Aug 1922 but can be replaced under the Washington Treaty

# THE ITALIAN NAVY

Italy retains six battleships under the Treaty of Washington and has the right to build a new ship in addition to her five existing The Dante was the first ship in which the triple turret (i e a turret with three heavy guns) was introduced

The first three battleships have undergone thorough reconstruction and have received new masts forward of the funnels The programme in hand is four cruisers (each of 10,000 tons and 36 knots, mounting eight 8 in guns), 28 destroyers and 28 submarines of these ships the cruisers Trento and Trieste are actually building and are to be completed in 1927 Besides their 8 in guns they carry twelve 4 in anti aircraft guns four 21 in torpedo tubes and two seaplanes with a catapult forward of the mainmast Among the older vessels are a large number of small destroyers and 43 submarines mainly of small type

| Name | Completed | Tonnage | Speed. Knots | Armament |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Dante Alighieri* .. .. | 1912 | 19 400 | 23 | XII 12-in XX 4 7-in |
| *Giulio Cesare* .. . | 1914 | 22 000 | 23 | XIII 12 in XVIII 4 7 in |
| *Conte di Cavour* .. | | | | |
| *Andrea Doria* .. | 1915 | 22 000 | 22½ | XIII 12-in XVI 6-in |
| *Caio Duilio* .. . | | | | |

# JAPAN'S EFFICIENT NAVY

In accordance with the Treaty of Washington, heavy reductions have been effected in the Japanese fleet.

The only two post-war capital ships which Japan retains are the Nagato and Mutsu, which are very similar to the American Maryland class. They have four double turrets, are 709 ft. long and 98 ft in beam and have 13-in. armour on the water line

When the treaty of Washington was negotiated in Jan , 1922, the employment of 25,000 persons in the dockyards was endangered and it was decided to substitute for the capital ships abandoned smaller craft—12 light cruisers, 28 destroyers and 33 submarines. The battle-cruiser and battleship Akagi and Kaga, are being completed as aircraft carriers Four light cruisers were laid down in 1922, and have been completed—Naka, Sendai, Jintsu, and Abukuma They are vessels of 5,600 tons and 90,000 horse-power, giving a speed of 33·4 knots. The armament consists of 7 5·5-in 50-calibre guns, so mounted that all can fire on either broadside. Two light cruisers, each of 7,100 tons and 33 knots and mounting six 8-in. guns (the Kako and Furutaka) have been completed. Their guns are mounted separately in six turrets, three forward and three aft. The Aoba and Kinugasa, completing, had the same battery in three double turrets, two forward and one astern. Four cruisers of Washington type and 10,000 tons are completing—the Nachi, Myoko, Ashigara, and Haguro. They carry each eight 8-in. guns, not twelve of these guns, as was reported The Japanese destroyer force is extremely efficient and admirably trained, and consists of 108 modern destroyers with 60 older and smaller boats. The most powerful destroyers resemble the British flotilla leaders and are of about 1,800 tons. They are expected to steam 37 knots and to carry batteries of 5·5-in. guns. As to the Japanese submarines, not much is known, but 25 ocean going submarines of 1,000 tons and over are built or building

| Name | Completed | Tonnage | Speed. Knots | Armament |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1st-Class Capital Ships, 2:** | | | | |
| *Nagato* .. .. .. .. | 1921 | 33,800 | 23 | VIII. 16-in. |
| *Mutsu* .. .. .. | 1921 | | | XX. 5 5-in. |
| **Pre-war Ships, 8:** | | | | |
| **Battle-cruisers, 4:** | | | | |
| *Kongo* .. . .. | 1913 | 27,500 | 27½ | VIII. 14-in. |
| *Hiyei* .. .. .. .. | 1914 | | | XVI. 6-in. |
| *Haruna* .. .. .. .. | 1915 | | | |
| *Kirishima* . .. .. | 1915 | | | |
| **2nd-Class Battleships, 4** | | | | |
| *Ise* .. .. .. | 1917 | 31,000 | 23 | XII. 14-in. |
| *Hiuga* , .. . .. .. | 1918 | | | XX. 5·5-in. |
| *Fuso* .. .. .. .. | 1915 | 30,600 | 22 | XII. 14-in. |
| *Yamashiro* .. . .. | 1917 | | | XVI. 6-in. |

(Ships complete in Italics )

# THE BOLSHEVIST NAVY

The Bolshevist revolution destroyed the efficiency and discipline of the Russian military and naval forces , and the Russian Navy has sunk to a collection of old ships. There are two Dreadnoughts complete, capable of steaming and a considerable number of destroyers and submarines, some of which might be serviceable. Four small submarines, which had been laid down during the war, were completed in 1920-4. There are 24 others, most of them small, out of date, and in poor order, which might be got to sea after repairs.

A programme of 4 cruisers, 10 destroyers and 15 submarines is under construction, but a Navy without money or discipline is hardly likely to build a number of expensive new ships

A small Bolshevik squadron cruised in the Baltic in the summer of 1925 and visited Swedish ports. Its officers and men proved incapable of manœuvring at the ordinary tactical distances ; there were several collisions ; torpedo boat No 216 was lost, and a gun in the Marat burst The old Dreadnoughts Gangut and Poltava are still in existence, but in a bad state and are probably quite incapable of work at sea. In the Black Sea there are two dilapidated old cruisers and a number of small craft in wretched order. At Bizerta, interned in French territory, is Wrangel's squadron, including one Dreadnought the Alexeieff, of 22,600 tons and XII 12-in guns.

| Name | Completed | Tonnage | Speed. Knots | Armament |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. *Marat* (Baltic) .. | Jan., 1915 | 23,000 | 23 | XII. 12-in., XVI. 4·7-in. |
| 2. *Paris Commune* (Baltic) | | | | IV. anti-aircraft |

# ARMIES OF THE WORLD

As the result of the war and the great changes it has brought, military reductions and reorganisations are in progress in most countries. The following summary is compiled from the latest authorities and information:

**GREAT BRITAIN.**—In the war Great Britain raised 5,704,000 men for military service. In 1926 the regular force with the colours was 204,559 men, raised by the United Kingdom, of whom 143,000 were in Britain and outside India, and 61,000 in India. The strength of the Territorial Army was 147,000. Compulsory service had been abolished, and the army is now recruited on the voluntary system. The tank force has been reduced to four battalions of 52 machines each, and in addition armoured car companies. Twelve batteries of field artillery have been mechanicalised and nine batteries have been supplied with tractors known as "dragons."

All the Dominions have military forces of their own, and have large numbers of officers and men who served in the war. Australia and New Zealand enforce compulsory military training, and in Canada and South Africa the Governments have the power to do so. The exceptional efficiency of Dominion troops was fully proved in the war.

**UNITED STATES.**—In the war the United States raised by compulsory service a total of 3,707,000 men. In 1925 the actual strength with the colours was 151,000, of whom 38,000 were stationed abroad. There is a National Guard or militia, in which, if need be, compulsory service can be enforced, but the peace basis of recruitment is volunteering. The strength in 1925 was about 177,000 men. The large number of American troops who gained experience in the field in the war gives the United States a powerful and well-trained reserve.

**FRANCE.**—The French army is to-day by far the most powerful in Europe. During the war 7,900,000 troops were raised, but the casualties were extremely heavy. Compulsory service has been retained with a period of 12 months' training for recruits, which is one-third the three-years' term imposed shortly before the war. The admirable blue uniform adopted in the war has been retained for peace service. The total peace strength in 1926 was 419,000 men while an additional 31,000 white troops and 65,500 coloured troops were serving in the army of occupation on the Rhine. The French artillery is exceptionally good, and the field gun is probably still the best in Europe—the famous "75," so called because its calibre (or the diameter of the bore) is 75 millimetres, or about 3 in. It can fire with ease 20 shots a minute. The French field howitzer resembles the British and is of 4·3-in. calibre. The French Lebel rifle is of old type and inferior as a weapon. There are 23 regiments of light tanks (each about 60 machines), and six groups of heavy tanks in addition. The total strength in tanks, including reserve machines, is estimated at 2,000. A strong air force is maintained, numbering about 33,000 men (incorporated in the army and counted in its strength as given above), with 1,500 machines; Each year 800 pilots are trained and subsequently recalled to the air force for "refresher courses" at the rate of 250 a year. There are 200 fighting and observation squadrons.

The army is organised in 21 corps in France, each of which will duplicate itself on mobilisation, giving 42 corps for immediate duty in the field.

**GERMANY.**—By the Treaty of Versailles the strength of the German army is limited to 100,000 men, who must be voluntarily recruited, compulsory service being forbidden. The General Staff had also to be abolished and its reconstruction is prohibited.

No air service may be maintained, nor must there be any fortifications in a zone west of a line drawn 30 miles east of the Rhine. As civil aviation is permitted, it is being developed rapidly with machines which in a few hours could be converted into bombers and scouts. Also air works have been established by German firms abroad. The Junkers all-metal machine and other types of all-metal aeroplane have been thoroughly tested and are being largely built. All heavy guns and war material in excess of a certain limited allowance were to be destroyed, and enormous quantities of weapons and munitions were thus dealt with under the supervision of the Allies. But though nominally disarmed, Germany has over 6,000,000 officers and men who served in the war, with thorough training and experience; and very large irregular forces have been raised and still exist, with or without the connivance of the Government and despite the representations of the Allies. These have rifles, machine guns, and trench mortars, aeroplanes and artillery. A considerable number of guns and air engines were discovered in concealment by the Allied Commission engaged in the work of disarmament in 1921-2, and in July, 1926 Sir A. Chamberlain expressed the British Government's dissatisfaction at the state of affairs. By the terms of the treaty military associations of civilians and reservists are forbidden.

**ITALY.**—Italy mobilised 5,600,000 men during the war. The nominal peace strength is 326,000 men, recruited by compulsory service, and serving 18 months. They are organised in 10 corps, each of which duplicates itself on mobilisation. The Volunteer Militia for national security numbers an additional 326,000. The air force is separate and in 1926 had 1,500 machines, which total is to be raised in the near future to 4,500.

Small garrisons are maintained in Libya (Tripoli), Eritrea, and Italian Somaliland.

**RUSSIA.**—The Bolshevik Red Army is raised by compulsory service under the most ruthless conditions, and is nominally about 600,000 men. Many of the officers of the old Russian army are serving in it, but the Soviet administration is in general so corrupt and incompetent that its efficiency against any modern Western army is very small. The Bolshevik troops, though greatly superior in numbers, were completely defeated by the Poles in 1920. Their victories against the "White" Russian troops are mainly to be ascribed to treachery among the latter or want of equipment as the Bolsheviks still have enormous

quantities of war material which were sent to Russia in 1917 by the Allies for the Czar's armies. The want of horses and the poor administration of the Russian railway system under Bolshevik incompetence are other factors which weaken the Bolshevik military power. The spirit of the troops, outside a few favoured battalions mainly of foreigners, is described by those who have seen them recently as being indifferent. There is on paper a large air force, largely under German instructors, which probably has some 200 efficient machines.

**POLAND.**—Poland enforces universal compulsory service for two years, and had at the opening of 1926 270,000 men under arms, with a total war strength of 980,000 men. The supply of munitions and equipment is inadequate, and the finances of the country are in such a difficult position that the maintenance of a considerable and efficient army must become increasingly difficult. The air service has 420 machines, with 30 flying boats of Italian build.

**SERBIA.**—The Serbian and Jugo-Slav army has a peace strength of 114,000 but every male is liable to compulsory service, and the available strength is very large probably approaching a million officers and men, with experience in the war and of excellent fighting quality.

**RUMANIA.**—The strength is 143,000 men, recruited by compulsory service and organised in seven corps. The term of service is two years. The force which could be mobilised in the event of war exceeds a million. With a much smaller territory and population than Rumania now possesses, she placed over a million men in the field in the Great War.

**SWEDEN.**—The peace force, raised by compulsory service, is 39,000, with a total war strength of about 600,000. There is an independent air force as in England and Italy.

The troops are good, but they have not the experience gained by the various nations which took part in the war. They now possess tanks, and are provided with a fair quantity of heavy artillery, including high-velocity 4-in. guns and 8·2-in. howitzers.

**JAPAN.**—The army is raised by compulsion, with a period of three years' service. Reservists are regularly called up for training. The peace strength is 252,000 men, of whom 25,000 are in Manchuria and Korea. The field army is organised on the German basis in 21 divisions, each of which could be easily duplicated on mobilisation. The total force which could be placed in the field is large and well trained, and is probably over 2,000,000, but the supply of artillery, machine guns, and munitions is not adequate to maintain such a force. The rifle is of extremely small bore, and the field gun is of inferior Krupp type; but new guns are being introduced. A considerable number of heavy guns have been provided since the war.

**BELGIUM.**—The strength of the army is 87,000, organised in six corps, of which one division is serving on the Rhine.

The system of service is compulsory, with 2 months' training in the infantry and 13 in the cavalry, followed by five years' service in the reserve. A force of 600,000 men could be mobilised.

**BULGARIA.**—The total strength of the Bulgarian army is now 31,000 men, and is limited by the peace conditions. It includes 7,000 gendarmes and 3,700 frontier guards. The Bulgarian Government has been permitted by the Allies somewhat to increase its forces, in order to guard the frontiers and prevent the entrance of communist plotters and explosives from Russia.

**SWITZERLAND.**—The army of Switzerland, which was kept on constant active service in the war, now numbers 200,000. This total includes 184,644 Elite, who do a period of annual training for eight years. The number of men permanently under arms is very small.

**SPAIN.**—The army numbers 242,000 men, and is raised by compulsion recruits serving usually two years with the colours. In 1924-5 a force of about 85,000 men was maintained on a war footing in Morocco.

**PORTUGAL.**—Portugal has only a small standing army. The latest figure is 26,000 men, approximately.

**CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.**—The army numbers 90,000 men, and is raised by compulsion, service being for a period of 14 months. There are five army corps, and an air force of 3,500, with 128 machines.

**GREECE.**—The army in 1924 consisted o five corps, with a total peace strength of 71,000 men present with the colours. Service is compulsory, and for two or three years, according to the arm.

**TURKEY.**—The nominal strength of the army is 120,000 officers and men. They are fairly equipped, but lack heavy artillery, tanks and aeroplanes, of which they have only a small number. The quality of the men is good. There are nine army corps of two divisions each. The finances of the country are in such disorder that funds are not available for the provision of the material required.

# NATIONAL ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION

This Association, founded in 1863, exists to increase efficiency and foster a keen rivalry in every branch of the Artillery Territorial Service. H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught has been President since 1897. Annual competitions are held, judged by Regular Gunnery Staff Officers. They have been called "The Gunners' Bisley." Prizes are given by the King and the Prince of Wales. Offices: 52, Queen Victoria St., E.C.4.

# ROAD ACCIDENTS

In 1925 there were nearly 4,000 fatal road accidents in this country, in each of which one or more persons were killed. The total of all the recorded road accidents was 115,475; and each year is showing a rapid expansion in the figures of casualties.

# ITALY'S POPULATION

The general census which Signor Mussolini ordered to be taken on Dec. 31, 1925, gave a total of 42,115,606 inhabitants in the whole of Italy, being an increase of 3,000,000 since the last census in 1921.

# CHIEF DATES OF THE GREAT WAR

1914.
Aug. 4.—Britain declares war on Germany.
Aug. 7.—Germans enter Liége.
Aug. 13.—British bombard Dar-es-Salaam.
Aug. 23.—Battle of Mons.
Aug. 25–31.—Battle of Tannenberg.
Aug. 26.—First battle of Le Cateau.
Aug. 28.—Battle of Heligoland Bight.
Aug. 31.—Dominion forces capture Samoa.
Sept. 6–10.—First battle of the Marne.
Sept. 12–20.—First battle of the Aisne.
Sept. 22.—Cruisers Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy torpedoed.
Oct. 20.—First battle of Ypres begins.
Nov. 1.—Battle of Coronel.
Nov. 3.—Germans bombard Yarmouth.
Nov. 9.—German raider Emden destroyed.
Nov. 14.—Earl Roberts dies.
Dec. 8.—Battle of the Falklands.
Dec. 16.—Germans bombard Scarborough, Whitby and the Hartlepools.
Dec. 24.—Air raid on Dover.
Dec. 25.—Air raid on Kent.

1915.
Jan. 24.—Battle of Dogger Bank.
Feb. 19.—Naval attack on Dardanelles Forts.
Feb. 21.—Air raid on Essex.
April 22.—Second battle of Ypres begins.
April 25.—Allied landing in Gallipoli.
May 7.—Lusitania torpedoed.
May 23.—Italy declares war on Austria.
May 31–June 1.—Zeppelin raid on East London.
July 9.—German S.W. Africa surrenders.
Sept. 7–8.—Zeppelin raid on East Suffolk and London.
Sept. 26–28.—First battle of Kut.
Oct. 5–6.—Allies land forces at Salonica.
Oct. 12.—Bulgaria enters war against Allies.
Oct. 12.—Nurse Cavell shot.
Dec. 20.—Evacuation of Gallipoli.

1916.
Jan. 31–Feb. 1.—Zeppelin raid on West Suffolk and Midland Counties.
Feb. 19.—General Smuts in command in German East Africa.
Mar. 19.—Air raid on Dover, Deal, Margate and Ramsgate.
Mar. 24.—S.s. Sussex torpedoed.
April 17.—German attack on Verdun.
April 24.—Irish rebellion in Dublin.
April 25.—Germans bombard Lowestoft.
April 29.—Surrender of Kut to Turks.
May 15.—Austrians attack in the Trentino.
May 31.—Battle of Jutland.
May 31.—Brusiloff begins offensive against Austrians.
June 5.—Lord Kitchener drowned.
July 1.—Battle of the Somme begins.
July 7.—British occupy Tanga, German E. Africa.
July 27.—Captain Fryatt shot.
Aug. 9.—Italians capture Gorizia.
Aug. 17.—Rumania joins the Allies.
Sept. 3.—First Zeppelin brought down in England at Cuffley.
Sept. 15.—Tanks first in action in battle of the Somme.
Oct. 24.—French recapture Douaumont.

1916—*continued.*
Nov. 13–18.—Battle of the Ancre.
Nov. 21.—British hospital ship Britannic torpedoed.
Nov. 27–28.—Zeppelin raid on Durham, Yorkshire, etc.
Nov. 28.—Air raid on London.
Dec. 13.—Second battle of Kut begins.
Dec. 16.—Fall of Bukarest.

1917.
Feb. 1.—Germany begins "unrestricted submarine warfare."
Feb. 23.—British regain Kut.
Mar. 11.—British capture Bagdad.
Mar. 15.—Tsar abdicates.
Mar. 17.—Russian revolution.
Mar. 20.—British hospital ship Asturias torpedoed.
Mar. 26–27.—First battle of Gaza.
April 6.—United States declares war against Germany.
April 9.—Vimy Ridge captured.
April 16–20.—French attack on the Aisne.
April 19.—Second battle of Gaza.
June 7.—British storm Messines Ridge.
July 31.—Third battle of Ypres begins.
Sept. 4–30.—Series of air raids on London and Home Counties.
Oct. 19–20.—Zeppelin raids on Midlands, Eastern Counties and London.
Oct. 24.—Austrians break through at Caporetto
Nov. 20.—First battle of Cambrai.
Dec. 9.—Capture of Jerusalem.
Dec. 18.—Air raid on Kent, Essex and London.

1918.
Jan. 28–29.—Air raid on Kent, Essex and London.
Feb. 18–19.—Air raids on Kent, Essex and London.
Mar. 12–13.—Zeppelin raid on East Riding, Yorks.
Mar. 13–14.—Zeppelin raid on Durham.
Mar. 21.—German offensive on the Somme.
Mar. 30.—Big Bertha shells Paris.
April 9.—Fourth battle of Ypres begins.
April 22–23.—Naval attack on Zeebrugge.
May 10.—Naval attack on Ostend.
May 19–20.—Air raid on Kent, Essex and London.
May 27–June 18.—Third battle of the Aisne.
July 15–17.—Second battle of the Marne.
July 18.—Allied counter-attack in France.
Aug. 2.—Allied forces land at Archangel.
Aug. 8–12.—Allied attack before Amiens.
Sept. 2.—Canadian troops storm Wotan Line.
Sept. 12.—Americans attack at St. Mihiel.
Sept. 13.—Austria issues Peace Note.
Sept. 19.—Great British attack in Palestine.
Sept. 29.—Surrender of Bulgaria.
Oct. 1.—British occupy Damascus.
Oct. 4.—German Peace Note to President Wilson.
Oct. 6–12.—Second battle of Le Cateau.
Oct. 12.—Germans accept President Wilson's terms.
Oct. 14.—Allies' victory in Belgium.
Oct. 18.—Zeebrugge and Bruges occupied.
Oct. 31.—Surrender of Turkey.
Nov. 3.—Surrender of Austria.

1918—*continued.*
Nov 9—Abdication of the Kaiser.
Nov 10—British reach Mons.
Nov 11—Armistice with Germany.
Nov 14—Von Lettow's forces (Ger. E. Africa) surrender.
Nov. 21—German fleet surrenders.
Nov. 22—King Albert re-enters Brussels.
Dec. 6.—British occupy Cologne

1919.
June 28.—Peace treaty signed at Versailles.
July 19—Peace celebrations in Great Britain.

# THE GREAT WAR'S LOSSES

The appalling sacrifices of human life made by France during the war were presented in a very vivid form by M. Gaston Cadoux, a former president of the Statistical Society of Paris, in a study of statistics of the war losses of the various belligerents. M. Cadoux says that if France's 1,363,000 killed and missing were to rise from their resting-places and march past the Arc de Triomphe in column of fours at the rate of 10,500 men an hour, the procession would last for 6 days and 5 nights. A table giving proportion of dead and missing to population shows that French losses were the heavies of all being equal to 1 in 28 of the total population. Germany lost 1 in 35, Austria-Hungary 1 in 50, Great Britain 1 in 66, and Italy 1 in 79. The United States had the lowest percentage with 1 in 2,000. While the population of France on the outbreak of the war was 39,600,000 souls it had fallen by nearly 400,000 in 1921, in spite of the recovery of Alsace and Lorraine.

# WAR PENSIONS

The sum distributed in war pensions since 1914 will at the end of 1926 exceed £725,000,000, or more than the amount of the National Debt when war broke out.

The number of pensioners and dependents at the end of March 1926 was over 1,800,000 and of the 3,000,000 claims made in respect of war service five out of every six were admitted.

"Up to October, 1925, about 96,500 war widows had remarried," said an official of the Ministry of Pensions. The total number of pensions granted to widows between the outbreak of war and March, 1925 was 248,367.

In spite of remarriages, the deaths of pensioners and the growing-up of children for whom allowances are given there were in March 1925, about 1,905,000 recipients of war pensions, and new claims were still coming in at the rate of practically 1,000 a week. The cost in the year was £69,122,000.

Some of the notable figures are:

| | |
|---|---|
| Pensioned officers and dependents of dead officers | 51,000 |
| Pensioned non-commissioned officers and men and dependents or dependents of deceased men | 1,854,000 |
| Ministry's incoming letters during the year | 9,440,892 |
| Outgoing letters | 5,624,394 |
| Artificial legs issued | 11,102 |
| Artificial arms (cases) | 1,280 |
| Artificial eyes fitted | 4,707 |
| Staff at Ministry | 15,630 |

The Ministry's staff was reduced during 1925 by 3,317.

# NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE

Mr. Neville Chamberlain stated in March, 1926, that the numbers of persons in Great Britain insured under the National Health Insurance Act for the years 1921-1925 were as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1921 | 15,103,400 |
| 1922 | 15,066,800 |
| 1923 | 15,125,900 |
| 1924 | 15,320,300 |

The figures of National Health Insurance for England and Wales given by Mr. Neville Chamberlain in June, 1926, show that the accumulated funds at the end of 1925 amounted to £113,000,000.

The number of insured persons is:

| | |
|---|---|
| Men | 9,395,000 |
| Women | 4,550,000 |

The benefits paid during 1925 reached the following amounts:

| | |
|---|---|
| Sickness benefit | £9,335,000 |
| Disablement benefit | £4,514,000 |
| Maternity benefit | £1,489,000 |
| Medical benefit | £8,449,000 |

Additional benefits not included in these totals amounted to £761,000.

# MESOPOTAMIA'S COST SINCE 1920

By the end of March 1926, a total of £77,501,804, provided by the British taxpayer will have been spent in Mesopotamia since April 1, 1920.

Mr. Amery stated that the expenditure was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1920-1 | £32,000,000 |
| 1921-2 | £23,356,050 |
| 1922-3 | £7,807,342 |
| 1923-4 | £5,740,858 |
| 1924-5 | £4,479,754 |
| 1925-6 | £4,118,400 |

(provided in estimates.)

He added that it was not possible to calculate with any accuracy the proportion of the above sums which could be said to be directly due to the acceptance by Great Britain of the mandate for Mesopotamia.

# CHANGES IN SCOTLAND

## By W. FORBES GRAY, F.R.S.E.

Perhaps the most outstanding event of the year 1926 was **the change effected in the status of the Secretary for Scotland**—a tardy recognition of the fact that Scottish affairs are not merely departmental. When Sir John Gilmour took the oath at a meeting of the Privy Council, in July, as Secretary of State for Scotland, he accepted an office which had been in abeyance for 180 years. "Scotland no more requires a Secretary than Yorkshire or Wales," wrote Daniel Defoe, in 1711. That view may be said to have dominated the situation from the abolition of the office of Secretary of State in 1746 till 1885, when, in response to a popular demand, a Secretary for Scotland was appointed.

### THE OLD POSITION

Throughout the long intervening period, the affairs of the northern kingdom were mainly controlled by a legal officer of the Crown, the Lord Advocate, an arrangement fraught with glaring anomalies, which, during the rule of Henry Dundas, resulted in a species of despotism. The creation, forty years ago, of a Scottish Secretaryship led speedily to more efficient administration, particularly when the duties were discharged by the late Lord Balfour of Burleigh. Still, even under his capable guidance, the state of matters left much to be desired, and **it was widely felt that Scottish problems would never receive the attention they deserved until the old office of Secretary of State was revived.** Thanks to able and persistent advocacy, that has now been done, and it is confidently believed that the step will eventuate in increased national efficiency.

The project of a single National Church of Scotland is no longer at the visionary stage. **The Rubicon has been crossed.** When the General Assemblies of the Church of Scotland and the United Free Church met in June they took action which left no shadow of doubt **that an incorporating Union will take place at no distant date.** In the Church of Scotland Assembly the resolution in favour of Union was unanimous; in the United Free Church it was carried by 631 votes for, and 115 against. But the outlook is even brighter than the figures disclose, for it is noteworthy that the 115 dissentients only asked for a year's delay in order to permit of further discussion. It would, therefore, be wrong to conclude that such a request necessarily implies opposition to Union. With tedious reiteration, the minority have pleaded the smallness of the congregational votes, likewise the absence of enthusiasm. But is it reasonable to expect that enthusiasm can be kept at the boiling point after a movement has been going on for twenty years? Enthusiasm has now given place to quiet confidence in accepted facts, to devoted effort on behalf of a cause which is no longer in doubt. Those who urge lack of enthusiasm as an argument against union need to be reminded that the present condition of the movement does not materially differ from that which existed previous to the union of the Free and United Presbyterian Churches in 1900. Yet who will say that that union was not accompanied with incalculable spiritual benefit to all concerned?

### LAW REFORMS

Reform of the Court of Session has been long overdue. In these days, when speed, economy, and efficiency have to be studied as they have never been studied before, it is natural that the **antiquated and expensive rules of procedure** in force in that Court should come under review. Early in the year a **Royal Commission** was appointed under the chairmanship of the Lord President of the Court of Session. The Commission held numerous sittings in Edinburgh and weighty evidence was given by prominent members of the legal profession from all parts of Scotland. The Report has not yet been issued, but it is expected to propose drastic reforms. Besides inquiring into the constitution and jurisdiction of the Court of Session, as a Court of first instance, and as a Court of Appeal, the Commission collected a large amount

of material relating to the numbers, duties, and emoluments of clerks and officers, as well as to the rights and privileges of agents practising before the Court Much time was also devoted to investigating the jurisdiction and duties of the Sheriffs Principal This office met with much adverse criticism, it was redundant, and several witnesses even pleaded for its abolition While it is not generally believed that the Commission will recommend so extreme a measure, **it is fully anticipated that the number of Sheriffs-Principal will be reduced and their duties re-arranged.**

**SCOTTISH ACADEMY OF MUSIC**

It has long been felt that Scotland should possess her own Academy of Music Such an institution, if properly organised and equipped, would materially assist in the formation of a Scottish School of Composers by retaining, in the country of their birth, students who at present are forced to proceed to London or the Continent for a first-class training But this admirable project hitherto has been found incapable of realisation because of its costliness. Recently, however, the situation has greatly changed as the result of the **munificent offer of Sir Daniel Stevenson to contribute £30,000 to the foundation of such an academy in Glasgow, provided an additional £50,000 was obtained by public subscription or otherwise.** Since then, the Carnegie United Kingdom Trustees have resolved to contribute £10 000 It will therefore be seen that the project is already well on the road to accomplishment If other wealthy citizens emulate the example of Sir Daniel Stevenson, and their handsome contributions are backed by a widespread and liberal response on the part of the general public it is not too much to hope that before long there will be founded in Glasgow a school of musical learning which will provide a course of instruction sufficiently exacting to enable those who comply with its requirements to be furnished with credentials that will command respect throughout the world

**AMENITY OF HOLYROOD PALACE**

Probably no act of Royalty of recent years has afforded more gratification to the Scottish people than the King's approval of the creation of a Trust for the conservation of Holyrood Palace From the outset of their reign King George and Queen Mary have displayed a keen personal interest in this historic building, and it is an open secret that the effort to improve its amenity has as its ulterior object to make Holyrood in a very real sense a Scottish Royal residence The Duke of Atholl has been appointed chairman of the Trust which will take charge of "such articles of historic, national and æsthetic interest as may be entrusted to it within the Palace of Holyrood House In other words the Trustees are empowered to purchase articles of furniture or paintings which are of Scottish interest and are suitable for the embellishment of the Palace This however does not mean that Holyrood is to be transformed into a museum its character as a Royal residence is to be preserved The new Trust may also be welcomed as an indication that Holyrood Palace will henceforth be supervised in accordance with Scottish sentiment

**OBITUARY**

Two notable Scotsmen passed away during the year **Lord Carmichael of Skirling**, who died in January, had a distinguished colonial career After being a successful and popular Governor of Victoria (1908–1912) he became Governor of Madras In 1912 he was raised to the peerage and appointed the First Governor of the Bengal Presidency under the new system. The choice was fully justified Lord Carmichael proved a competent and tactful administrator In his early years he was a prominent figure in Scottish politics succeeding Gladstone in the representation of Midlothian He was a skilful agriculturist, an accomplished naturalist and a noted virtuoso and collector The death, in July, of the **Rev Dr Wallace Williamson** robbed Presbyterianism of its foremost representative Minister of St Giles leader of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland and Dean of the Order of the Thistle and the Chapel Royal of Scotland he occupied a position resembling to some extent that of the Archbishop of Canterbury in England No one rendered more valuable service to the cause of Church Re union in Scotland and it is regrettable that he should have passed away when the goal was actually in sight. Dr Williamson was a Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order an unusual honour to be conferred on a Presbyterian minister


# Dr. BARNARDO'S HOMES

This National Charity comprising 176 separate cottages households and branches has rescued no fewer than 101,000 destitute little ones since its inauguration in 1866 About 17,000 children are dealt with annually the number of boys and girls in residence is 7,636, every week about 30 fresh applicants are admitted to what is universally admitted to be "the largest family in the world"; 1,248 babies and 363 of the crippled class are included in this big family

The Charter of the Homes is "No Destitute Child Ever Refused Admission" There is no red tape, no waiting list and no voting system Dr Barnardo's Homes rescue the destitute children of the nation nurture care for and train them and give them back to the nation and to the Empire as patriotic useful, and self supporting citizens 29,184 Barnardo children have been emigrated to Canada and Australia—98 per cent do well Barnardo child emigrants make excellent Colonists and Empire-builders

Head Offices and Chief Ever-open Door, 18-26 Stepney Causeway London, E.1.

# LAWN TENNIS ACHIEVEMENTS

## By A. WALLIS MYERS, C.B.E.

For six years, ever since she entered the international arena after the war, America had been supreme among lawn tennis nations But in 1926 her position was shaken and some of her honours were forfeited In the **Davis Cup**, the international team championship, the United States was again victorious, registering at Philadelphia in September the seventh successive triumph in the challenge round

As in 1925, France was the challenger, surviving an eliminating competition in which twenty-four nations took part On the way through the European zone France beat Denmark 5—0, Czecho Slovakia 3—0, Sweden 3—0 and England 4—0; but in the inter zone final in New York, Japan, thanks to the two singles victories of Harada over Cochet and Lacoste respectively, was only defeated by the narrow margin of one match. In the challenge round itself America beat France by four matches to one—a substantial win, yet redounding to the credit of France on the last day when Lacoste beat Tilden by three sets to one (4—6, 6—4, 8—6, 8—6). This was **Tilden's first reverse in singles** in the international championship since he had first competed in 1920, and it compensated Lacoste for his disappointment the previous year, when he was five times within a stroke of victory over the then American champion in the same contest.

The **Wightman Cup** was won at Wimbledon by the American women, who gained a narrow victory over the British by four matches to three. Both countries have now held the trophy twice

The three **national championships**—the British at Wimbledon, the French at Paris, and the American at Forest Hills—all had outstanding features **Wimbledon celebrated the fiftieth anniversary** of its foundation in 1877. The King and Queen (his Majesty a former President, when Prince of Wales, of the All England Club, and now its Patron) attended the opening ceremony in connection with the Jubilee celebrations, a muster of past champions of both sexes on the centre court, each receiving at the hands of the Queen a commemorative medal engraved with a facsimile of the King's cup. The American ex-champions, unable to be present on this occasion, received their medals from Sir Esmé Howard, British Ambassador, at Boston during the progress of the American doubles championship, while Norman Brookes (appointed President of the Australasian Association during the year) received his medal when visiting England later in the summer. The King and Queen were pleased to accept on the first day of the Jubilee meeting copies of the official illustrated souvenir entitled "**Fifty Years of Wimbledon,**" published for the All England Club by the **Field**, whose first editor, Mr. J H. Walsh, had assisted at the birth of the championships, the **Field** having presented the original championship cup won by W. Renshaw.

Every day during the Jubilee fortnight, favoured by fine weather, record crowds flocked to the courts. The singles championship, the oldest event, was won, as in 1924, by **Jean Borotra**, who defeated Howard O Kinsey (California) in the final by three sets to one (7—5, 6—2, 6—3) Rene Lacoste, the holder, was prevented by illness from defending his title Vincent Richards (U S A) was beaten in the second round by H Cochet (France) by three sets to one, Cochet going down in the semi final to Borotra after five all in the fifth set The ladies' singles championship was won by **Mrs. L. A. Godfree,** who, as Miss McKane, had won the title for the first time in 1924. The holder, Mlle Lenglen retired in the third round after beating Miss M Browne (U S A) in the first round The ladies' singles finalist was **Mlle. Elia de Alvarez,** born of Spanish parents at Rome in 1905. This talented player, accomplished in several other realms of sport made a deep impression on her first visit to Wimbledon She won the Kent championship at Beckenham and was only defeated in the Wimbledon championship final by Mrs. Godfree after leading 3—1 in the third set The doubles championship was won by H Cochet and J Brugnon (France), who defeated Richards and Kinsey (U S A) in the final by three sets to one Among the competitors in this event was H R H the Duke of York making his d but at Wimbledon with Wing Commander Louis Greig. The King's son and his partner were defeated in the first round by A W Gore and H. Roper Barrett, doubles champions in 1909. **America's sole success** was gained in the ladies' doubles in which Miss Ryan and Miss Browne

after beating Mlle Lenglen and Mlle Vlasto in the first round (3—6, 9—7, 6—3), gained an easy victory over Mrs Godfree and Miss Colyer in the final The mixed doubles Championship was won for England by L A Godfree and Mrs Godfree who defeated in turn Vincent Richards and Miss Ryan and Kinsey and Miss Browne

### FRANCE'S CHAMPIONSHIPS

The French championships, held at the Racing Club Paris were preceded by two international matches In the first a mixed team of America beat a mixed team of France Mlle Lenglen not being included in the latter In the second the British women's team beat the French Mlle Lenglen won all three French championships—the singles after beating Miss Browne (who had beaten Mrs Godfree) and Mrs Fry (who had beaten Miss Ryan), the doubles in partnership with Mlle Vlasto and the mixed doubles in partnership with J Brugnon Miss Helen Wills (U S A) was entered for this event and had been practising for it assiduously in Paris A sudden attack of appendicitis followed by an operation caused her withdrawal The French championship was won by Henri Cochet, who recovering his best form beat both Richards and Lacoste in three sets Lacoste, however was in poor health while Borotra was recovering from an injury to his spine caused through an accident on court three weeks earlier Richards and Kinsey (U S A) won the men's doubles

The American singles championship at New York was memorable for the first victory of France through Lacoste who thus equalled the record of H L Doherty W T Tilden and W M Johnston by winning both the British and American titles though only Doherty and Tilden had done so in the same year Neither Tilden (the six years holder) nor Johnston (the five years finalist) got as far as the semi final for which to the amazement of the American crowd three Frenchmen qualified Tilden was beaten by Cochet (6—8, 6—1, 6—3, 1—6, 8—6), Johnston by Borotra (3—6, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4, 6—4), who went on to beat Richards in the semi final (3—6, 6—4, 4—6, 8—6, 6—2); Lacoste beat Borotra in the final (6—4, 6—0, 6—4). The American ladies singles championship was won (for the seventh time) by Mrs Mallory, who with Miss Wills undefending, beat Miss Ryan in the final (4—6, 6—4, 9—7), after the latter had led 4—0 in the final set—a noteworthy recovery The American doubles championship was retained by R N Williams and Vincent Richards J Borotra and Miss Ryan won the mixed doubles championship, and Miss Ryan and Miss Goss the ladies' doubles championship

### MLLE LENGLEN'S DECISION

The remarkable advance of public interest in women's lawn tennis was illustrated at Cannes in February when Mlle Lenglen and Miss Wills met in the final of the Carlton tournament The eyes of the lawn tennis world, its imagination stirred by modern publicity, were fixed on this encounter The result was a victory for Mlle Lenglen in two sets (6—3, 8—6), but the play was significantly close and the next meeting between these two champions was eagerly anticipated Fate decreed that they should not oppose each other either at Paris or at Wimbledon and early in August Mlle Lenglen announced her conversion to professionalism She signed a contract with Mr C C Pyle of Chicago to appear in a series of exhibition matches in America and other countries It was announced subsequently that Miss Mary Browne (California) P Feret (France) and Vincent Richards had joined this professional tour which opened at New York on October 9 Mr Pyle made overtures to other members of the American and French Davis Cup teams but these players elected to retain their amateur status

A WALLIS MYERS.

# TOTAL ECLIPSE IN 1927

Professor H H Turner described to the British Association the total eclipse which is due on June 29, 1927 He said that under the most favourable conditions the shadow of the sun cast by our tiny moon only just reached the earth with its pencil point which described a narrow track on the earth's surface To see the eclipse total an observer must be within this track The various tracks might neglect a given region for centuries or might cross it several times within a limited period Thus Spain had total eclipses in 1900 and 1905 and England had total eclipses in 1715 and 1724 but for 200 years we had not again been favoured nor should we be favoured (after next year) for another 200 years at least But on June 29 1927 a total eclipse track would cross England from Southport to West Hartlepool and those who stationed themselves on that line would see the sun totally eclipsed soon after his rising

Astronomers would be busy photographing it in various ways there were only 20 to 25 precious seconds in which to do their work But anyone could see it from wherever the sun might be visible, and the sight was one never to be forgotten

# WAR DEBTS

Under the settlement arrived at in July 1926, between M Caillaux and Mr Winston Churchill—but not yet ratified by the French Parliament—France pays Britain £4,000,000 in 1926, in 1927 £6,000,000, and increasing payments rising to £12,500,000 a year Italy pays Britain at an average rate of £4,000,000 a year until 1988 Poland Czecho Slovakia and other Powers together contribute a further £2,000,000 annually, and reparation payments by Germany are at the rate of £15,000,000 a year

Britain asks from her war allies the payment of only such sums as will, with the German payments, enable her to meet her debt to the United States—£37,000,000 a year

In September 1926, France and Italy each paid £2,000,000 to Great Britain

# INCOME TAX EXPLAINED

The standard rate of Income Tax for 1926–7 is 4s in the £ The rate at which the first £225 of a person's taxable income after statutory allowance and rebates have been deducted is to be taxed is 2s. in the £ The remainder of taxable income is taxed at 4s in the £ On earned incomes a deduction of one-sixth from the gross amount of earned income is allowed, but this deduction must not exceed £250

The phrase "earned income" applies now to pensions and superannuation allowances as well as to the assessed income of farmers under Schedule B The latter must pay tax on the annual value of their holdings with one-sixth allowance and the statutory allowances and rebates.

## DEDUCTABLE ALLOWANCES

**Abatements and allowances** are as follow If a single person's total assessable income—all earned—does not exceed £162 it is exempt from Income Tax If it is derived from investment and does not exceed £135 it is exempt from Income Tax If a married man's earned income does not exceed £270 it is exempt from Income Tax if his income is derived from investments and does not exceed £225 it is exempt from Income Tax No Income Tax is levied on the first £225 of the joint income from investments of a married couple If a wife has an earned income the joint personal allowance is increased from £225 by a sum equal to nine tenths of her earned income with a maximum of £45 Where a wife's earned income is £54 or more per annum no tax is levied on the first £324 of the joint incomes

As regards children an allowance is made of £36 for the first child who is living and who is under the age of 16 on April 6 1926 and £27 for any other child living under the age of 16 Children receiving whole time education are entitled to this allowance even if their age exceeded 16 on April 6 1926 But in the case of a child who has an independent income exceeding £40 this allowance does not apply (Scholarships and similar educational aids are not considered 'independent incomes') The expression child includes an adopted child, a step child or an illegitimate child if the parent married after his or her birth A child although not related or adopted maintained entirely by a taxpayer is entitled to this allowance.

Where a taxpayer or his wife (who must be living with him) has reached the age of 65, and their total income (including that of his wife) does not exceed £500 an alternative allowance of one sixth from total income is made If the total income exceeds £500 by only a small amount, the liability is limited to an amount equal to the tax on £417—being £500 less one-sixth—added to one-half of the excess over £500 Supposing A is 55, but his wife is 65 and their combined incomes amount to £540 One-sixth (i e £83) from £500 would be deducted; then the marriage allowance of £225, leaving £192 to be taxed at 2s Tax payable on this would be £19 4s. added to £20 (being one-half of £40 by which the total income exceeded £500) making the Income Tax £39 4s.

Another example of the way in which this relief would operate is as follows B is a widow aged 67 whose entire income of £420 is derived from investments. From £420 one-sixth—£70—is deducted leaving £350 The personal allowance of £135 is next deducted leaving £215 On this sum tax at 2s. amounts to £21 10s

## CLAIMS FOR ABATEMENT

**Claims for abatement** (owing to deduction from dividends etc at source) should be sent after April 5 to the Inspector of Taxes in the locality where applicant resides This applies to cases where in excess of Income Tax has been deducted In a case where all the income comes from dividends repayment will be made half yearly of any excess deducted at source

As regards dependents if the tax payer maintains at his or her own expense a relative incapacitated by old age or infirmity who has an income of not more than £50 a deduction of £25 may be made for each person so maintained In the case of his or her widowed mother whether incapacitated or not, if she has an income not exceeding £50 a deduction of £25 is allowed The same allowance is granted in respect to a daughter if the tax payer depends on her services owing to age or infirmity A widower is entitled to a deduction of £60 in respect of a female relative or employed housekeeper This allowance is permitted also in the case of widows in similar position An unmarried person who has living with him his widowed mother or a female relative in charge of his brothers and sisters is allowed to deduct £60 from assessable income The same allowance is made in the case where an unmarried person maintains a female relative living with him in charge of any younger brother or sister. These deductions will be made from assessable incomes

## LIFE INSURANCE PREMIUMS

As regards life insurance premiums where the assurance began after June 22 1916, one half the standard rate (i e., 2s 6d) of Income Tax will be allowed on the annual premium If the assurance was begun on or before June 22, 1916 and the total income is not more than £1,000, one half the standard rate (i e 2s. 6d) is allowed on the annual premium If the total income exceeds £1 000, but does not exceed £2,000, three-quarters of the standard rate (i e, 3s 6d) is allowed If the total income exceeds £2 000, the standard rate of 4s. 6d will be allowed If a wife pays out of her own income a premium for the assurance of the life of her husband the above allowances apply In the case of compulsory deductions from a man's income for a deferred annuity to his widow or provisions for orphans the above allowances also apply If a wife pays a premium for a deferred annuity on her own life the same allowances are made as if the payment were by a husband for a deferred annuity on his life. But a person is not entitled to deduct in respect of any premium more than 7 per cent of the actual capital sum assured not more than £100 in all in respect of premiums on deferred

annuity policies. No relief whatever will be granted in respect of premiums on deferred annuity policies taken out after June 22 1916, which do not provide for payment of a capital sum at death

The allowance as to life premiums on a man's life and that of his wife must not exceed one-sixth of their total net income This allowance applies to incomes liable to super-tax, but relief is applied only in respect of income-tax on such incomes and not to assessment for super-tax

A commercial traveller receiving no travelling allowance from his employers will be permitted to deduct such expenses from his salary or commission A minister of religion is entitled to deduct a sum not exceeding one-eighth of rent or rental value. If he occupies the house rent free (as a vicarage or manse) its net annual value will be considered as earned income in assessment under Schedule A. If the owner of a business is resident at his business premises, the local assessor will arrange a proportion of rent and rates to be deducted from profits before Income Tax is charged The proportion is about two-thirds of the rent and rates. Where the owner of houses or land can satisfy the assessor that the average during five years of repairs insurance and upkeep of the property has exceeded one-sixth of the annual value of the houses, and one-eighth of the annual value of the land he can obtain repayment of excess duty levied Houses of an annual value of £40 or under are entitled to an allowance equal to one quarter of the annual value. Houses between £40 and £100 annual value are allowed one fifth of annual value Houses above £100 one-fifth up to £100 and one-sixth above £100

Income which is exempt from tax is as follows Individual incomes not exceeding £135 per annum (equivalent to £162 earned) wound and disability pensions gained in the late war, educational exhibitions or scholarships, casual or occasional gains or profits gifts including annuities, which are not payable under a deed, and profits from an agricultural show or exhibition.

## HOW THE TAX IS PAYABLE

**Weekly wage-earners** by mutual labour are assessed to Income Tax half-yearly and must pay half-yearly subject to any abatements to which they are entitled Allowances for trade tools are made and for travelling expenses in some instances This does not apply to clerks, draughtsmen, and typists

Income Tax on earned incomes is payable in two equal instalments on Jan 1 and July 1, but limited liability companies must pay in one total amount on Jan. 1 Duty on property under Schedule A is now payable in two half-yearly instalments

No allowance in respect of earned income and no deduction from assessable incomes will be made in the case of individuals non-resident in the **United Kingdom** unless the claimant is a British subject, or is (or has been) in the service of the Crown; or is a missionary, or in the service of a native State under British protection or resides in the Channel Islands or Isle of Man; or after previous residence in the United Kingdom, resides abroad on the grounds of ill-health or the ill-health of a member of his family; or is a widow of a servant of the Crown British subjects and others residing outside the United Kingdom can claim exemption from Income Tax on Exchequer Bonds, 5 per cent. War Loan, National War Bonds 4 per cent. Victory Bonds and Funding Loan and Foreign and Colonial stocks; but not from interest on 3½ and 4½ per cent. War Loan or Consols; or on dividends and interest coming from a British company or business.

In the case of a tax-payer discovering that he or she has suffered a loss in business, his or her liability for Income Tax will be adjusted, if notice in writing is sent to the local Inspector of Taxes within six months after the end of the assessment year when the loss occurred.

Many persons who derive their incomes from investment are entitled to recover the Income Tax deducted at source of dividends, mortgages rents, or interest should the total amount deducted exceed the amount due on their total income A claim in a special form should be sent to the Inspector of Taxes in the locality where the tax-payer resides as soon as the financial year ends on April 5 With the claim should be enclosed vouchers from banks companies etc. proving the deduction at source of Income Tax. Repayment will be made now half yearly instead of yearly when the entire income of a person is derived from dividends on which Income Tax has been levied at source. Claims for repayment may be made within a period of six years in respect of the year 1920–1 and subsequent years

The vexed question of the levy of double Income Tax within the British Empire has been settled as follows: If the rate of Income Tax levied in a dominion of the Empire is not more than half the rate levied in the United Kingdom, the Dominion's tax is deducted. But the Income Tax of the United Kingdom is charged at the reduced rate on the gross amount before deducting the Dominion tax

## IN IRELAND

Residents in Northern Ireland are chargeable to Income Tax as though resident in the United Kingdom. Residents in the Irish Free State are in the same position as though they were residing abroad but are liable to Free State taxation and to United Kingdom Income Tax on income derived from securities or possessions in Northern Ireland or United Kingdom except on dividends from 5 per cent War Loan, National War Bonds 4 per cent Funding Loan, and 4 per cent. Victory Bonds. In the case of income chargeable to tax in United Kingdom and Irish Free State, the combined amount of Income Tax and Super-Tax charged at appropriate rates in both countries is not to exceed the amount payable in that country where the higher rate is chargeable.

## INCOME TAX VARIATIONS

The rise in the income tax for the past 18 years is shown in the following table:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1907–9 .. .. .. .. .. | 1s. 0d. |
| 1909–10 to 1913–14 .. . | 1s. 2d. |
| 1914–15 .. .. .. .. | 1s. 8d. |
| 1915–16 .. .. .. .. | 3s. 0d. |
| 1916–17 and 1917–18 .. .. | 5s. 0d. |
| 1918–19 to 1921–22 .. .. | 6s. 0d. |
| 1922–23 .. .. .. .. | 5s. 0d. |
| 1923–24 .. .. .. .. | 4s. 0d. |
| 1924–25 .. .. .. .. | 4s. 6d. |
| 1925–26 and 1926–27 .. .. | 4s. 0d. |

## INCOME TAX RATE FOR SINGLE PERSONS

| Income wholly earned £ | Tax £ | s | d |
|---|---|---|---|
| 163 | | 2 | 0 |
| 175 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| 180 | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| 190 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 200 | 3 | 4 | 0 |
| 210 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| 225 | 5 | 4 | 0 |
| 250 | 7 | 6 | 0 |
| 270 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| 285 | 10 | 4 | 0 |
| 300 | 11 | 10 | 0 |
| 350 | 15 | 14 | 0 |
| 400 | 19 | 16 | 0 |
| 450 | 25 | 10 | 0 |
| 500 | 33 | 18 | 0 |
| 550 | 42 | 2 | 0 |
| 600 | 50 | 10 | 0 |
| 650 | 58 | 18 | 0 |
| 700 | 67 | 2 | 0 |
| 800 | 83 | 18 | 0 |
| 900 | 100 | 10 | 0 |
| 1,000 | 117 | 6 | 0 |
| 1,150 | 142 | 3 | 4 |
| 1,200 | 150 | 10 | 0 |
| 1,500 | 200 | 10 | 0 |
| 1,600 | 220 | 10 | 0 |
| 1,700 | 240 | 10 | 0 |
| 1,800 | 260 | 10 | 0 |
| 2,000 | 300 | 10 | 0 |

## INCOME TAX FOR MARRIED COUPLES

WHEN INCOME IS WHOLLY EARNED BY HUSBAND

| Income | Without children | One child | Two children | Three children |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 270 | Exempt | Exempt | Exempt | Exempt |
| 275 | 8 0 | " | " | " |
| 285 | 1 4 0 | " | " | " |
| 290 | 1 14 0 | " | " | " |
| 300 | 2 10 0 | " | " | " |
| 315 | 3 15 0 | 3 6 | " | " |
| 325 | 4 12 0 | 1 0 0 | " | " |
| 350 | 6 13 4 | 3 1 4 | 7 4 | " |
| 400 | 10 16 0 | 7 4 0 | 4 10 0 | 1 10 0 |
| 450 | 15 0 0 | 11 8 0 | 8 14 0 | 6 0 0 |
| 500 | 19 3 0 | 15 10 0 | 12 16 0 | 10 4 0 |
| 550 | 24 3 4 | 19 14 0 | 17 0 0 | 14 6 0 |
| 600 | 32 10 0 | 25 6 0 | 21 4 0 | 18 10 0 |
| 650 | 40 16 8 | 33 14 0 | 28 6 0 | 22 18 0 |
| 700 | 49 3 4 | 41 18 0 | 36 10 0 | 31 2 0 |
| 750 | 57 10 0 | 50 6 0 | 44 18 0 | 39 10 0 |
| 800 | 65 16 8 | 58 14 0 | 53 [illegible] 0 | 47 18 0 |
| 900 | 82 10 0 | 75 6 0 | 69 18 0 | 64 10 0 |
| 1,000 | 99 3 0 | 91 18 0 | 86 10 0 | 81 3 4 |
| 1,500 | 182 10 0 | 175 6 0 | 169 18 0 | 161 10 0 |
| 1,600 | 202 10 0 | 195 6 0 | 189 18 0 | 184 10 0 |
| 1,700 | 222 10 0 | 215 6 0 | 209 18 0 | 204 10 0 |
| 1,800 | 242 10 0 | 235 6 0 | 229 18 0 | 224 10 0 |
| 2,000 | 282 10 0 | 275 6 0 | 269 18 0 | 264 10 0 |

## INCOME TAX FOR MARRIED COUPLES

WITHOUT CHILDREN WHERE INCOME IS ENTIRELY FROM INVESTMENTS

| Income all "Investment" £ | Tax (with super-tax, if any) £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 250 | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| 300 | 7 | 10 | 0 |
| 350 | 12 | 10 | 0 |
| 400 | 17 | 10 | 0 |
| 500 | 32 | 10 | 0 |
| 600 | 52 | 10 | 0 |
| 700 | 72 | 10 | 0 |
| 800 | 92 | 10 | 0 |
| 900 | 112 | 10 | 0 |
| 1,000 | 132 | 10 | 0 |
| 1,250 | 182 | 10 | 0 |
| 1,500 | 232 | 10 | 0 |
| 2,000 | 332 | 10 | 0 |
| 2,500 | 451 | 5 | 0 |
| 3,000 | 576 | 5 | 0 |
| 4,000 | 851 | 5 | 0 |
| 5,000 | 1,163 | 15 | 0 |
| 6,000 | 1,513 | 15 | 0 |
| 7,000 | 1,888 | 15 | 0 |
| 8,000 | 2,263 | 15 | 0 |
| 9,000 | 2,663 | 15 | 0 |
| 10,000 | 3,063 | 15 | 0 |

## INCOME TAX DEDUCTED FROM DIVIDENDS

It may be convenient for shareholders who receive dividends from which income tax has been already deducted to consult the following tables. The gross amount is given first, then the income tax deducted at 4s. in the £, and, lastly, the net amount received.

| Gross amount of Dividend £ | Income Tax at 4s. £ | s. | Net amount receivable £ | s. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| 10 | 2 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| 12 | 2 | 8 | 9 | 12 |
| 15 | 3 | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| 20 | 4 | 0 | 16 | 0 |
| 25 | 5 | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| 30 | 6 | 0 | 24 | 0 |
| 40 | 8 | 0 | 32 | 0 |
| 50 | 10 | 0 | 40 | 0 |
| 70 | 14 | 0 | 56 | 0 |
| 100 | 20 | 0 | 80 | 0 |
| 150 | 30 | 0 | 120 | 0 |
| 200 | 40 | 0 | 160 | 0 |
| 250 | 50 | 0 | 200 | 0 |
| 500 | 100 | 0 | 400 | 0 |
| 600 | 120 | 0 | 480 | 0 |
| 700 | 140 | 0 | 560 | 0 |
| 800 | 160 | 0 | 640 | 0 |
| 900 | 180 | 0 | 720 | 0 |
| 1,000 | 200 | 0 | 800 | 0 |
| 2,000 | 400 | 0 | 1,600 | 0 |

## INCOME TAX FOR SINGLE PERSONS

WHERE INCOME IS WORKED FROM ASSESSMENTS

| Income £ | Tax £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 165 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 175 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| 185 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| 200 | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| 220 | 8 | 10 | 0 |
| 250 | 11 | 10 | 0 |
| 280 | 14 | 10 | 0 |
| 300 | 16 | 10 | 0 |
| 400 | 30 | 10 | 0 |
| 500 | 50 | 10 | 0 |
| 600 | 70 | 10 | 0 |
| 700 | 90 | 10 | 0 |
| 800 | 110 | 10 | 0 |
| 900 | 130 | 10 | 0 |
| 1,000 | 150 | 10 | 0 |
| 1,200 | 190 | 10 | 0 |
| 1,300 | 210 | 10 | 0 |
| 1,400 | 230 | 10 | 0 |
| 1,500 | 250 | 10 | 0 |
| 1,700 | 290 | 10 | 0 |
| 1,800 | 310 | 10 | 0 |
| 2,000 | 350 | 10 | 0 |

## SUPER-TAX ON INCOMES ABOVE £2,000

Incomes, of which the total amount from all sources exceeds £2,000, will be charged super-tax (in addition to Income Tax) at the following rates:

| | £ | | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| On | 2,000 | to | 2,500 .. .. .. | 0 | 9 |
| " | 2,500 | " | 3,000 .. .. .. | 1 | 0 |
| " | 3,000 | " | 4,000 .. .. .. | 1 | 6 |
| " | 4,000 | " | 5,000 .. .. .. | 2 | 3 |
| " | 5,000 | " | 6,000 .. .. .. | 3 | 0 |
| " | 6,000 | " | 8,000 .. .. .. | 3 | 6 |
| " | 8,000 | " | 10,000 .. .. .. | 4 | 0 |
| " | 10,000 | " | 15,000 .. .. .. | 4 | 6 |
| " | 15,000 | " | 20,000 .. .. .. | 5 | 0 |
| " | 20,000 | " | 30,000 .. .. .. | 5 | 6 |
| Above | 30,000 | | .. .. .. .. .. | 6 | 0 |

The sum on which super-tax is levied is the gross amount of the preceding year to the year of assessment. Charges on the income in the form of ground rents, annuities, and interest may be deducted.

The following examples showing the amount of super-tax payable (extra to Income Tax) may be useful:

### SUPER-TAX PAYABLE

| Income £ | Super-tax £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2,050 | 1 | 17 | 6 |
| 2,150 | 5 | 12 | 6 |
| 2,200 | 7 | 10 | 0 |
| 2,350 | 13 | 2 | 6 |
| 2,500 | 18 | 15 | 0 |
| 2,650 | 26 | 5 | 0 |
| 2,750 | 31 | 5 | 0 |
| 3,000 | 43 | 15 | 0 |
| 3,250 | 62 | 10 | 0 |
| 3,500 | 81 | 5 | 0 |
| 4,000 | 118 | 15 | 0 |
| 4,500 | 175 | 0 | 0 |
| 5,000 | 231 | 5 | 0 |
| 5,500 | 306 | 5 | 0 |
| 6,000 | 381 | 5 | 0 |
| 6,500 | 468 | 15 | 0 |
| 7,000 | 556 | 5 | 0 |
| 8,000 | 731 | 5 | 0 |
| 10,000 | 1,131 | 5 | 0 |
| 15,000 | 2,256 | 5 | 0 |
| 20,000 | 3,506 | 5 | 0 |
| 50,000 | 12,256 | 5 | 0 |
| 100,000 | 27,256 | 5 | 0 |
| 200,000 | 57,256 | 5 | 0 |

# NATIONAL DEBT

| Financial Year | Total Amount Dead Weight Debt on Apl. 1 £ | Net Increase or Decrease of Debt £ |
|---|---|---|
| 1900—01 | 628,930,653 | +60,539,300 |
| 1901—02 | 689,469,953 | +55,545,697 |
| 1902—03 | 745,015,650 | +25,763,112 |
| 1903—04 | 770,778,762 | − 8,148,985 |
| 1904—05 | 762,629,777 | − 7,557,668 |
| 1905—06 | 755,072,109 | −11,852,132 |
| 1906—07 | 743,219,977 | −13,714,432 |
| 1907—08 | 729,505,545 | −18,029,680 |
| 1908—09 | 711,475,865 | − 8,787,968 |
| 1909—10 | 702,687,897 | +10,557,511 |
| 1910—11 | 713,245,408 | −28,012,949 |
| 1911—12 | 685,232,459 | −10,487,978 |
| 1912—13 | 674,744,481 | −13,270,716 |
| 1913—14 | 661,473,765 | −10,203,674 |
| 1914—15 | 651,270,091 | + 457,546,985 |
| 1915—16 | 1,108,817,076 | +1,031,931,568 |
| 1916—17 | 2,140,748,644 | +1,870,697,264 |
| 1917—18 | 4,011,445,908 | +1,860,404,729 |
| 1918—19 | 5,871,850,637 | +1,563,098,792 |
| 1919—20 | 7,434,949,429 | + 396,794,871 |
| 1920—21 | 7,831,744,300 | − 246,334,610 |
| 1921—22 | 7,585,409,690 | + 90,885,419 |
| 1922—23 | 7,676,295,109 | + 96,101,399 |
| 1923—24 | 7,772,396,508 | − 91,733,155 |
| 1924—25 | 7,680,623,353 | − 30,456,039 |
| 1925—26 | 7,615,915,749 | − 30,456,039 |

# BANK RATE 1914-1925

| Date. | Percentage. |
|---|---|
| Jan. 8, 1914 .. .. .. | 4½ |
| Jan. 22, " .. .. .. | 4 |
| Jan. 29, " .. .. .. | 3 |
| July 30, " .. .. .. | 4 |
| July 31, " .. .. .. | 8 |
| Aug. 1, " .. .. .. | 10 |
| Aug. 6, " .. .. .. | 6 |
| Aug. 8, " .. .. .. | 5 |
| July 13, 1916 .. .. .. | 6 |
| Jan. 18, 1917 .. .. .. | 5½ |
| Apr. 5, " .. .. .. | 5 |
| Nov. 6, 1919 .. .. .. | 6 |
| Apr. 15, 1920 .. .. .. | 7 |
| Apr. 28, 1921 .. .. .. | 6½ |
| June 23, " .. .. .. | 6 |
| July 21, " .. .. .. | 5½ |
| Nov. 3, " .. .. .. | 5 |
| Feb. 16, 1922 .. .. .. | 4½ |
| Apr. 13, " .. .. .. | 4 |
| June 15, " .. .. .. | 3½ |
| July 13, " .. .. .. | 3 |
| July 5, 1923 .. .. .. | 4 |
| Mar. 5, 1925 .. .. .. | 5 |
| Aug. 6, 1925 .. .. .. | 4½ |
| Oct. 1, 1925 .. .. .. | 4 |
| Dec. 3, 1925 .. .. .. | 5 |

# EUROPEAN SOVEREIGNS

| Country | Sovereign | Accession |
|---|---|---|
| Belgium | King Albert | 1909 |
| Britain | King George V. | 1910 |
| Bulgaria | King Boris | 1918 |
| Denmark | King Christian | 1912 |
| Italy | King Victor Emmanuel III. | 1900 |
| Jugo Slavia | King Alexander | 1921 |
| Luxemburg | Grand Duchess Charlotte | 1919 |
| Monaco | Prince Louis II. | 1922 |
| Netherlands | Queen Wilhelmina | 1890 |
| Norway | King Haakon VII | 1905 |
| Rumania | King Ferdinand I | 1914 |
| Spain | King Alfonso XIII. | 1886 |
| Sweden | King Gustavus V. | 1907 |

# EUROPEAN PRESIDENTS

| Country | President | Elected |
|---|---|---|
| Austria | Dr. Hainisch | 1920 |
| France | M. Doumergue | 1924 |
| Switzerland | M Haeberlin | 1920 |
| Czecho Slovakia | Dr Masaryk | 1918 |
| Finland | Dr. Relander | 1925 |
| Germany | Marshal von Hindenburg | 1925 |
| Georgia | M Topteluhusheff | 1920 |
| Greece | Admiral Konduriotos | 1926 |
| Esthonia | M. Jaaksou | 1925 |
| Latvia | M Chakste | 1925 |
| Lithuania | Dr Grinius | 1926 |
| Poland | M Wojciechowski | 1926 |
| Turkey | Mustafa Kemal Pasha | 1923 |

# MINISTRIES SINCE 1886

| Date | Premier | Foreign Secretary |
|---|---|---|
| 1886-1892 | Lord Salisbury | Lord Iddesleigh<br>Lord Salisbury |
| 1892 1894 | W E Gladstone | Lord Rosebery |
| 1894-1895 | Lord Rosebery | Lord Kimberley |
| 1895-1902 | Lord Salisbury | Lord Salisbury<br>Lord Lansdowne |
| 1902-1905 | A J Balfour | Lord Lansdowne |
| 1905 1908 | Sir H C Bannerman | Sir E Grey |
| 1908 | H H Asquith | Sir E Grey |
| 1915 | H. H. Asquith | Sir E Grey (now Viscount Grey) |
| 1916 | D Lloyd George | A J Balfour |
| 1919 | D. Lloyd George | A J Balfour<br>Marquis Curzon |
| 1922 | A Bonar Law | Marquis Curzon |
| 1923 | Stanley Baldwin | Marquis Curzon |
| 1924 | J Ramsay MacDonald | J. Ramsay MacDonald |
| 1924 | Stanley Baldwin | Sir A Chamberlain |

| Date | Chancellor of the Exchequer |
|---|---|
| 1880-1885 | W. L. Gladstone<br>H C E Childers |
| 1885-1886 | Sir M Hicks Beach |
| 1886 | Sir W Harcourt |
| 1886-1892 | Lord R Churchill<br>G J Goschen |
| 1892-1894 | Sir W Harcourt |
| 1895 1902 | Sir M Hicks Beach |
| 1902-1905 | C T Ritchie<br>Austen Chamberlain |
| 1905 1908 | H H Asquith |
| 1908 1915 | D. Lloyd George |
| 1915 | R. McKenna |
| 1916 | A Bonar Law |
| 1919 | Austen Chamberlain |
| 1921 | Sir Robert Horne |
| 1922 | Stanley Baldwin |
| 1923 | Neville Chamberlain |
| 1924 | Philip Snowden |
| 1924 | Winston Churchill |

# PARTY MAJORITIES

The Party majorities at General Elections since 1886 have been as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1886 | U 116 |
| 1892 | L 40 |
| 1895 | U 152 |
| 1900 | U 134 |
| 1906 | L 354 |
| 1910 (January) | L 124 |
| 1910 (December) | L 126 |
| 1918 (December) | Coalition 249 |
| 1922 (November) | C 79 |
| 1923 (December) | No party maj |
| 1924 (October) | C 211 |

**STATE OF PARTIES**
**At Dissolution, 1924.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Conservatives | 258 |
| Labour | 192 |
| Liberals | 158 |
| Independents | 5 |
| Vacant (London University) | 1 |

**After General Election, 1924.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Conservatives | 413 |
| Labour | 151 |
| Liberals | 40 |
| Independents | 5 |
| Constitutionalists | 6 |

# PARLIAMENTARY OFFICIALS

| | |
|---|---|
| Chairman of Committees, House of Lords | Earl of Donoughmore, K P. |
| Clerk of Parliaments | Sir Arthur Thring, K C B. |
| Mr. Speaker | Rt Hon J H Whitley, M.P. |
| Mr. Deputy-Speaker and Chairman of Committees | Rt. Hon J. F. Hope, M P. |
| Deputy Chairman of Committees | Capt Hon E A Fitzroy, M P. |
| Clerk of the House of Commons | Sir Lonsdale Webster, K C B. |
| Chaplain to the House of Commons | Rev Canon W H Carnegie |
| Serjeant-at-Arms | Admiral Sir Colin Keppel, K.C.I.E. |

# THE PEERAGE

**REVISED BY THE EDITOR OF "DEBRETT"**

A Complete Peerage of the United Kingdom is given in the following pages. Col 1 gives the titles of Peers; Col. 2, the year of birth; Col 3, the order of succession to the title. All peers do not sit in the House of Lords Those who do not are designated by (o) against their names, (M) tells that the Peer is a minor (who, of course does not sit), (S) that he is a Scotch Representative Peer (I) an Irish Representative Peer (elected before the establishment of the Irish Free State), while (B) denotes a Peeress in her own right, and (L) a Life Peer.

The House of Lords consists of all Peers (including the Royal Peers), holding creations of England, of Great Britain or of the United Kingdom, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, 24 of the Bishops, according to seniority of consecration (but always including the Bishops of London, Durham and Winchester), all Life Peers, such eldest sons of Peers as may be summoned during the lifetime of their fathers, and 16 Scotch and 28 Irish Representative Peers. Peers who are minors, of unsound mind, or bankrupt, cannot take their seats.

The Royal Peers are—
The Prince of Wales. Born 1894. | Duke of York. Born 1895. | Duke of Connaught. Born 1850

| Peer's Title | Born | No. of Succn. |
|---|---|---|
| Aberconway, Baron | 1850 | 1 |
| Abercorn, Duke of.. | 1869 | 3 |
| Sits as Marquess | | |
| Aberdare, Baron .. | 1851 | 2 |
| Aberdeen & Temair, Marquess of | 1847 | 1 |
| Abergavenny, M of | 1853 | 2 |
| Abingdon, Earl of.. | 1836 | 7 |
| Abinger, Baron .. | 1876 | 6 |
| Acton, Baron (M) .. | 1907 | 3 |
| Addington, Baron.. | 1863 | 3 |
| Aldesbury, Marq of | 1873 | 6 |
| Ailsa, Marquess of.. | 1847 | 3 |
| Allwyn, Baron .. | 1886 | 2 |
| Alredale, Baron .. | 1863 | 2 |
| Airlie, Earl of (S) .. | 1893 | 7 |
| Albemarle, Earl of.. | 1858 | 8 |
| Aldenham, Baron.. | 1848 | 2 |
| Alington, Baron .. | 1906 | 3 |
| Allenby, Viscount.. | 1861 | 1 |
| Allendale, Viscount | 1890 | 2 |
| Allerton, Baron .. | 1903 | 3 |
| Amherst, Earl .. | 1856 | 4 |
| Amherst of Hackney, Baron (M) | 1912 | 3 |
| Ampthill, Baron .. | 1869 | 2 |
| Ancaster, Earl of .. | 1867 | 2 |
| Anglesey, Marq. of.. | 1885 | 6 |
| Annaly, Baron .. | 1885 | 4 |
| Annesley, Earl (o).. | 1861 | 7 |
| Anslow, Baron .. | 1850 | 1 |
| Antrim, Earl of (o) | 1876 | *7 |
| Arbuthnott, Vis. (o) | 1862 | 14 |
| Argyll, Duke of .. | 1872 | 10 |
| Armstrong, Baron.. | 1863 | 1 |
| Arnold, Baron .. | 1878 | 1 |
| Arran, Earl of.. .. | 1868 | 6 |
| Sits as B. Sudley | | |
| Arundell of Wardour, Baron | 1861 | 15 |
| Ashbourne, Baron.. | 1868 | 2 |
| Ashbrook, Vis. (o) | 1870 | 9 |
| Ashburton, Baron.. | 1866 | 5 |
| Ashcombe, Baron.. | 1867 | 2 |
| Ashfield, Baron .. | 1875 | 1 |
| Ashton, Baron .. | 1842 | 1 |
| Ashton of Hyde, B. | 1855 | 1 |
| Ashtown, Baron (o) | 1868 | 3 |
| Askwith, Baron .. | 1861 | 1 |

| Peer's Title | Born | No. of Succn. |
|---|---|---|
| Astor, Viscount .. | 1879 | 2 |
| Athlone, Earl of .. | 1874 | 1 |
| Athlumney, Baron | 1865 | 2 |
| Sits as Baron Meredyth | | |
| Atholl, Duke of .. | 1871 | 8 |
| Sits as Earl Strange | | |
| Atholstan, Baron . | 1848 | 1 |
| Atkinson, Baron (I) | 1844 | – |
| Auckland, Baron | 1895 | 6 |
| Avebury, Baron | 1838 | 2 |
| Aylesford, Earl of (M) | 1908 | 9 |
| Aylmer, Baron (o).. | 1880 | 9 |
| Bagot, Baron.. .. | 1857 | 4 |
| Balfour, Earl of .. | 1848 | 1 |
| Balfour of Burleigh, Baron (S) | 1883 | 7 |
| Banbury of Southam, Baron | 1850 | 1 |
| Bandon, Earl of .. | 1904 | 5 |
| Bangor, Viscount (I) | 1868 | 6 |
| Barnard, Baron .. | 1888 | 10 |
| Barnby, Baron .. | 1841 | 1 |
| Barrington, Visct .. | 1848 | 9 |
| Sits as Baron Shute | | |
| Basing, Baron .. | 1890 | 3 |
| Bateman, Baron .. | 1856 | 3 |
| Bath, Marquess of.. | 1862 | 5 |
| Bath & Wells, Bp. of (o) | 1868 | 71 |
| Bathurst, Earl .. | 1864 | 7 |
| Bearsted, Viscount | 1853 | 1 |
| Beatty, Earl .. .. | 1871 | 1 |
| Beauchamp, Earl .. | 1872 | 7 |
| Beaufort, Duke of.. | 1900 | 10 |
| Beaumont, Bra'ss (B) | 1894 | – |
| Beaverbrook, Baron | 1879 | 1 |
| Bedford, Duke of .. | 1858 | 11 |
| Belhaven and Stenton, Baron (S) | 1871 | 11 |
| Bellew, Baron (I).. | 1857 | 4 |
| Belmore, Earl of (o) | 1870 | 5 |
| Belper, Baron.. .. | 1868 | 3 |
| Berkeley, Bar'ness (B) | 1876 | – |
| Berkeley, Earl of .. | 1865 | 8 |
| Berners, Baron .. | 1883 | 9 |
| Bertie of Thame, V. | 1876 | 2 |
| Berwick, Baron | 1877 | 8 |
| Beresborough, Earl of | 1880 | 9 |
| Sits as B. Pentenby of Synonby | | |

| Peer's Title | Born | No. of Succn. |
|---|---|---|
| Bethell, Baron . | 1861 | 1 |
| Biddulph of Ledbury, Baron | 1869 | 2 |
| Birkenhead Earl of | 1872 | 1 |
| Birmingham, Bishop of (o) | 1874 | 3 |
| Blanesburgh, Brn (L) | 1861 | – |
| Bledisloe, Baron . | 1867 | 1 |
| Blyth, Baron . . | 1868 | 2 |
| Blythswood Baron | 1870 | 4 |
| Bolingbroke and St. John, Visct. | 1896 | 6 |
| Bolton, Baron .. | 1869 | 5 |
| Borwick, Baron .. | 1845 | 1 |
| Boston, Baron .. | 1860 | 6 |
| Boyne, Viscount .. | 1864 | 9 |
| Sits as Baron Brancepeth | | |
| Brabourne, Baron.. | 1863 | 4 |
| Bradbury, Baron .. | 1872 | 1 |
| Bradford, Bishop of | 1867 | 1 |
| Bradford, Earl of . | 1873 | 5 |
| Braybrooke, Baron | 1855 | 7 |
| Brave, Baron.. .. | 1849 | 5 |
| Breadalbane and Holland, E. of (S) | 1889 | 9 |
| Bridport, Vis. (M) | 1911 | 3 |
| Bristol, Bishop of .. | 1864 | 49 |
| Bristol, Marquess of | 1863 | 4 |
| Brougham and Vaux, Baron | 1836 | 3 |
| Brownlow, Baron .. | 1867 | 5 |
| Buccleuch & Queensberry, Duke of | 1864 | 7 |
| Sits as Earl of Doncaster | | |
| Buchan, Earl of (o) | 1850 | 14 |
| Buckinghamshire, E. of | 1860 | 7 |
| Buckland, Baron .. | 1877 | 1 |
| Buckmaster, Baron | 1861 | 1 |
| Burgh, Baron (M) .. | 1906 | 6 |
| Burnham, Viscount | 1862 | 1 |
| Burton, Baroness (B) | 1873 | – |
| Bute, Marquess of.. | 1881 | 4 |
| Buxton, Earl.. .. | 1853 | 1 |
| Byng of Vimy, Baron | 1862 | 1 |
| Byron, Baron.. .. | 1861 | 10 |
| Cable, Baron .. .. | 1859 | 1 |

| Peer's Title | Born | No. of Succs. |
|---|---|---|
| Cadogan, Earl .. | 1869 | 6 |
| Cairns, Earl .. .. | 1865 | 4 |
| Calthness, E. of (S) | 1862 | 18 |
| Caledon, Earl of (o) | 1885 | 5 |
| Calthorpe, Baron .. | 1862 | 8 |
| Cambridge, Marq. of | 1868 | 1 |
| Camden, Marquess | 1872 | 4 |
| Camoys, Baron .. | 1884 | 5 |
| Camperdown, Earl of | 1845 | 4 |
| Canterbury, Archb. of | 1848 | 94 |
| Canterbury, Viscount | 1872 | 6 |
| Carbery, Baron (o).. | 1892 | 10 |
| Carew, Baron.. .. | 1860 | 5 |
| Carlsbrooke, Marq. of | 1886 | 1 |
| Carlisle, Bishop of .. | 1872 | 61 |
| Carlisle, Earl of .. | 1895 | 11 |
| Carnavon, Earl of .. | 1893 | 6 |
| Carnock, Baron .. | 1849 | 1 |
| Carnwath, Earl of (o) | 1883 | 13 |
| Carrick, Earl of .. | 1873 | 7 |
| Sits as Baron Butler | | |
| Carson of Duncairn, Baron (L) | 1854 | — |
| Castlemaine, B. (I).. | 1863 | 5 |
| Castle Stewart, E. of (O) | 1889 | 7 |
| Castletown, Baron.. | 1848 | 2 |
| Cathcart, Earl .. | 1862 | 5 |
| Cavan, Earl of (I) .. | 1865 | 10 |
| Cave, Viscount .. | 1856 | 1 |
| Cawdor, Earl .. .. | 1900 | 5 |
| Cawley, Baron .. | 1850 | 1 |
| Cecil of Chelwood, Viscount | 1864 | 1 |
| Chalmers, Baron .. | 1858 | 1 |
| Chaplin, Viscount .. | 1877 | 2 |
| Charlemont, Vt. (I) | 1880 | 8 |
| Charnwood, Baron | 1864 | 1 |
| Chelmsford, Visct.. | 1868 | 1 |
| Chelmsford, Bp. of.. | 1872 | 2 |
| Chesham, Baron .. | 1894 | 4 |
| Chester, Bishop of .. | 1853 | 34 |
| Chesterfield, Earl of | 1854 | 10 |
| Chetwynd, Visct. (o) | 1863 | 8 |
| Cheylesmore, Baron | 1893 | 4 |
| Chichester, Bp. of . | 1858 | 96 |
| Chichester, Earl of.. | 1871 | 6 |
| Chilston, Viscount.. | 1876 | 2 |
| Cholmondeley, M. of | 1883 | 5 |
| Churchill, Viscount | 1864 | 1 |
| Churston, Baron .. | 1873 | 3 |
| Clancarty, Earl of.. | 1868 | 5 |
| Sits as Viscount | | |
| Clanmorris, B (o) .. | 1879 | 6 |
| Clanwilliam, E. of .. | 1873 | 5 |
| Sits as Baron | | |
| Clarendon, Earl of.. | 1877 | 6 |
| Clarina, Baron (o).. | 1880 | 6 |
| Clifden, Viscount .. | 1844 | 6 |
| Sits as Baron Mendip | | |
| Clifford of Chudleigh, Baron | 1858 | 10 |
| Clifton of Leighton Bromswold, Baroness (E) | 1900 | |
| Clinton, Baron .. | 1863 | 21 |
| Clonbrock, Baron (o) | 1869 | 5 |
| Cloncurry Baron .. | 1840 | 4 |
| Clonmell E. of (o).. | 1877 | 7 |
| Clwyd, Baron.. .. | 1863 | 1 |
| Cobham, Baron.. .. | 1880 | 12 |
| Cobham, Viscount.. | 1881 | 9 |
| Cochrane of Cults, Bn. .. .. .. | 1857 | 1 |
| Colebrooke, Baron | 1861 | 1 |
| Coleridge, Baron .. | 1851 | 2 |
| Colville of Culross, V. | 1854 | 2 |
| Colwyn, Baron .. | 1859 | 1 |
| Combermere, V. .. | 1887 | 4 |
| Congleton, Baron .. | 1892 | 6 |
| Conyngham, Marq. | 1890 | 6 |
| Sits as Baron Minster | | |
| Cork & Orrery, E. of | 1864 | 11 |
| Sits as Baron Boyle | | |
| Cottenham, E. of .. | 1903 | 6 |
| Cottesloe, Baron .. | 1862 | 3 |
| Courtown, Earl of .. | 1853 | 6 |
| Sits as Baron Saltersford | | |
| Coventry, Bp. of (o) | 1871 | 2 |
| Coventry, Earl of .. | 1838 | 9 |
| Cowdray, Viscount | 1856 | 1 |
| Cowley, Earl .. .. | 1890 | 4 |
| Cozens-Hardy Baron | 1873 | 3 |
| Cranbrook, Earl of | 1900 | 4 |
| Cranworth, Baron | 1877 | 2 |
| Craven, Earl of .. | 1897 | 5 |
| Crawford, Earl of .. | 1871 | 27 |
| Sits as B. Wigan | | |
| Crawshaw, Baron .. | 1853 | 2 |
| Crewe, Marquess of | 1858 | 1 |
| Crofton, Baron (I) .. | 1866 | 4 |
| Cromartie, Countess of (S) | 1878 | — |
| Cromer, Earl of .. | 1877 | 2 |
| Cromwell, Baron .. | 1893 | 5 |
| Cross, Viscount .. | 1882 | 2 |
| Cullen of Ashbourne, Baron | 1864 | 1 |
| Cunliffe, Baron .. | 1899 | 2 |
| D'Abernon, Viscount | 1857 | 1 |
| Dalhousie, Earl of.. | 1878 | 14 |
| Sits as B. Ramsay | | |
| Dalziel of Kirkcaldy, Baron | 1868 | 1 |
| Danesfort, Baron .. | 1852 | 1 |
| Darcy de Knayth, Baroness (E) | 1865 | — |
| Darling, Baron .. | 1849 | 1 |
| Darnley, E. of (I) .. | 1859 | 8 |
| Dartmouth, Earl of | 1851 | 6 |
| Dartrey, Earl of .. | 1855 | 3 |
| Darrington, Baron.. | 1867 | 1 |
| Dawson of Penn, Baron | 18— | 1 |
| Decies, Baron (I) .. | 1866 | 5 |
| De Clifford, Baron (M) | 1907 | 26 |
| De Freyne Baron.. | 1884 | 6 |
| Delamere, Baron .. | 1870 | 3 |
| De La Warr, Earl .. | 1900 | 9 |
| De L'Isle and Dudley, Baron | 1854 | 4 |
| De Mauley, Baron.. | 1846 | 4 |
| Denbigh and Desmond, Earl of | 1859 | 9 |
| Denman, Baron .. | 1874 | 3 |
| Deramore, Baron .. | 1866 | 3 |
| De Ramsey, Bn. (M) | 1910 | 3 |
| Derby Earl of .. | 1865 | 17 |
| De Ros. Baroness (E) | 1854 | — |
| Derwent, Baron .. | 1851 | 2 |
| Desart Earl of .. | 1848 | 5 |
| De Saumarez Baron | 1843 | 4 |
| Desborough, Baron | 1855 | 1 |
| De Vesci, Viscount (I) | 1881 | 5 |
| De Villiers, Baron.. | 1871 | 2 |
| Devon, Earl of .. | 1870 | 14 |
| Devonport, Viscount | 1856 | 1 |
| Devonshire, Duke of | 1868 | 9 |
| Dewar, Baron.. .. | 1864 | 1 |
| Digby, Baron.. .. | 1894 | 11 |
| Dillon, Viscount (o) | 1844 | 17 |
| Donegall, M. of .. | 1903 | 6 |
| Sits as B. Fisherwick | | |
| Doneraile, Visc. (o) | 1866 | 6 |
| Donington, Baron.. | 1859 | 3 |
| Donoughmore, E. of | 1875 | 6 |
| Sits as Viscount Hutchinson | | |
| Dorchester, Baron.. | 1876 | 6 |
| Dormer, Baron .. | 1903 | 51 |
| Doverdale, Baron .. | 1872 | 2 |
| Downe, Viscount .. | 1872 | 9 |
| Sits as B. Dawnay | | |
| Downshire, M. of .. | 1894 | 7 |
| Sits as E. of Hillsborough | | |
| Drogheda, Earl of (I) | 1884 | 10 |
| Ducie, Earl of .. | 1873 | 3 |
| Dudley, Baron .. | 1872 | 12 |
| Dudley, Earl of .. | 1867 | 2 |
| Dufferin and Ava, Marquess of | 1875 | 3 |
| Dunalley, Baron (I) | 1851 | 4 |
| Dunboyne, B. (o) .. | 1874 | 26 |
| Dundonald, E. of (o) | 1852 | 12 |
| Dunedin, Viscount | 1849 | 1 |
| Dunleath, Baron .. | 1854 | 2 |
| Dunmore, Earl of .. | 1871 | 8 |
| Sits as Baron | | |
| Dunraven & Mount Earl, Earl of (o) | 1857 | 5 |
| Dunsany, Bn. of (o) | 1878 | 18 |
| Durham, Bishop of | 1863 | 86 |
| Durham, Earl of .. | 1855 | 3 |
| Dynevor, Baron .. | 1873 | 7 |
| Dysart, Earl of (o) | 1859 | 9 |
| Ebury, Baron .. | 1883 | 4 |
| Effingham, Earl of.. | 1866 | 4 |
| Egerton of Tatton, Baron | 1874 | 4 |
| Eglinton and Winton, Earl of | 1880 | 16 |
| Sits as Earl of Winton | | |
| Egmont, Earl of .. | 1858 | 9 |
| Sits as B. Lovel and Holland | | |
| Eldon, Earl of .. | 1899 | 4 |
| Elgin and Kincardine, Earl of | 1881 | 10 |
| Sits as B. Elgin | | |
| Elibank, Viscount.. | 1840 | 1 |
| Ellenborough, Baron | 1849 | 6 |
| Ellesmere, Earl of.. | 1872 | 14 |
| Elphinstone, Baron | 1869 | 66 |
| Ely, Bishop of (o).. | 1863 | 2 |
| Ely, Marquess of .. | 1854 | 6 |
| Sits as B. Loftus | | |
| Emly, Baron .. .. | 1858 | 2 |
| Emmott, Baron .. | 1858 | 1 |
| Enniskillen, E. of.. | 1876 | 5 |
| Sits as B. Grinstead | | |
| Erne, Earl of (E) .. | 1907 | 5 |
| Sits as B. Fermanagh | | |
| Ernle Baron .. .. | 1852 | 1 |

| Peer's Title | Born | No of Succn |
|---|---|---|
| Erroll, Earl of .. Sits as B Kilmarnock | 1852 | 20 |
| Erskine, Baron .. | 1865 | 6 |
| Esher, Viscount .. | 1852 | 2 |
| Essex, Earl of .. | 1884 | 8 |
| Eversley, Baron .. | 1832 | 1 |
| Exeter, Bishop of .. | 1863 | 65 |
| Exeter, Marquess of | 1876 | 5 |
| Exmouth, Viscount | 1863 | 7 |
| Fairfax, Baron (S) | 1870 | 12 |
| Falkland Visct (S) | 1880 | 13 |
| Falmouth, Viscount | 1867 | 8 |
| Farington, Baron .. | 1850 | 1 |
| Farnham, Baron (I) | 1879 | 11 |
| Farrer of Abinger, B. | 1859 | 2 |
| Fauconberg and Convers, Baroness (B) | 1863 | – |
| Fermoy, Baron (O) | 1885 | 4 |
| Ferrers, Earl .. | 1864 | 11 |
| Feversham, E. of (M) | 1906 | 3 |
| Fitzwilliam, Baron (O) .. | 1868 | 6 |
| Fife, Duchess of (R) | 1891 | – |
| Fingall Earl of .. | 1859 | 11 |
| Sits as Baron | | |
| Finlay, Viscount .. | 1842 | 1 |
| Fisher, Baron.. .. | 1868 | 2 |
| FitzAlan of Derwent, Viscount | 1855 | 1 |
| Fitzmaurice, Baron | 1846 | 1 |
| FitzWalter, Baron.. | 1860 | 20 |
| Fitzwilliam, Earl .. | 1872 | 7 |
| Foley, Baron . .. | 1898 | 7 |
| Forbes, Baron (O) . | 1892 | 22 |
| Forester, Baron .. | 1867 | 6 |
| Forres, Baron .. | 1860 | 1 |
| Forster, Baron .. | 1866 | 1 |
| Fortescue, Earl . | 1854 | 4 |
| Fortescue, Baron .. | 1856 | 1 |
| Furness, Viscount .. | 1883 | 1 |
| Furnivall, Baron (B) | 1900 | – |
| Gage, Viscount .. | 1895 | 6 |
| Sits as Baron | | |
| Gainford, Baron .. | 1860 | 1 |
| Gainsborough, Earl of | 1884 | 4 |
| Galloway, Earl of .. | 1892 | 12 |
| Sits as B. Stewart of Garlies | | |
| Galway, Viscount .. | 1844 | 7 |
| Sits as Baron Monckton | | |
| Garvagh, Baron (O) | 1878 | 4 |
| Gerard, Baron .. | 1853 | 3 |
| Gifford, Baron .. | 1857 | 4 |
| Gisborough, Baron | 1855 | 1 |
| Gladstone, Viscount | 1854 | 1 |
| Glanely, Baron .. | 1868 | 1 |
| Glantusk, Baron .. | 1864 | 2 |
| Glasgow, Earl of .. | 1874 | 8 |
| Sits as B. Fairlie | | |
| Glenarthur, Baron | 1852 | 1 |
| Glenavy, Baron .. | 1851 | 1 |
| Glenconner, Baron | 1899 | 2 |
| Glendyne, Baron .. | 1849 | 1 |
| Glentanar, Baron .. | 1894 | 2 |
| Gloucester, Bp. of(O) | 1862 | 35 |
| Goren, Baron.. .. | 1884 | 3 |
| Gormanston, Visct.. | 1914 | 16 |
| Sits as Baron (M) | | |
| Gort, Viscount (O).. | 1886 | 6 |
| Goschen, Viscount.. | 1866 | 2 |
| Gosford, Earl of .. | 1877 | 5 |
| Sits as B. Worlingham | | |
| Gough, Viscount .. | 1892 | 4 |
| Grafton, Duke of .. | 1850 | 8 |

| Peer's Title | Born | No of Succn |
|---|---|---|
| Granard, Earl of .. Sits as Baron | 1874 | 8 |
| Grantley, Baron .. | 1855 | 5 |
| Granville, Earl .. | 1872 | 3 |
| Graves, Baron (O).. | 1871 | 6 |
| Gray, Baroness (B).. | 1866 | – |
| Grenfell, Baron (M) | 1905 | 2 |
| Grieville, Baron .. | 1871 | 3 |
| Grey, Earl .. .. | 1879 | 5 |
| Grey de Ruthyn, B. | 1862 | 24 |
| Grey of Fallodon, V. | 1862 | 1 |
| Grimthorpe, Baron | 1891 | 3 |
| Guilford, Earl of .. | 1876 | 8 |
| Guillamore, Visct.(O) | 1847 | 6 |
| Haddington, E. of(S) | 1894 | 12 |
| Haig, Earl .. .. | 1861 | 1 |
| Haldane, Viscount | 1856 | 1 |
| Haldon Baron .. | 1869 | 3 |
| Halifax, Viscount .. | 1839 | 2 |
| Halsbury, Earl of .. | 1880 | 2 |
| Hambleden, Visct. . | 1868 | 2 |
| Hamilton and Brandon, D. of | 1862 | 13 |
| Sits as D of Brandon | | |
| Hamilton of Dalzell, Baron | 1872 | 2 |
| Hampden, Viscount | 1869 | 3 |
| Hampton, Baron .. | 1883 | 4 |
| Hanworth, Baron .. | 1861 | 1 |
| Harberton, Visct. (O) | 1867 | 7 |
| Harcourt, Visct (M) | 1908 | 2 |
| Hardinge, Visct (M) | 1905 | 4 |
| Hardinge of Penshurst, Baron .. | 1858 | 1 |
| Hardwicke Earl of | 1869 | 8 |
| Harewood Earl of. | 1846 | 5 |
| Harlech, Baron .. | 1855 | 3 |
| Harrington, Earl of | 1859 | 9 |
| Harris, Baron .. | 1851 | 4 |
| Harrowby Earl of | 1864 | 5 |
| Hastings, Baron .. | 1882 | 21 |
| Hatherton, Baron | 1842 | 3 |
| Hawarden, Visct. (O) | 1877 | 7 |
| Hawke, Baron .. | 1860 | 7 |
| Headfort, Marquess of Sits as B Kenlis | 1878 | 4 |
| Headley, Baron (O). | 1855 | 5 |
| Hemphill, Baron .. | 1860 | 3 |
| Heneage Baron .. | 1868 | 2 |
| Henley, Baron . | 1877 | 6 |
| Sits as Baron Northington | | |
| Henniker, Baron .. | 1872 | 6 |
| Sits as Baron Hartismere | | |
| Hereford, Bishop of | 1869 | 96 |
| Hereford, Viscount. | 1843 | 16 |
| Herries, Baroness (B) | 1877 | – |
| Herschell, Baron .. | 1878 | 2 |
| Hertford, Marquess of | 1871 | 7 |
| Hewart of Bury, Baron | 1870 | 1 |
| Heytesbury, Baron | 1863 | 4 |
| Hill, Viscount .. | 1876 | 6 |
| Hillingdon, Baron | 1901 | 3 |
| Hindlip, Baron .. | 1877 | 3 |
| Holden of Alston, Bn. | 1867 | 2 |
| Hollenden, Baron .. | 1845 | 1 |
| Holmpatrick Baron | 1888 | 2 |
| Home, Earl of . | 1873 | 13 |
| Hood, Viscount .. | 1868 | 5 |
| Horne, Baron.. .. | 1861 | 1 |
| Hotham, Baron (O) | 1899 | 7 |
| Hothfield, Baron .. | 1844 | 1 |

| Peer's Title | Born | No of Succn |
|---|---|---|
| Howard de Walden, Baron | 1880 | 8 |
| Howard of Glossop, B. | 1885 | 3 |
| Howe, Earl .. . | 1861 | 4 |
| Hunsdon of Hunsdon, Baron | 1854 | 1 |
| Huntingdon, Earl of | 1868 | 14 |
| Huntingfield, Bn. (O) | 1883 | 5 |
| Huntly Marquess of Sits as B Meldrum | 1847 | 11 |
| Hylton, Baron .. | 1862 | 3 |
| Ilchester, Earl of .. | 1845 | 2 |
| Ilchester, Earl of .. | 1874 | 6 |
| Ilkeston, Baron .. | 1867 | 2 |
| Illingworth, Baron | 1865 | 1 |
| Inchcape, Viscount | 1852 | 1 |
| Inchiquin, Baron (I) | 1864 | 15 |
| Inverclyde, Baron.. | 1897 | 4 |
| Inverforth, Baron .. | 1865 | 1 |
| Invernairn, Baron.. | 1850 | 1 |
| Irwin, Baron .. .. | 1881 | 1 |
| Islington, Baron .. | 1866 | 1 |
| Iveagh, Earl of .. | 1847 | 1 |
| Jellicoe, Earl . .. | 1859 | 1 |
| Jersey, Earl of (M).. | 1910 | 9 |
| Jessel, Baron .. .. | 1866 | 1 |
| Joicey, Baron .. | 1846 | 1 |
| Kenmare, Earl of.. | 1860 | 5 |
| Sits as Baron | | |
| Kensington, Baron . | 1873 | 6 |
| Kenyon, Baron .. | 1864 | 4 |
| Kilbracken, Baron.. | 1847 | 1 |
| Killanin, Baron .. | 1867 | 2 |
| Kilmaine, Baron (I) | 1878 | 5 |
| Kilmorey, E. of (I) | 1883 | 4 |
| Kimberley, Earl of | 1848 | 2 |
| Kingsale, Baron (O) | 1855 | 33 |
| Kingston, E. of (I).. | 1874 | 9 |
| Kinloss, Baroness (B) | 1852 | – |
| Kinnaird, Baron . | 1880 | 12 |
| Kinnoull Earl of | 1902 | 14 |
| Sits as Baron Hay of Pedwardine | | |
| Kinross, Baron .. | 1870 | 2 |
| Kintore Earl of . | 1852 | 9 |
| Sits as Baron | | |
| Kitchener of Khartoum & of Broome, Earl | 1846 | 2 |
| Knaresborough, Bn. | 1845 | 1 |
| Knollys, Viscount . | 1895 | 2 |
| Knutsford, Viscount | 1855 | 2 |
| Kylsant, Baron .. | 1863 | 1 |
| Lambourne, Baron.. | 1847 | 1 |
| Lamington, Baron.. | 1860 | 2 |
| Lanesborough, Earl of (I) | 1865 | 7 |
| Langford, Baron (O) | 1849 | 6 |
| Lansdowne, Marq. of | 1845 | 5 |
| Lathom, Earl of .. | 1895 | 3 |
| Latymer, Baron .. | 1876 | 6 |
| Lauderdale, E. of (O) | 1868 | 14 |
| Lawrence, Baron | 1878 | 3 |
| Lawrence of Kingsgate, Baron | 1854 | 1 |
| Leconfield, Baron .. | 1872 | 3 |
| Lee of Fareham, Visc | 1868 | 1 |
| Leeds Duke of .. | 1862 | 10 |
| Leicester, Earl of .. | 1848 | 3 |
| Leigh, Baron .. .. | 1855 | 3 |
| Leinster, Duke of .. | 1892 | 7 |
| Sits as Viscount | | |

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|---|---|---|
| Leitrim, Earl of .. | 1879 | 5 |
| Sits as B. Clements | | |
| Leven and Melville, Earl of (S) | 1890 | 13 |
| Leverhulme, Viscnt. | 1888 | 2 |
| Lichfield, Bishop of | 1864 | 93 |
| Lichfield, Earl of .. | 1883 | 4 |
| Lifford, Visc. (O) .. | 1880 | 7 |
| Lifford, Baron .. | 1863 | 5 |
| Limerick, Earl of .. | 1863 | 4 |
| Sits as B. Foxford | | |
| Lincoln, Bp. of .. | 1862 | 90 |
| Lincolnshire, Mar of | 1843 | 1 |
| Lindsay, Earl of (S) | 1867 | 12 |
| Lindsey, Earl of .. | 1861 | 12 |
| Linlithgow, Mar. of | 1887 | 2 |
| Lisburne, E. of (O) | 1892 | 7 |
| Lisle, Baron (O) .. | 1903 | 8 |
| Listowel, Earl of .. | 1866 | 4 |
| Sits as Baron Hare | | |
| Liverpool, Bp. of .. | 1867 | 3 |
| Liverpool, Earl of .. | 1870 | 2 |
| Lloyd, Baron .. .. | 1879 | 1 |
| Loch, Baron .. .. | 1873 | 2 |
| Londesborough, E. of | 1891 | 4 |
| London, Bishop of . | 1858 | 110 |
| Londonderry, Mar. of | 1878 | 7 |
| Sits as Earl Vane | | |
| Long of Wraxall, Viscount (M) | 1911 | 2 |
| Longford, Earl of .. | 1902 | 6 |
| Sits as B Silchester | | |
| Lonsdale, Earl of .. | 1857 | 5 |
| Lothian, Marquess of | 1871 | 10 |
| Sits as Baron Ker | | |
| Loudoun, Countess of (also Baroness Botreaux, Stanley, and Hastings) (R) | 1883 | – |
| Louth, Baron (O) .. | 1868 | 14 |
| Lovat, Baron .. | 1871 | 14 |
| Lovelace, Earl of .. | 1865 | 3 |
| Lucan, Earl of (I) .. | 1860 | 5 |
| Lucas of Crudwell & Dingwall, Baroness (R) | 1880 | – |
| Lurgan, Baron .. | 1858 | 3 |
| Lyell, Baron (M) .. | 1913 | 2 |
| Lytton, Earl of .. | 1876 | 2 |
| Lyveden, Baron .. | 1857 | 3 |
| Macclesfield, E. of .. | 1888 | 7 |
| Macdonald, Bn (O) | 1858 | 6 |
| Maclay, Baron .. | 1857 | 1 |
| Magheramorne, Bn. | 1863 | 3 |
| Malmesbury, Earl of | 1872 | 5 |
| Manchester, Bp. of | 1881 | 5 |
| Manchester, Duke of | 1877 | 9 |
| Manners, Baron .. | 1852 | 3 |
| Mansfield, Earl of .. | 1864 | 6 |
| Manton, Baron .. | 1899 | 2 |
| Manvers, Earl .. | 1889 | 5 |
| Mar, Earl of (O) .. | 1836 | 33 |
| Mar & Kellie, E of (S) | 1865 | 12 |
| Marchamley, Baron | 1886 | 2 |
| Marlborough, D. of | 1871 | 9 |
| Marshall of Chipstead, Baron | 1865 | 1 |
| Massereene and Ferrard, Viscount | 1873 | 12 |
| Sits as Baron Oriel | | |
| Massy, Baron (O) .. | 1864 | 7 |
| Mayo, Earl of (I) .. | 1851 | 7 |

| Peer's Title | Born | No. of Succn. |
|---|---|---|
| Meath, Earl of .. | 1841 | 12 |
| Sits as B. Chaworth | | |
| Melville, Viscount .. | 1873 | 7 |
| Merrivale, Baron .. | 1855 | 1 |
| Mersey, Viscount .. | 1840 | 1 |
| Merthyr, Baron .. | 1866 | 2 |
| Meston, Baron .. | 1845 | 3 |
| Methuen Baron .. | 1845 | 3 |
| Mexborough, Earl of (O) | 1868 | 6 |
| Michelham, Baron .. | 1900 | 2 |
| Middleton, Baron .. | 1887 | 11 |
| Midleton, Earl of .. | 1856 | 1 |
| Mildmay of Flete, Baron | 1861 | 1 |
| Milford Haven, Marquess of | 1892 | 2 |
| Minto, Earl of .. | 1891 | 5 |
| Molesworth, Vis. (O) | 1867 | 9 |
| Monck, Viscount .. | 1849 | 5 |
| Sits as Baron | | |
| Moncreiff, Baron . | 1872 | 4 |
| Monk Bretton, Baron | 1869 | 2 |
| Monkswell, Baron | 1875 | 3 |
| Monson, Baron .. | 1868 | 9 |
| Montague of Beaulieu, Baron .. | 1866 | 2 |
| Montcagle of Brandon, Baron | 1849 | 2 |
| Montrose, Duke of | 1878 | 6 |
| Sits as E Graham | | |
| Moray, Earl of . | 1855 | 17 |
| Sits as B Stuart of Castle Stuart | | |
| Morley, Earl of .. | 1877 | 4 |
| Morris, Baron .. | 1859 | 1 |
| Morton, Earl of (S) .. | 1844 | 18 |
| Mostyn, Baron .. | 1856 | 3 |
| Mount Edgcumbe, Earl of | 1865 | 5 |
| Mountgarret, Visct | 1903 | 16 |
| Sits as Baron | | |
| Mountmorres, Vt. (O) | 1872 | 6 |
| Mowbray, Segrave, and Stourton, Bn. | 1867 | 24 |
| Muir-Mackenzie, Bn. | 1845 | 1 |
| Munster, Earl of .. | 1862 | 4 |
| Muskerry, Baron (I) | 1854 | 4 |
| Napier & Ettrick, B. | 1876 | 12 |
| Sits as B. Ettrick | | |
| Napier of Magdala, Baron | 1849 | 3 |
| Nelson, Earl .. .. | 1857 | 4 |
| Newborough, B. (O) | 1878 | 5 |
| Newburgh, E. of (O) | 1862 | 9 |
| Newcastle, Bishop of | 1865 | 5 |
| Newcastle, Duke of | 1864 | 7 |
| Newlands, Baron .. | 1851 | 2 |
| Newton, Baron .. | 1857 | 2 |
| Norbury, Earl of (O) | 1862 | 4 |
| Norfolk, Duke of (M) | 1908 | 16 |
| Normanby, M of .. | 1846 | 3 |
| Normanton, Earl of | 1865 | 4 |
| Sits as Baron Somerton | | |
| North, Baron .. | 1836 | 11 |
| Northampton, M. of | 1865 | 6 |
| Northbourne, B. .. | 1869 | 3 |
| Northbrook, Earl of | 1850 | 2 |
| Northesk, Earl of (O) | 1901 | 11 |
| Northumberld., D. of | 1880 | 8 |
| Norton, Baron .. | 1846 | 2 |

| Peer's Title | Born | No. of Succn. |
|---|---|---|
| Norwich, Bp. of .. | 1863 | 90 |
| Novar, Viscount .. | 1860 | 1 |
| Nunburnholme, Bn. | 1904 | 3 |
| O'Hagan, Baron .. | 1882 | 3 |
| Olivier, Baron .. | 1859 | 1 |
| O'Neill, Baron .. | 1889 | 2 |
| Onslow, Earl of .. | 1876 | 5 |
| Oranmore & Browne Baron (I) Sits as Baron Mereworth | 1861 | 3 |
| Ortord, Earl of .. | 1854 | 5 |
| Orkney, Earl of (O) | 1867 | 7 |
| Ormathwaite, Baron | 1859 | 3 |
| Ormonde, Marq. of | 1849 | 4 |
| Sits as Baron | | |
| Oxford, Bishop of .. | 1861 | 36 |
| Oxford and Asquith Earl of | 1852 | 1 |
| Parmoor, Baron .. | 1852 | 1 |
| Peel, Viscount, .. | 1867 | 2 |
| Pembroke & Montgomery, Earl of | 1880 | 15 |
| Penrhyn, Baron .. | 1864 | 3 |
| Pentland, Baron (M) | 1907 | 2 |
| Perth Earl of (O) .. | 1871 | 15 |
| Peterborough, Bp. of (O) | 1870 | 30 |
| Petre, Baron (M) .. | 1914 | 17 |
| Phillimore, Baron .. | 1845 | 1 |
| Playfair, Baron .. | 1892 | 2 |
| Plumer, Baron .. | 1857 | 1 |
| Plunkot, Baron . | 1899 | 6 |
| Plymouth, Earl of .. | 1889 | 2 |
| Poltimore, Baron | 1883 | 4 |
| Polwarth, Baron (O) | 1864 | 7 |
| Pontypridd, Baron | 1840 | 1 |
| Portarlington, E. of (O) | 1853 | 6 |
| Portland, Duke of . | 1857 | 6 |
| Portman, Viscount | 1864 | 4 |
| Portsmouth, Earl of | 1861 | 8 |
| Poulett, Earl of (M) | 1909 | 8 |
| Powerscourt, Visct. | 1850 | 8 |
| Sits as Baron | | |
| Powis, Earl of .. | 1862 | 4 |
| Queenborough, Bar'n | 1861 | 1 |
| Queensberry, M of (S) | 1896 | 10 |
| Radnor, Earl of . | 1868 | 6 |
| Radstock, Baron (O) | 1859 | 4 |
| Raglan, Baron .. | 1885 | 4 |
| Ranfurly, Earl of .. | 1856 | 5 |
| Sits as Baron | | |
| Rathcreedan, Baron | 1850 | 1 |
| Rathdonnell, Bn. (I) | 1848 | 2 |
| Ravensdale, Baroness (R) | 1896 | – |
| Ravensworth, Baron | 1869 | 6 |
| Rayleigh, Baron .. | 1875 | 4 |
| Reading, Marquess of | 1860 | 1 |
| Reay, Baron (MO) .. | 1905 | 13 |
| Redesdale, Baron .. | 1878 | 2 |
| Rendelsham, Bn. (O) | 1868 | 6 |
| Revelstoke, Baron .. | 1863 | 2 |
| Rhondda, Visc'ess (R) | 1883 | – |
| Richmond & Gordon, Duke of | 1845 | 7 |
| Riddell, Baron .. | 1865 | 1 |
| Ridley, Viscount .. | 1902 | 3 |
| Ripon, Bishop of (O) | 1882 | 6 |
| Ritchie of Dundee, B. | 1869 | 2 |
| Roberts, Countess (R) | 1870 | – |
| Rochdale, Baron .. | 1866 | 1 |

| Peer's Title | Born | No. of Sucess. |
|---|---|---|
| Rochester, Bishop of | 1857 | 101 |
| Roden, Earl of (I) | 1882 | 8 |
| Rodney, Baron | 1891 | 8 |
| Rollo, Baron | 1860 | 11 |
| Sits as Baron Dunning | | |
| Romilly, Baron | 1899 | 4 |
| Romney, Earl of | 1864 | 5 |
| Rosebery, Earl of | 1847 | 5 |
| Sits as Earl of Midlothian | | |
| Rosmead, Baron | 1866 | 2 |
| Rosse, Earl of (M) | 1906 | 6 |
| Rosslyn, Earl of | 1869 | 5 |
| Rossmore, Baron | 1892 | 6 |
| Rotherham, Baron | 1849 | 1 |
| Rothermere, Visct. | 1868 | 1 |
| Rothes, Earl of (O) | 1877 | 19 |
| Rothschild, Baron | 1868 | 2 |
| Roundway, Baron | 1880 | 2 |
| Rowallan, Baron | 1856 | 1 |
| Roxburghe, Duke of | 1876 | 8 |
| Sits as Earl Innes | | |
| Russell, Earl | 1865 | 2 |
| Russell of Liverpool, Baron | 1895 | 2 |
| Ruthven, Baron | 1870 | 9 |
| Sits as Baron Ruthven of Gowrie | | |
| Rutland, Duke of | 1886 | 9 |
| Sackville, Baron | 1867 | 3 |
| St Albans, Bishop of | 1870 | 4 |
| St Albans, Duke of | 1870 | 11 |
| St Aldwyn, Earl (M) | 1912 | 2 |
| St. Aubyn, Baron | 1893 | 2 |
| St Davids, Viscount | 1860 | 1 |
| St Edmundsbury & Ipswich, Bp. of (O) | 1861 | 3 |
| St Germans, Earl of | 1867 | 7 |
| St. John of Bletso, B | 1877 | 19 |
| St. Leonards, Baron | 1890 | 5 |
| St. Levan, Baron | 1857 | 2 |
| St. Oswald, Baron | 1893 | 3 |
| St Vincent, Viscount | 1859 | 6 |
| Salisbury, Bp of (O) | 1868 | 95 |
| Salisbury, Marq of | 1861 | 4 |
| Saltoun, Baron (S) | 1851 | 18 |
| Sandhurst, Baron | 1857 | 3 |
| Sandwich, Earl of | 1874 | 9 |
| Sandys, Baron | 1855 | 5 |
| Saville, Baron | 1853 | 2 |
| Savile and Sele, Baron | 1858 | 15 |
| Scarbrough, Earl of | 1857 | 10 |
| Scarsdale, Viscount | 1898 | 2 |
| Seafield, (C'ess of) (M) | 1906 | – |
| Seaton, Baron | 1854 | 3 |
| Sefton, Earl of | 1871 | 6 |
| Selborne, Earl of | 1859 | 2 |
| Selby, Viscount (M) | 1911 | 3 |
| Semphill, Baron (S) | 1863 | 18 |
| Shaftesbury, Earl of | 1869 | 9 |
| Shandon, Baron | 1857 | 1 |
| Shannon, E. of | 1900 | 8 |
| Sits as Baron Carleton | | |
| Shaughnessy, Baron | 1883 | 2 |
| Shaw of Dunfermline, Baron (L) | 1850 | – |
| Sheffield, Bp. of | 1857 | 1 |
| Sherard, Baron (O) | 1858 | 12 |
| Sherborne, Baron | 1873 | 6 |
| Shrewsbury and Talbot, Earl of (M) | 1914 | 21 |
| Shuttleworth, Baron | 1844 | 1 |
| Sidmouth, Viscount | 1882 | 5 |
| Sinclair, Baron (S) | 1875 | 16 |
| Sinha, Baron | 1864 | 1 |
| Sligo, Marquess of | 1856 | 6 |
| Sits as Baron Monteagle | | |
| Sodor & Man, Bp. of (O) | 1867 | 72 |
| Somerleyton, Baron | 1857 | 1 |
| Somers, Baron | 1887 | 6 |
| Somerset, Duke of | 1860 | 10 |
| Sondes, Earl | 1866 | 3 |
| Southampton, Baron | 1867 | 4 |
| Southborough, Baron | 1860 | 1 |
| Southeask, Earl of | 1854 | 10 |
| Sits as B Balinhard | | |
| Southwark, Baron | 1843 | 1 |
| Southwark, Bp of | 1875 | 3 |
| Southwell, Bp of (O) | 1871 | 3 |
| Southwell, Vis. (O) | 1872 | 5 |
| Spencer, Earl | 1892 | 7 |
| Stafford, Baron | 1850 | 12 |
| Stair, Earl of | 1879 | 12 |
| Sits as B Oxenfoord | | |
| Stalbridge, Baron | 1880 | 2 |
| Stamford, Earl of | 1896 | 10 |
| Stamfordham, Baron | 1849 | 1 |
| Stanhope, Earl | 1880 | 7 |
| Stanley of Alderley, Baron | 1875 | 5 |
| Stanmore, Baron | 1871 | 2 |
| Stonehaven, Baron | 1874 | 1 |
| Strabolgi, Baron | 1853 | 9 |
| Strachie, Baron | 1858 | 1 |
| Stradbroke, Earl of | 1862 | 3 |
| Strafford, Earl of | 1862 | 6 |
| Strange of Knokin, Hungerford, and De Moleyns, Baroness (R) | 1884 | – |
| Strathclyde, Baron | 1859 | 1 |
| Strathcona & Mount Royal, Baron | 1891 | 3 |
| Strathedon and Campbell, Baron | 1899 | 4 |
| Strathmore and Kinghorne, E of | 1855 | 14 |
| Sits as Baron Bowes | | |
| Strathspey, Baron | 1879 | 4 |
| Sudeley, Baron | 1875 | 5 |
| Suffield, Baron | 1897 | 7 |
| Suffolk and Berkshire, Earl of (M) | 1906 | 20 |
| Sumner, Baron (L) | 1859 | – |
| Sutherland, Duke of | 1888 | 5 |
| Swansea, Baron | 1875 | 3 |
| Swaythling, Baron | 1869 | 2 |
| Swinfen, Baron | 1904 | 2 |
| Sydenham of Combe, Baron | 1848 | 1 |
| Talbot de Malahide, Baron | 1874 | 6 |
| Tankerville, Earl of | 1852 | 7 |
| Teignmouth, Bn. (O) | 1881 | 6 |
| Temple of Stowe, E | 1871 | 5 |
| Templemore, Baron | 1880 | 4 |
| Templetown, Vis. (I) | 1853 | 4 |
| Tennyson, Baron | 1852 | 2 |
| Tenterden, Baron | 1865 | 4 |
| Terrington, Baron | 1877 | 2 |
| Tevnham, Baron | 1867 | 18 |
| Thomson, Baron | 1875 | 1 |
| Thurlow, Baron | 1869 | 6 |
| Tollemache, Baron | 1889 | 3 |
| Torphichen, Bn. (O) | 1886 | 13 |
| Torrington, Viscount | 1856 | 9 |
| Townshend, Marq (M) | 1916 | 7 |
| Tredegar, Viscount | 1867 | 1 |
| Trevowen, Baron | 1851 | 1 |
| Trevethin, Baron | 1843 | 1 |
| Trevor, Baron | 1868 | 3 |
| Trimlestown, B (O) | 1861 | 18 |
| Truro, Bishop of (O) | 1863 | 7 |
| Tweeddale, Marq of | 1884 | 11 |
| Sits as Baron | | |
| Tweedmouth, Baron | 1874 | 3 |
| Ullswater, Viscount | 1855 | 1 |
| Valentia, Viscount | 1843 | 11 |
| Sits as Baron Annesley of Bletchington | | |
| Vaux of Harrowden, Baron | 1860 | 7 |
| Ventry, Baron (O) | 1864 | 6 |
| Vernon, Baron | 1889 | 9 |
| Verulam, Earl of | 1880 | 4 |
| Vestey, Baron | 1859 | 1 |
| Vivian, Baron | 1878 | 4 |
| Wakefield, Bishop of | 1853 | 2 |
| Waldegrave, Earl | 1851 | 9 |
| Walcran, Baron | 1905 | 2 |
| Walsingham, Baron | 1849 | 7 |
| Warrgrave, Baron | 1863 | 1 |
| Waring, Baron | 1860 | 1 |
| Warwick, Earl of | 1882 | 6 |
| Waterford, Marq of | 1901 | 7 |
| Sits as B Tyrone | | |
| Waterpark, B (O) | 1883 | 5 |
| Wavertree, Baron | 1856 | 1 |
| Weir, Baron | 1877 | 1 |
| Wellington, Duke of | 1849 | 4 |
| Wemyss & March, E of | 1857 | 9 |
| Wenlock, Baron | 1857 | 5 |
| Wentworth, B'ness (R) | 1873 | – |
| Westbury, Baron | 1852 | 3 |
| Wester Wemyss, Bn | 1864 | 1 |
| Westmeath, E of (I) | 1870 | 11 |
| Westminster, D of | 1879 | 2 |
| Westmorland, E of | 1893 | 14 |
| Wharncliffe, Earl of | 1892 | 3 |
| Wharton, Baron | 1876 | 8 |
| Whitburg, Baron | 1874 | 1 |
| Wicklow, Earl of (I) | 1877 | 7 |
| Willingdon, Viscount | 1866 | 1 |
| Willoughby de Broke, Baron | 1896 | 20 |
| Wilton, Earl of | 1896 | 6 |
| Wimborne, Viscount | 1873 | 1 |
| Winchester, Bp of | 1874 | 89 |
| Winchester, Marq of | 1562 | 16 |
| Winchilsea & Nottingham, Earl of | 1852 | 13 |
| Winterton, Earl (O) | 1883 | 6 |
| Wittenham, Baron | 1851 | 1 |
| Wolseley, Visc'ess (R) | 1872 | – |
| Wolverhampton, Vt | 1870 | 2 |
| Wolverton, Baron | 1864 | 4 |
| Woolavington, Baron | 1849 | 1 |
| Worcester, Bp of | 1865 | 106 |
| Wrenbury, Baron | 1845 | 1 |
| Wrottesley, Baron | 1873 | 4 |
| Wyfold, Baron | 1851 | 1 |
| Wynford, Baron | 1871 | 6 |
| Yarborough, Earl of | 1859 | 4 |
| York, Archbishop of | 1864 | 89 |
| Younger of Leckie, Viscount | 1851 | 1 |
| Ypres, Earl of | 1881 | 2 |
| Ystwyth, Baron | 1840 | 1 |
| Zetland, Marquess of | 1844 | 1 |
| Zouche, Baroness (R) | 1875 | – |

The Rt. Hon. Sir T. R. Warrington was created a Peer Oct., 1916, but title not announced at time of going to press.

# PEERESSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT

There are nineteen ladies who are peeresses of the United Kingdom in their own right

**Beaumont, Baroness,** Carlton Towers Carlton Yorks a 30 Eldest daughter of tenth Baron Beaumont The barony was conferred in 1309 by writ of summons by Edward II Married Hon B F Howard (now Lord Howard of Glossop) in 1914 Appointed O B E 1918

**Berkeley, Baroness** M B E, Bracknell Berks a 49 Succeeded her mother in the barony in 1899 Married Major I W Foley

**Botreaux and Hastings, Baroness** Edith Maud Countess of Loudoun succeeded in her claim in 1921 It was also declared that she was Baroness Stanley

**Burton, Baroness,** Dochfour Inverness a 51 Daughter of first Lord Burton whom she succeeded in 1909 Married Mr J R B Baillie of Dochfour

**Clifton, Baroness,** b Jan 22 1900 daughter of seventh Earl of Darnley whom she succeeded in 1900 as the barony of Clifton descends in female line when no male heir is living

**Cromartie Countess of,** Castle Leod Strathpeffer a 46 Married Major Blunt Mackenzie

**Darcy, de Knayth, Baroness** Violet Ida Evelyn Herbert a 60 Married Earl of Powis and has a son and heir Viscount Clive

**De Ros, Baroness,** Old Court Strangford co Down a 70 Succeeded her father in 1907

**Fauconberg and Conyers, Baroness,** Brocklesby Park Lincs a 61 Married Earl of Yarborough The ancient barony was determined in her favour in 1903

**Fife Duchess of** (Princess Arthur of Connaught) Daughter of late Duke of Fife and H R H the Princess Royal a 33 Succeeded her father by special remainder in 1912 Married Prince Arthur of Connaught Oct 1913

**Furnivall, Baroness,** a 24 The daughter of the fourteenth Lord Petre Barony was revived after a hearing in the House of Lords 1913 Married in 1920 Lieut A W Agar V C

**Hungerford, de Moleyns, and Strange,** Baroness of Viscountess St Davids proved claims in 1921

**Lucas, Baroness** Hon Nan Ino Herbert succeeded her brother Lord Lucas in 1916 a 44 Married 1917 Major Howard Lister Cooper

**Ravensdale, Baroness** Lady Irene Curzon eldest daughter of late Marquis Curzon

**Rhondda, Viscountess** daughter of late Viscount Rhondda a 38

**Roberts Countess** D B E, elder daughter of the late Field Marshal Earl Roberts

**Wentworth, Baroness** daughter of the late Wilfred S Blunt Succeeded in Dec 1917

**Wolseley, Viscountess,** Glynde Sussex Only daughter of the late F M Viscount Wolseley whom she succeeded in 1913 by special remainder Much interested in gardening

**Zouche Baroness** Married Sir Frederick Frankland Bart and has two sons and a daughter Succeeded to title April 1917

Scottish peerages are held in their own right by **Baroness Gray** (formerly Hon E L Campbell wife of Mr H F Campbell) who succeeded in 1919 **Baroness Herries** who is Duchess of Norfolk **Baroness Kinloss** who succeeded in 1889 and **Countess of Seafield,** who succeeded at the age of 8 in 1915

# POLITICAL ORGANISATIONS

National Unionist Association Palace Chambers Westminster, S W

Primrose League 64 Victoria Street S W

Anti Socialist Union of Great Britain 58 and 60, Victoria Street S W

Liberal Central Association 21 Abingdon Street S W

National Liberal Ltd 42 Parliament St S W

Home Counties Liberal Federation 42 Parliament Street S W

Scottish National Liberal Council 10 St Colme Street Edinburgh and 104 W Campbell Street Glasgow

Scottish Liberal Association 95 Princes Street Edinburgh

Scottish Unionist Association 53 Hanover Street Edinburgh

Women s National Liberal Federation 72 Victoria Street

Labour Party 33 Eccleston Square S W

Independent Labour Party 14 Great George Street S W

Fabian Society 25 Tothill St Westminster S W

Free Trade Union 69 Victoria Street S W

Communist Party 16 King Street Covent Garden W C

National Democratic and Labour Party (British Workers League) Sicilian House Southampton Row

# POLITICAL CLUBS

The leading political clubs are on the Unionist side the Carlton Club (entrance fee, £40) 94 Pall Mall S W the Constitutional Club (entrance fee 20 and 15 guineas) Northumberland Avenue W C City Carlton Club (entrance fee 20 and 10 guineas) St Swithin s Lane E C Conservative Club (entrance fee 30 guineas), 74 St. James's Street S W St. Stephen's Club (entrance fee 15 guineas, Bridge Street S W Junior Carlton Club (entrance fee, 37 guineas) 30 Pall Mall S W Junior Constitutional Club (entrance fee 5 guineas) 101 Piccadilly W Nineteen Hundred Club 4 Pickering Place St James s S W

The Liberal Clubs are the National Liberal Club Whitehall Place S W Reform Club (entrance fee £40) 104 Pall Mall S W Nineteen Hundred and Twenty Club 2 Whitehall Court S W Liberal Colonial Club (Sec Sir A Lawrence 3 King's Bench Walk E C) Eighty Club (no clubhouse)

# PEERS' FORMER DESIGNATIONS

It is often difficult to recall the former designation of a peer, especially when his title differs from the surname under which he was known previously. The following list includes most of the peers who have received or inherited their titles in the last twenty years, and will prove useful in settling their identity.

**Marquises, Earls, Viscounts.**

Alleaby, Visct.—General F. H. Allenby.
Allendale, Visct.—Hon. W. H. C. Beaumont.
Astor, Visct.—Hon. W. Astor, M.P.
Athlone, Earl of—Prince Alex. of Teck.
Balfour, Earl of—Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour.
Beatty, Earl—Admiral Beatty.
Bearsted, Visct.—Sir Marcus Samuel.
Bertie, Visct.—Hon. V. I. Bertie.
Birkenhead, Earl of—Rt. Hon. F. E. Smith.
Burnham, Visct.—H. L. W. Lawson.
Buxton, Earl—Rt. Hon. Sydney Buxton.
Cambridge, Marquis of—Duke of Teck.
Carisbrooke, Marquis of—Prince Alexander of Battenberg.
Cave, Visct.—Rt. Hon. G. Cave, M.P.
Cecil, Visct.—Lord Robert Cecil.
Chaplin, Visct.—Hon. F. Chaplin.
Chelmsford, Visct.—F. J. N. Thesiger.
Chilston, Visct.—Hon. A. Akers Douglas.
Cowdray, Visct.—Sir Weetman Pearson.
Cromer, Earl—Visct. Errington.
D'Abernon, Visct.—Sir E. Vincent.
Devonport, Visct.—Hudson Kearley, M.P.
Dunedin, Visct.—A. Graham Murray.
Elibank, Visct.—M. I. O. Murray.
Falmouth, Visct.—Hon. H. Pellew.
Finlay, Visct.—R. B. Finlay, M.P.
FitzAlan, Visct.—Lord Edmund Talbot.
Furness, Visct.—Hon. M. Furness.
Gladstone, Visct.—Rt. Hon. Herbert Gladstone.
Grey of Fallodon, Visct.—Sir Edward Grey.
Haig, Earl—Sir Douglas Haig.
Haldane, Visct.—Rt. Hon. R. B. Haldane.
Harcourt, Visct.—Hon. W. H. Harcourt.
Incheape, Visct.—Sir I. L. Mackay.
Iveagh, Earl—E. C. Guinness.
Jellicoe, Earl—Admiral Jellicoe.
Kitchener, Earl—General H. E. C. Kitchener.
Knollys, Visct.—Hon. E. G. W. T. Knollys.
Lee, Visct.—Sir Arthur Lee.
Leverhulme, Visct.—Hon. W. H. Lever.
Lincolnshire, Marquis of—Lord Carrington.
Linlithgow, Marquis of—Earl of Hopetoun.
Liverpool, Earl of—Savile Foljambe.
Mersey, Visct.—Mr. Justice Bigham.
Midleton, Earl of—Hon. W. St. John Brodrick.
Milford Haven, Marquis of—Earl of Medina.
Novar, Visct.—Sir R. C. Munro Ferguson.
Oxford and Asquith, Earl of—Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith.
Plymouth, Earl of—Lord Windsor.
Reading, Marquis of—Rufus D. Isaacs.
Rhondda, Viscess.—Miss M. Thomas.
Roberts, Countess—Hon. A. M. Roberts.
Rothermere, Visct.—Sir Harold Harmsworth.
St. Aldwyn, Earl—M. J. Hicks Beach.
St. Davids, Visct.—J. W. Philipps.
Ullswater, Visct.—Rt. Hon. J. W. Lowther.
Wimborne, Visct.—Hon. Ivor Guest.
Wolverhampton, Visct.—Hon. H. E. Fowler.
Younger, Visct.—Sir G. Younger.

**Barons.**

Aberconway, Lord—C. R. B. Maclaren.
Ailwyn, Lord—Hon. R. Fellowes.
Airedale, Lord—A. E. Kitson.
Allerton, Lord—Hon. W. L. Jackson.
Anslow, Lord—Tonman Mosley.
Armstrong, Lord—W. H. Watson Armstrong.
Arnold, Lord—S. Arnold.
Ashfield, Lord—A. H. Stanley.
Ashton of Hyde, Lord—T. G. Ashton.
Askwith, Lord—G. R. Askwith.
Athelstan, Lord—Sir Hugh Graham.
Atkinson, Lord—Rt. Hon. J. Atkinson.
Barnby, Lord—Francis Willey.
Bethell, Lord—Sir J. H. Bethell.
Beaverbrook, Lord—Sir Max Aitken.
Biddulph, Lord—Michael Biddulph.
Blanesburgh, Lord—Sir Robert Younger.
Bledisloe, Lord—Charles Bathurst, M.P.
Blyth, Lord—Hon. H. W. Blyth.
Borwick, Lord—Sir Robt. Borwick, Bart.
Buckland, Lord—H. Seymour Berry.
Buckmaster, Lord—S. O. Buckmaster.
Byng, Lord—General Byng.
Cable, Lord—Sir Ernest Cable.
Carnock, Lord—Sir Arthur Nicolson.
Carson, Lord—Sir Edwd. Carson.
Cawley, Lord—Sir Fredk. Cawley.
Chalmers, Lord—Sir Robert Chalmers.
Channing, Lord—Sir F. A. Channing, M.P.
Charnwood, Lord—Godfrey R. Benson.
Cheylesmore, Lord—Hon. F. O. H. Eaton.
Clwyd, Lord—J. H. Roberts, M.P.
Cochrane, Lord—J. H. Cochrane.
Colebrooke, Lord—Sir E. Colebrooke.
Colwyn, Lord—F. H. Smith.
Cozens Hardy, Lord—E. H. Cozens Hardy.
Cromwell, Lord—Capt. Bewicke Copley.
Cullen, Lord—R. I. Cokayne.
Cunliffe, Lord—Rolf Cunliffe.
Dalziel, Lord—Sir J. H. Dalziel.
Danesfort, Lord—Sir J. G. Butcher.
Darling, Lord—Mr. Justice Darling.
Darlington, Lord—Rt. Hon. H. Pike Pease.
Dawson, Lord—Sir Bertrand Dawson.
Desborough, Lord—W. H. Grenfell.
De Villiers, Lord—C. P. De Villiers.
Dewar, Lord—Sir T. R. Dewar.
Doverdale, Lord—Hon. Oswald Partington.
Emmott, Lord—Alfred Emmott, M.P.
Ernle, Lord—Rt. Hon. R. Prothero, M.P.
Eversley, Lord—Rt. Hon. G. Shaw Lefevre.
Faringdon, Lord—Sir A. Henderson.
Fisher, Lord—Hon. Cecil V. Fisher.
Fitzmaurice, Lord—Lord E. Fitzmaurice.
Forres, Lord—Sir Archibald Williamson, M.P.
Forster, Lord—Henry W. Forster, M.P.
Forteviot, Lord—Sir J. A. Dewar.
Gainford, Lord—Rt. Hon. J. A. Pease, M.P.
Gisborough, Lord—Capt. Chaloner, M.P.
Glanely, Lord—Sir Wm. Tatem.
Glenarthur, Lord—Sir Matthew Arthur.
Glenavy, Lord—Rt. Hon. J. H. M. Campbell.
Glenconner, Lord—Hon. C. Tennant.
Glendyne, Lord—Sir Robert Nivison.
Glentanar, Lord—T. Coats.

Gorell, Lord—Hon R G Barnes
Grenfell Lord—Field Marshal Grenfell
Hanworth Lord—Sir Ernest Pollock
Hardinge Lord—Sir C Hardinge
Hemphill Lord—Hon F Hemphill
Hewart Lord—Sir Gordon Hewart M P
Holden Lord—Hon E I Holden
Hollenden, Lord—Samuel Hope Morley
Horne Lord—General Sir H Horne
Hunsdon Lord—Hon H C Gibbs
Ilkeston Lord—Hon B S Foster
Illingworth Lord—Albert Illingworth
Inverforth Lord—Andrew Weir
Invernairn Lord—Sir W Beardmore
Irwin Lord—Hon L I Wood
Islington Lord—Sir J Dickson Poynder
Jessel Lord—Sir H Jessel M P
Joicey Lord—James Joicey M P
Kilbracken Lord—Sir Arthur Godley
Knaresborough Lord—Sir H Meysey Thompson
Kylsant Lord—Sir Owen Philipps
Lambourne Lord—Col Mark Lockwood
Lawrence Lord—Hon C N Lawrence
Leith Lord—A J Forbes Leith
Lloyd Lord—Sir Geo A Lloyd
Lyell Lord—Charles A Lyell
Maclay Lord—Sir Jos Maclay
Marchamley Lord—Hon J W T Whitley
Marshall Lord—Sir Horace Marshall
Merrivale Lord—Sir Henry Duke
Merthyr Lord—Hon H C Lewis
Meston Lord—Sir James Meston
Michelham Lord—Hon H A Stern
Mildmay Lord—F B Mildmay
Morris Lord—Sir Edwd Morris
Mountgarret Lord—P H A Butler
Muir Mackenzie Lord—Sir K A Muir Mackenzie
Nunburnholme Lord—Hon C J Wilson
Olivier Lord—Sir S Olivier
Parmoor Lord—Sir C A Cripps
Pentland Lord—Hon H J Sinclair
Phillimore Lord—Lord Justice Phillimore
Plumer Lord—F Marshal Sir H Plumer
Pontypridd Lord—Alfred Thomas M P
Queenborough Lord—A H Paget
Rathcreedan Lord—Capt Cecil Norton M P
Riddell Lord—Sir Geo Riddell
Ritchie Lord—Hon C R Ritchie
Rochdale Lord—Sir Geo Kemp
Rotherham Lord—Sir W H Holland
Roundway Lord—Brig Gen I M Colston.
Rowallan Lord—A Cameron Corbett
Russell of Liverpool Lord—Hon E F L. Russell
St Audries Lord—Sir A Acland Hood
Seaforth Lord—Col J Stewart Mackenzie
Shandon Lord—Rt Hon I J O Brien
Shaughnessy Lord—Hon W J Shaughnessy.
Shaw Lord—Rt Hon Thos Shaw
Sinha Lord—Rt Hon S P Sinha
Somerleyton Lord—Sir Savile Crossley
Southborough Lord—Sir Francis Hopwood
Southwark Lord—Rt Hon R K Causton
Stamfordham Lord—Sir A J Bigge
Stonehaven Lord—Sir John Baird
Strachie Lord Sir E Strachie
Sumner Lord—Sir J A Hamilton
Swaythling Lord—Hon L S Montagu
Swinfen Lord—C Swinfen Eady
Sydenham Lord—Sir G S Clarke
Terrington Lord—Hon W Woodhouse
Thomson Lord—Brig General Thomson
Treowen Lord—Ivor Herbert
Trevethin Lord—Mr Justice Lawrence
Vestey Lord—Sir William Vestey
Waleran Lord—Hon W G H Walrond
Wargrave Lord—Sir R Goulding
Waring Lord—Sir Samuel Waring
Wavertree Lord—Col Hall Walker
Weir Lord—Sir Wm Weir
Wester Wemyss, Lord—Admiral Sir R Wemyss
Whitburgh Lord—T B Borthwick
Willingdon Lord—F Freeman Thomas
Wittenham Lord—G D Baker
Woolavington Lord—Sir Jas Buchanan
Wrenbury Lord—Lord Justice Buckley
Wyfold Lord—Col Hermon Hodge
Ystwyth Lord—M L Vaughan Davies M P

# LEADING HEADMASTERS

The following are the Headmasters of some of the chief public schools

Beaumont Rev A Chichester
Bedford Mr Reginald Carter M A
Bradfield Rev R D Beloe M A
Brighton College Rev W R Dawson
Canterbury (King's) Mr A Latter M A
Charterhouse Mr Frank Fletcher M A
Cheltenham Mr H H Hardy M A
Christ's Hospital Mr W H Fyfe M A
City of London Rev A Chilton D D
Clifton Mr Norman Whatley M A
Cranleigh Rev H A Rhodes M A
Downside Rev R S Trafford
Dulwich Mr George Smith M A
Edinburgh Academy Mr R H Ferard
Epsom Mr Arnold C Powell
Eton Rev C A Alington D D
Felsted Rev F Stephenson M A
Fettes Mr A H A Ahcroft M A
Glenalmond Canon F W Matheson
Haileybury Mr John Talbot D L M A
Harrow Dr Cyril Norwood M A
Highgate Mr J A H Johnston D Sc
King's College Mr H Lionel Rogers M A
King Edward's Birmingham Mr E Cary Gilson M A
Leys (Cambridge) Rev H Bisseker M A
Loretto Dr J R C Greenlees
Malvern Mr F S Preston M A
Manchester Grammar School Mr D G Miller M A
Marlborough Mr G C Turner M A
Merchant Taylors' Dr Nairn
Mill Hill Mr Maurice L Jacks M A
Oundle Mr Kenneth Fisher Ph D
Radley Rev Harold Ferguson M A
Repton Rev G F Fisher M A
Rossall Rev F J W Houghton D D
Rugby Mr W W Vaughan M A
Sedbergh (awaiting appointment)
Sherborne Mr Nowell C Smith M A
Shrewsbury Rev H A P Sawyer M A
St Paul's Rev A F Hillard D D
Stonyhurst Rev W J Weld
Tonbridge Mr H N P Sloman
University College Mr Guy Kendall M A
Uppingham Rev R H Owen M A
Wellington College Mr F B Malim M A
Westminster Rev H Costley White M A
Winchester Rev A T P Williams M A

# GENERAL ELECTION EXPENSES

The expenses of the 1,428 candidates at the last General Election for the United Kingdom totalled £921,165 and the votes cast were 16,640,279, which works out at rather over 1s 1d per vote At the previous election, when £60,000 more was spent to secure 2,000,000 fewer votes, the average cost of each vot was slightly over 1 4d.

The 1,245 candidates in England and Wales spent £829,520 to secure 14,386,178 votes In Scotland, 160 candidates spent £85,446 and there were 1,734,727 votes In Northern Ireland 23 candidates spent £6,199 and secured 519,374 votes

The highest expenditure in London was £1,174 by Sir H J Reckitt who unsuccessfully contested Shoreditch, while throughout the United Kingdom the highest expense was in the Isle of Wight where his success against Major General Seely cost Captain P D Macdonald £1,473 Mr Baldwin's election expenses were £191, while those of Mr Lloyd George were £668 and of Mr Ramsay Macdonald £950.

# BY-ELECTIONS SINCE DEC. 1, 1925

BURY ST EDMUNDS (Dec 1, 1925)

| | |
|---|---|
| Guinness Rt Hon Walter (C) | 14 700 |
| Nicholls, George (L) | 8,703 |
| (No change) | |
| | 5 997 |

RIPON (Dec 5 1925)

| | |
|---|---|
| Hills Major J W (C) | 16,433 |
| Murray J. (L) | 11,422 |
| (No change) | |
| | 5 011 |

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY (Feb 13, 1926)

| | |
|---|---|
| Withers, J. J (C) | Unop |
| (No change) | |

E RENFREW (Jan 29, 1926)

| | |
|---|---|
| MacRobert A M (C) | 11,817 |
| Munro J (Soc) | 10,889 |
| (No change) | |
| | 928 |

DUMBARTONSHIRE (Jan. 29 1926)

| | |
|---|---|
| Thom J G (C) | 12 580 |
| Martin W (Lab) | 11,610 |
| Reid, W (L) | 2,146 |
| (No change) | |
| | 1,070 |

DARLINGTON (Feb. 17).

| | |
|---|---|
| Shepherd A (Soc) | 12 965 |
| Pease, Capt L H (C.) | 12,636 |
| Dickie J. P (L) | 3,573 |
| Socialist gain) | |
| | 329 |

LANARKSHIRE, BOTHWELL (March 26).

| | |
|---|---|
| Sullivan J (Lab) | 14,830 |
| Mackay, J M (C) | 8,740 |
| Young, Ernest (L) | 1 276 |
| (No change) | |
| | 6 090 |

ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES (March 8 12)

| | |
|---|---|
| Hopkinson, Sir Alfred (C) | 2,343 |
| Muir, Ramsay (L) | 2,000 |
| (No change) | |
| | 343 |

NORTH EAST HAM (April 29)

| | |
|---|---|
| Lawrence Miss Susan (Lab) | 10,798 |
| Jarrett G W S (C) | 9,171 |
| Burgin, Dr Leslie (L) | 6,603 |
| (Lab gain) | |
| | 1,627 |

YORKS, E RIDING, BUCKROSE (May 5).

| | |
|---|---|
| Braithwaite Major A N (C) | 12 098 |
| Verney Sir Harry (L) | 10 537 |
| Laycock, H C (Lab) | 2,191 |
| (No change) | |
| | 1,552 |

NORTH HAMMERSMITH (May 28)

| | |
|---|---|
| Gardner, J P (Lab) | 13,095 |
| Gluckstein, S (C) | 9,484 |
| Murfitt, G. P (L) | 1,974 |
| (Lab gain) | |
| | 3 611 |

WALLSEND (July 21)

| | |
|---|---|
| Bondfield, Miss M. (Lab) | 18,866 |
| Howard, S (C) | 9,839 |
| Curry, A C (L) | 4,000 |
| (No change) | |
| | 9,027 |

NORTH CUMBERLAND (Sept 17).

| | |
|---|---|
| Graham, Capt Fergus (C) | 8,867 |
| Holt, R D (L) | 6,871 |
| McIntyre, H W (Lab) | 2,793 |
| (No change) | |
| | 1,996 |

# THE HOUSE OF LORDS

In 1926 there were 739 members of the House of Peers of whom 22 were minors Eighty years ago it was only 433 and 20 years ago it had grown to 578

There have been many new peerages created in the reign of King George V. The most numerous peers are the Barons (415), next in number are Earls (132) Two Archbishops and 24 Bishops have seats in the House of Lords

# INDIA'S BUDGET

According to the Indian Budget statement, the revenue in 1925-6 was £98,512,500 and expenditure £97,537,500, leaving a surplus of £975,000. For the year 1926-7 the estimated revenue is £100,072,500, and expenditure £97,785,000, a surplus of £2,287,500

# MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

**THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT RETURNED UNOPPOSED OR ELECTED ON OCTOBER 29th, 1924.** The politics of Members are indicated as follows: (C) = Conservative; (L) = Liberal; (Lab) = Labour; (Const) = Constitutionalist; (Nat) = Irish Nationalist; (Ind) = Independent; (Com) = Communist; (Rep.) = Republican. Following the constituency, the politics of opponents are indicated.

| Members | Party | Constituencies | Opp. | Maj |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Agg-Gardner, Rt. Hon. Sir James | C | Cheltenham | *L* | 2763 |
| Acland-Troyte, Col. G. J. | C | Devon, Tiverton | *L* | 1659 |
| Adamson, Rt. Hon. William | Lab | Fife, W. | *C* | 8670 |
| Adamson, W. M. | Lab | Staffs, Cannock | *C* | 1181 |
| Ainsworth, C. | C | Bury | *Lab, L* | 3096 |
| Albery, I. J. | C | Kent, Gravesend | *Lab* | 4441 |
| Alexander, A. V. | Lab | Sheffield, Hillsboro' | *C* | 4019 |
| Alexander, E. E. | C | Leyton, E. | *Lab, L* | 1562 |
| Alexander, Brigadier-General Sir W. | C | Glasgow Central | *Lab* | 5641 |
| Allen, J. S. | C | Liverpool, W. Derby | *Lab, L* | 6560 |
| Allen, Sir William | C | Armagh | *S F* | 17265 |
| Amery, Rt. Hon. L. S. | C | Birmingham, Sparkbrook | *Lab, L* | 5959 |
| Ammon, C. G. | Lab | Camberwell, N. | *C, L* | 3736 |
| Applin, Colonel R. V. K | C | Middlesex, Enfield | *Lab* | 2079 |
| Apsley, Lord | C | Southampton | *Lab* | 8018 |
| Ashley, Rt. Hon. Wilfrid | C | Hants, New Forest | *L, Lab* | 11264 |
| Astbury, Lt.-Com. F. W. | C | Salford, W. | *Lab* | 4852 |
| Astor, Hon. J. | C | Kent, Dover | *Lab* | 13559 |
| Astor, Viscountess | C | Plymouth, Sutton | *Lab* | 5079 |
| Atholl, Duchess of | C | Perth and Kinross, W. | *Lab* | 8279 |
| Atkinson, Cyril, K.C. | C | Cheshire, Altrincham | *L* | 8785 |
| Attlee, Major C. R. | Lab | Limehouse | *C, L* | 6021 |
| Baker, John | Lab | Wolverhampton, Bilston | *C* | 1743 |
| Baker, W. J. | Lab | Bristol, E | *L* | 4777 |
| Baldwin, Rt. Hon. Stanley | C | Bewdley | — | unop. |
| Balfour, George | C | Hampstead | *Lab* | 15770 |
| Balniel, Lord | C | Lancs, Lonsdale | *L* | 3458 |
| Barclay-Harvey, C. M. | C | Aberdeen and Kin, W. | *L* | 1371 |
| Barker, George | Lab | Mon, Abertillery | — | unop. |
| Barnes, A. | Lab | East Ham, S. | *L* | 988 |
| Barnett, Major Sir R. W. | C | St. Pancras, S.W. | *Lab* | 3250 |
| Barnston, Sir Harry, Bart | C | Cheshire, Eddisbury | *L* | 1669 |
| Barr, Rev. James | Lab | Motherwell | *C* | 1040 |
| Batey, J. | Lab | Durham, Spennymoor | *C* | 7119 |
| Beamish, Rear-Admiral, T. P. H. | C | Sussex, Lewes | *Lab* | 8356 |
| Beckett, Sir Gervase, Bart | C | Leeds, N. | *Lab* | 10582 |
| Beckett, J. | Lab | Gateshead | *C* | 9336 |
| Bellairs, Commander Carlyon | C | Kent, Maidstone | *Lab* | 7929 |
| Benn, Captain Wedgwood | L | Leith | *Lab* | 5310 |
| Benn, Sir A. Shirley, Bart. | C | Plymouth, Drake | *Lab, L* | 2508 |
| Bennet, A. J. | C | Nottingham, Central | *Lab, L* | 8255 |
| Berry, Sir George | C | Scottish Universities | *Lab* | 2143 |
| Bethel, A. | C | Eccles | *Lab* | 2025 |
| Betterton, H. B. | C | Notts, Rushcliffe | *Lab* | 8185 |
| Birchall, Major J. D. | C | Leeds, N.E. | *Lab, L* | 7142 |
| Bird, E. R. | C | Yorks, Skipton | *L, Lab* | 5977 |
| Bird, Sir Robert, Bart. | C | Wolverhampton, W. | *Lab* | 840 |
| Blades, Sir Rowland | C | Surrey, Epsom | *Lab* | 14868 |
| Blundell, F. N. | C | Lancs, Ormskirk | *Lab* | 2990 |
| Bondfield, Miss Margaret | Lab | Wallsend | *C.L.* | 9027 |
| Boothby, R. J. G. | C | Aberdeen and Kin., E. | *L, Lab* | 2683 |
| Bourne, Captain R. C. | C | Oxford | *L, Lab* | 5360 |
| Bowater, Sir T. Vansittart, Bart. | C | City of London | — | unop. |
| Bowerman, Rt. Hon. C. W. | Lab | Deptford | *C* | 3624 |
| Bowyer, Captain G. | C | Buckingham | *Lab, L* | 6190 |
| Boyd-Carpenter, Major Sir Archibald | C | Coventry | *Lab, L* | 4824 |
| Braithwaite, Major N. | C | Buckrose, Yorks | *L, Lab* | 1552 |
| Brass, Captain W. | C | Lancs, Clitheroe | *Lab* | 2596 |
| Brassey, Sir H. L., Bart. | C | Northants, Peterboro' | *Lab, L* | 5087 |
| Briant, Frank | L | Kennington, N. | *Lab, C* | 29 |
| Bridgeman, Rt. Hon. W. C. | C | Salop, Oswestry | *L, Lab* | 8173 |
| Briggs, H. | C | Manchester, Blackley | *L, Lab* | 3128 |
| Briscoe, Captain R. | C | Cambridge | *Lab* | 4749 |

| Members | Party | Constituencies | Opp. | Maj. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brittain, Sir Harry | C | Middlesex, Acton | *Lab, L, I.* | 7216 |
| Broad, F A | Lab | Edmonton | *C* | 1336 |
| Brocklebank, C. E. R. | C | Nottingham, E. | *L, Com* | 1446 |
| Bromfield, W. | Lab | Staffs, Leek | *C* | 951 |
| Bromley, J | Lab | Barrow-in-Furness | *C* | 710 |
| Brooke, Brig.-Gen. C. R Ingham | C | Pontefract | *Lab* | 701 |
| Brown, Major Clifton | C | Northumberl'd, Hexham | *L, Lab* | 4190 |
| Brown, Brig.-Gen H C. | C | Berks, Newbury | *L, Lab* | 4316 |
| Brown, J | Lab | South Ayrshire | *C* | 177 |
| Buchanan, G | Lab | Glasgow, Gorbals | *L* | 9388 |
| Buckingham, Sir Henry | C | Surrey, Guildford | *Lab, L* | 12046 |
| Bull, Rt. Hon Sir William, Bart | C | Hammersmith, S | *Lab, L* | 3875 |
| Buller, Lt.-Col Sir M E, Bart | C | Kettering | *Co op* | 1241 |
| Bullock, Captain M. | C | Lancs, Waterloo | *Lab* | 9788 |
| Burgoyne, Sir A. | C | Bucks, Aylesbury | *L, Lab* | 6558 |
| Burman, J B | C | Birmingham, Duddeston | *Lab* | 515 |
| Burney, Com C D | C | Middlesex, Uxbridge | *Lab, L* | 5060 |
| Burton, Col H W | C | Sudbury | *L* | 1111 |
| Butt, Sir Alfred | C | Wandsworth, Balham | *Lab* | 10706 |
| Butler, Sir G | C | Cambridge University | *Ind* | 1328 |
| Buxton, Rt Hon Noel | Lab | Norfolk, N | *C, L* | 2004 |
| Cadogan, Hon E | C | Middlesex, Finchley | *L* | 4355 |
| Caine, Ralph Hall | C | Dorset, L | *L, Lab* | 5651 |
| Campbell, L T | C | Camberwell, N W | *Lab, L* | 194 |
| Cape, T | Lab | Cumberl'd, Workington | *C* | 3110 |
| Cassels, J D, K C | C | Leyton, W | *Lab, L* | 3403 |
| Cautley, Sir H S, Bart, K C. | C | Sussex, East Grinstead | *L, Lab* | 12761 |
| Cavendish Bentinck, Lord H | C | Nottingham, S. | *Lab* | 4828 |
| Cayzer, Sir Charles, Bart | C | Chester | *L, Lab* | 6953 |
| Cayzer, Sir Herbert, Bart | C | Portsmouth, S | *Lab* | 14113 |
| Caralet, Capt V A | C | Wilts, Chippenham | *L* | 2212 |
| Cecil, Rt Hon Sir Evelyn | C | Birmingham, Aston | *Lab* | 2385 |
| Cecil, Rt Hon Lord Hugh | C | Oxford University | *L* | 136 |
| Chadwick, Sir Burton | C | Wallasey | *Lab* | 13965 |
| Chamberlain, Rt Hon Sir Austen, K G. | C | Birmingham, W | *Com* | 7643 |
| Chamberlain, Rt Hon Neville | C | Birmingham, Ladywood | *Lab, L* | 77 |
| Chapman, Sir Samuel | C | Edinburgh, S. | *L* | 7077 |
| Charleton, H C | Lab | Leeds, S | *C, L* | 1853 |
| Charteris, Brig.-General J. | C | Dumfries | *L, Lab* | 4246 |
| Chilcott, Sir Warden | C | Liverpool, Walton | *Lab, L* | 4463 |
| Christie, J A | C | Norfolk, S | *Lab* | 2813 |
| Churchill, Rt Hon Winston | Const | Essex, Epping | *L, Lab* | 9763 |
| Churchman, Sir Arthur, Bart. | C | Suffolk, Woodbridge | *L, Lab* | 6411 |
| Clarry, R G | C | Newport | *Lab* | 2103 |
| Clay, Lt.-Col H Spender | C | Kent, Tonbridge | *Lab, L* | 10828 |
| Clayton, Dr G C | C | Lancs, Widnes | *Lab* | 2150 |
| Clowes, S | Lab | Hanley | *C* | 1554 |
| Cluse, W S | Lab | Islington, S | *C, L* | 3679 |
| Clynes, Rt Hon J R. | Lab | Manchester, Platting | *C, L* | 1005 |
| Cobb, Sir Cyril | C | Fulham, W. | *Lab* | 5403 |
| Cochrane, Com the Hon A D. | C | Fife, E | *L* | 1422 |
| Cockerill, Brig.-Gen Sir G. K | C | Surrey, Reigate | *Lab* | 13816 |
| Cohen, Major J B | C | Liverpool, Fairfield | *Lab* | 5865 |
| Colfox, Major W P. | C | Dorset, W. | *Lab* | 6602 |
| Collins, Sir Godfrey | L | Greenock | *Com, Lab* | 5162 |
| Compton, J | Lab | Manchester, Gorton | *C* | 3485 |
| Connolly, M | Lab | Newcastle-on Tyne, E. | *L, C* | 344 |
| Conway, Sir Martin | C | English Universities | *Lab* | 1346 |
| Cooper A Duff | C | Oldham | *L, Lab* | 13796 |
| Cope, Major W. | C | Llandaff and Barry | *Lab, L* | 4192 |
| Couper, J B | C | Glasgow, Maryhill | *Lab* | 1513 |
| Courtauld, Major J S | C | Sussex, Chichester | *L, Lab* | 8294 |
| Courthope, Lt.-Col Sir G L, Bart | C | Sussex, Rye | *L* | 7582 |
| Cove, W G | Lab | Wellingboro' | *C, L* | 2481 |
| Cowan, D M | L | Scottish Universities | *Lab* | 1229 |
| Cowan, Sir W. H | C | Islington, N | *Lab, L* | 3186 |
| Craig, E | C | Cheshire, Crewe | *Lab* | 3628 |
| Craig, Rt Hon C C | C | Antrim | *Rep* | 58354 |
| Craik, Rt. Hon Sir Henry, Bart | C | Scottish Universities | *Lab* | 6551 |
| Crawfurd, H E | L | Walthamstow, W | *Lab* | 470 |
| Crichton-Stuart, Lord C. | C | Cheshire, Northwich | *Lab, L* | 2915 |
| Crooke, J. S | C | Birmingham, Deritend | *Lab* | 792 |
| Crookshank, Lt.-Col C | C | Berwick and Haddington | *L, Lab* | 2863 |

| Members | Party | Constituencies | Opp. | Maj. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Crookshank, Captain H. | C | Gainsboro' | *Lab, L* | 4323 |
| Cunliffe, Sir J. H., K.C. | C | Bolton | *Lab, L* | 4065 |
| Cunliffe-Lister, Rt. Hon. Sir P. | C | Middlesex, Hendon | *L, Lab* | 13665 |
| Curtis Bennett, Sir H., K.C. | C | Chelmsford | *L, Lab* | 5631 |
| Curzon, Viscount | C | Battersea, S. | *Lab* | 5217 |
| Dalkeith, Earl of | C | Roxburgh | *L, Lab* | 4947 |
| Dalton, Dr. H. | Lab | Camberwell, Peckham | *C, L* | 947 |
| Dalziel, Sir Davison, Bart. | C | Lambeth, Brixton | *Lab, L* | 8545 |
| Davidson, J. C. | C | Hemel Hempstead | *L, Lab* | 4991 |
| Davidson, Maj.-Gen. Sir J. | C | Hants., Fareham | *Lab* | 12804 |
| Davies, Dr. A. V. | C | Lancs., Royton | *L, Lab* | 2426 |
| Davies, Lt.-Col. David | L | Montgomery | *Lab* | 10558 |
| Davies, Ellis, W. | L | Denbigh | *C* | 1421 |
| Davies, Evan | Lab | Mon., Ebbw Vale | — | unop. |
| Davies, Major G. F. | C | Yeovil | *L, Lab* | 5157 |
| Davies, R. J. | Lab | Lancs., W. Houghton | *C* | 3349 |
| Davies, Sir Thomas | C | Cirencester | *Lab* | 11123 |
| Davison, J. E. | Lab | Sheffield, Smethwick | *C* | 1253 |
| Davison, Sir William H. | C | Kensington, S. | — | unop. |
| Dawson, Sir Philip | C | Lewisham, W. | *Lab, L* | 12942 |
| Day, Harry | Lab | Southwark, Central | *L, C* | 1382 |
| Dean, A. W. | C | Holland-with-Boston | *Lab, L* | 4770 |
| Deans, R. Storry | C | Sheffield, Park | *Lab* | 2477 |
| De Frece, Sir Walter | C | Blackpool | *L* | 7127 |
| Dennison, R. | Lab | B'mingh'm, K. Norton | *C, L* | 133 |
| Dixey, A. C. N. | C | Penrith | *Lab* | 6027 |
| Dixon, Captain Rt. Hon. Herbert | C | Belfast, E. | — | unop. |
| Doyle, Sir N. Grattan | C | Newcastle-on-Tyne, N. | *Lab* | 11395 |
| Drewe, C. | C | Devon, S. Molton | *L* | 654 |
| Duckworth, John | L | Blackburn | *Lab* | 7282 |
| Duncan, Charles | Lab | Derby, Clayerosa | *C* | 6349 |
| Dunnico, Rev. H. | Lab | Durham, Consett | *C* | 4006 |
| Eden, Captain R. A. | C | Warwick | *L* | 6609 |
| Edmonson, Major A. J. | C | Oxford, Banbury | *L, Lab* | 6228 |
| Edwards, Charles | Lab | Mon., Bedwelty | — | unop. |
| Edwards, J. Hugh | Const | Accrington | *Lab* | 2293 |
| Elliot, Captain W. E. | C | Glasgow, Kelvingrove | *Lab* | 5190 |
| Ellis, R. Geoffrey | C | Wakefield | *Lab* | 894 |
| Elveden, Viscount | C | Southend | *L, Lab* | 12493 |
| England, Colonel A. | L | Lancs., Heywood | *Lab* | 3824 |
| Erskine, J. M. M. | C | Westminst'r, St. George's | — | unop. |
| Erskine, Lord | C | Weston-super-Mare | *L, Lab* | 5092 |
| Evans, Captain A. | C | Cardiff, S. | *Lab, L* | 2218 |
| Evans, Captain Ernest | L | University of Wales | *Ind* | 336 |
| Everard, W. L. | C | Leicester, Melton | *L* | 5156 |
| Eyres-Monsell, Rt. Hon. B. M. | C | Evesham | *Lab, L* | 9703 |
| Fairfax, J. G. | C | Norwich | *Lab* | 4721 |
| Falle, Sir Bertram, Bart. | C | Portsmouth, N. | *Lab* | 7318 |
| Falls, Major Sir C. | C | Fermanagh | *Rep* | 37904 |
| Fanshawe, Com. G. R. | C | Stirling, W. | *Lab* | 296 |
| Fenby, T. D. | L | Bradford, E. | *Lab* | 66 |
| Fermoy, Lord | C | Norfolk, King's Lynn | *L, Lab* | 2526 |
| Fielden, E. B. | C | Manchester, Exchange | *L* | 2507 |
| Finburgh, S. | C | Salford, N. | *Lab, L* | 1136 |
| Fitzroy, Captain Rt. Hon. E. A. | C | Daventry | *L* | 200 |
| Ford, Sir P. J. | C | Edinburgh, N. | *Lab, L* | 6269 |
| Forestier-Walker, Sir C. L. | C | Monmouth | *Lab* | 10041 |
| Forrest, W. | L | Batley and Morley | *Lab* | 403 |
| Foster, Sir Harry | C | Portsmouth, Central | *Lab, L* | 3503 |
| Foxcroft, Capt. C. T. | C | Bath | *L, Lab* | 7267 |
| Fraser, Capt. Ian | C | St. Pancras, N. | *Lab, L* | 793 |
| Fremantle, Lt.-Col. F. E. | C | Herts., St. Albans | *Lab* | 9322 |
| Gadie Lt.-Col. A. | C | Bradford, Central | *Lab* | 1202 |
| Galbraith, J. F. W., K.C. | C | Surrey, E. | *Lab* | 12750 |
| Ganzoni, Sir John | C | Ipswich | *Lab* | 3830 |
| Gardner, J. P. | Lab | Hammersmith, N. | *C, L* | 3611 |
| Garro-Jones, G. M. | L | Hackney, S. | *Lab* | 1764 |
| Gates, P. G. | C | Kensington, N. | *Lab* | 1854 |
| Gault, Lt.-Col. A. H. | C | Taunton | *L, Lab* | 3549 |

| Members | Party | Constituencies | Opp. | Maj. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gee, Captain R. | C | Leicester, Bosworth | *L, Lab* | 358 |
| Gibbins, J. | Lab | Liverpool, W. Toxteth | *C* | 379 |
| Gibbs, Rt. Hon. Col. George A. | C | Bristol, W. | *Lab* | 17298 |
| Gillett, G. M. | Lab | Finsbury | *C, L* | 720 |
| Gilmour, Rt. Hon. Sir John, Bart. | C | Glasgow, Pollock | *Lab* | 13873 |
| Glyn, Major R. G. | C | Berks., Abingdon | *L, Lab* | 4312 |
| Goff, Sir Park, K.C. | C | Yorks., Cleveland | *Lab, L* | 5425 |
| Gosling, Harry | Lab | Whitechapel | *L* | 2954 |
| Gower, Sir Robert | C | Hackney, Central | *Lab, L* | 1730 |
| Grace, J. | C | Ches., Wirral | *L* | 6008 |
| Graham, D. | Lab | Lanark, Hamilton | *C* | 4631 |
| Graham, Capt. Fergus | C | N. Cumberland | *L, Lab.* | 1996 |
| Graham, Rt. Hon. William | Lab | Edinburgh, Central | *C* | 4731 |
| Grant, Sir J. A., Bart. | C | Derbyshire, S. | *Lab, L* | 1415 |
| Greaves-Lord, W., K.C. | C | Lambeth, Norwood | *Lab* | 13251 |
| Greenall, T. | Lab | Lancs., Farnworth | *C, L* | 2806 |
| Greene, W. P. C. | C | Worcester | *L, Lab* | 5817 |
| Greenwood, A. | Lab | Nelson and Colne | *L* | 1443 |
| Greenwood, Rt. Hon. Sir H. Bart. | Const | Walthamstow, E. | *Lab, L* | 3066 |
| Grenfell, D. R. | Lab | Glamorgan, Gower | *C* | 3858 |
| Grenfell, E. C. | C | City of London | — | unop. |
| Gretton, Col. Rt. Hon. John | C | Staffs., Burton | *Lab* | 13409 |
| Griffiths, T. | Lab | Mon., Pontypool | *C* | 1547 |
| Grotrian, H. B., K.C. | C | Hull, S.W. | *L, Lab* | 3035 |
| Groves, T. E. | Lab | West Ham, Stratford | *C* | 2850 |
| Grundy, T. W. | Lab | Rother Valley | *C* | 8765 |
| Guest, Captain Rt. Hon. F. E. | L | Bristol, N. | *Lab* | 5480 |
| Guest, Dr Haden | Lab | Southwark, N. | *L, C* | 1030 |
| Guest, J. | Lab | Yorks., Hemsworth | *C* | 8691 |
| Guinness, Rt. Hon. Walter | C | Bury St. Edmunds | *L* | 5997 |
| Gunston, Capt. D. W. | C | Glos., Thornbury | *L, Lab* | 2217 |
| Hacking, Captain D. | C | Lancs., Chorley | *Lab* | 4770 |
| Hall, Captain W. D'Arcy | C | Brecon | *L, Lab* | 2460 |
| Hall, F. | Lab | Yorks., Normanton | — | unop. |
| Hall, G. H. | Lab | Aberdare | *L* | 9142 |
| Hall, Sir Frederick, Bart | C | Camberwell, Dulwich | *Lab, L* | 8543 |
| Hall, Vice-Admiral Sir Reginald | C | Eastbourne | *L, Lab* | 7355 |
| Hamilton, Sir Robert | L | Orkney and Shetland | — | unop. |
| Hammersley, S. S. | C | Stockport | *Lab* | 4521 |
| Hanbury, Cecil | C | Dorset, N. | *L* | 1478 |
| Hannon, P. J. | C | Birmingham, Moseley | *Lab* | 17150 |
| Hardie, G. D. | Lab | Glasgow, Springburn | *C* | 3597 |
| Harland, A. | C | Sheffield, Ecclesall | *Ind* | 13502 |
| Harmsworth, Hon. Esmond | C | Kent, Thanet | *L, Lab* | 14351 |
| Harney, E. A., K.C. | L | South Shields | *Lab* | 6310 |
| Harrison, G. | C | Bodmin | *L* | 615 |
| Harris, P. A. | L | Bethnel Green, S.W. | *Lab, C* | 212 |
| Hartington, Marquis of | C | Derbyshire, W. | *L* | 3712 |
| Hartshorn, Rt. Hon. Vernon | Lab | Glam., Ogmore | — | unop. |
| Harvey, George | C | Kennington | *Lab* | 3320 |
| Harvey, Major S. E. | C | Devon, Totnes | *L, Lab* | 4985 |
| Haslam, H. C. | C | Lincs., Horncastle | *L* | 1169 |
| Hawke, J. A., K.C. | C | Cornwall, St. Ives | *L* | 1247 |
| Hayday, A. | Lab | Nottingham, W. | *C* | 2912 |
| Hayes, J. H. | Lab | Liverpool, Edge Hill | *C* | 1581 |
| Headlam, Lt.-Col. C. | C | Durham, Barnard Castle | *Lab* | 313 |
| Henderson, Captain R. R. | C | Oxon., Henley | *L* | 6770 |
| Henderson, Lt.-Col. V. L. | C | Bootle | *Lab, L* | 2824 |
| Henderson, Rt. Hon. Arthur | Lab | Burnley | *C, L* | 4465 |
| Henderson, T. | Lab | Glasgow Tradeston | *L* | 2993 |
| Heneage, Lt.-Col. A. P. | C | Lincs., Louth | *L* | 1344 |
| Henn, Sir Sydney | C | Blackburn | *Lab* | 7017 |
| Hennessy, Major G. R. J. | C | Hants., Winchester | *Lab, L* | 6810 |
| Herbert, Dennis | C | Herts., Watford | *Lab, L* | 7854 |
| Herbert, Captain Sidney | C | Scarboro' | *L, Lab* | 7698 |
| Hill-Wood, Sir Samuel, Bart. | C | Derby, High Peak | *L* | 1788 |
| Hills, J. W. | C | Ripon | *L* | 5011 |
| Hilton, C. | C | Bolton | *Lab, L* | 2773 |
| Hirst, G. H. | Lab | Yorks., Wentworth | — | unop. |
| Hirst, W. | Lab | Bradford, S. | *C, L* | 2333 |
| Hoare, Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel, Bart. | C | Chelsea | *Lab, L* | 8155 |
| Hogg, Rt. Hon. Sir Douglas, K.C. | C | St. Marylebone | *Lab* | 15527 |
| Hohler, Sir Gerald, K.C. | C | Rochester, Gillingham | *Lab, L* | 4109 |
| Holbrook, Col. Sir A. | C | Hants., Basingstoke | *L, Lab* | 6129 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| Holland, Sir Arthur | C | Northampton | *Lab, L* | 971 |
| Holt, Captain H. P. | C | West Ham, Upton | *Lab* | 1967 |
| Homan, C. W. J. | C | Ashton-under-Lyne | *L, Lab* | 1520 |
| Hope, Captain A. O. J. | C | Nuneaton | *Lab, L* | 2568 |
| Hope, Rt. Hon. James F. | C | Sheffield, Central | *Lab* | 307 |
| Hope, Sir Harry | C | Forfar | *L, Lab* | 3441 |
| Hopkins, J. W. W. | C | St. Pancras, S.E. | *Lab* | 2075 |
| Hopkinson, Sir Alfred | C | Eng. Universities | *L* | 343 |
| Hopkinson, Austin | Ind | Lancs., Mossley | *Co-op, L.* | 4668 |
| Hore-Belisha, Major L. | L | Devonport | *C, Lab* | 581 |
| Horlick, Lt.-Col. J. N. | C | Gloucester | *Lab, L* | 2520 |
| Horne, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert, K.C. | C | Glasgow, Hillhead | *Lab* | 7615 |
| Hudson, A. U. M. | C | Hackney, N. | *L, Lab* | 6097 |
| Hudson, J. H. | Lab | Huddersfield | *C, L* | 2265 |
| Hudson, R. S. | C | Whitehaven | *Lab* | 1408 |
| Hume, Sir G. | C | Greenwich | *Lab* | 1064 |
| Hume-Williams Sir Ellis, K.C. | C | Notts., Bassetlaw | *Lab, L* | 1449 |
| Hunter-Weston, Lt.-Gen. Sir A. | C | Ayr and Bute | *Lab* | 6128 |
| Huntingfield, Lord | C | Suffolk, Eye | *L, Lab* | 6009 |
| Hurd, Percy A. | C | Wilts., Devizes | *L* | 4350 |
| Hurst, Col. G. B., K.C. | C | Manchester, Moss Side | *L* | 4009 |
| Hutchinson, G. A. C., K.C. | C | Midlothian | *Lab* | 2147 |
| Hutchison, Sir Robert | L | Montrose | *Lab* | 2312 |
| Iliffe, Sir Edward | C | Tamworth | — | unop. |
| Inskip, Sir Thomas, K.C. | C | Bristol, Central | *Lab* | 3159 |
| Jackson, Sir H. | C | Wandsworth, Central | *Lab* | 4999 |
| Jacob, A. E. | C | Liverpool, E. Toxteth | *Lab, L* | 9519 |
| James, Lt.-Col. Hon. Cuthbert | C | Bromley | *L, Lab* | 9692 |
| Jenkins W. | Lab | Glam., Neath | — | unop. |
| Jephcott, A. R. | C | Birmingham, Yardley | *Lab* | 1965 |
| John, W. | Lab | Rhondda, W. | — | unop. |
| Johnston. T. | Lab | Dundee | *L* | 12739 |
| Jones, G. W. H. | C | Stoke Newington | *L, Lab* | 5930 |
| Jones, H. H. | L | Merioneth | *Lab, C* | 2835 |
| Jones, Jack | Lab | Silvertown | *Const* | 12230 |
| Jones, Mardy | Lab | Pontypridd | *C* | 3876 |
| Jones, Morgan | Lab | Caerphilly | *C* | 5430 |
| Joynson-Hicks, Rt. Hon. Sir W., Bart. | C | Middlesex, Twickenham | *Lab* | 10944 |
| Kelly, W. T. | Lab | Rochdale | *L, C* | 117 |
| Kennedy, A. R., K.C. | C | Preston | *L* | 560 |
| Kennedy, Tom | Lab | Kirkcaldy | *L* | 1431 |
| Kenworthy, Commander Hon. J. M. | L | Hull, Central | *C* | 2330 |
| Kenyon, Barnet | L | Derby., Chesterfield | *Lab* | 4765 |
| Kenyon-Slaney, Major P. | C | Devon., Tavistock | *L* | 1272 |
| Kidd, James | C | Linlithgow | *Lab* | 642 |
| Kindersley, G. M. | C | Herts., Hitchin | *Lab, L* | 8246 |
| King, Captain H. Douglas | C | Paddington, S. | — | unop. |
| Kinloch-Cooke, Sir C., Bart | C | Cardiff, E. | *Lab, L* | 1808 |
| Kirkwood, David | Lab | Dumbarton | *C* | 4535 |
| Knox, Major-Gen. Sir A. | C | Bucks., Wycombe | *L, Lab* | 8294 |
| Lamb, J. Q. | C | Staffs., Stone | *L, Lab* | 7505 |
| Lane-Fox, Rt. Hon. G. R. | C | Barkston Ash | *Lab* | 4923 |
| Lane-Mitchell, Sir W. | C | Wandsworth, Streatham | *L, Com* | 11825 |
| Lansbury, George | Lab | Poplar, Bow and Bromley | *C* | 5934 |
| Lawrence, Miss Susan | Lab | East Ham, N. | *C, L* | 1627 |
| Lawson, J. | Lab | Chester-le-Street | *C* | 13450 |
| Lee, Frank | Lab | Derby, N.E. | *C, L* | 3506 |
| Lees-Smith, H. B. | Lab | Yorks. (W.R.), Keighley | *C, L* | 5183 |
| Leigh, Sir John, Bart. | C | Wandsworth, Clapham | *Lab* | 7200 |
| Lindley, F. W. | Lab | Rotherham | *C* | 3148 |
| Lindsay, Major G. H. M. | C | Glasgow Partick | *Co-op* | 3553 |
| Little, Dr. Graham | Ind | London University | *C. L, Lab* | 389 |
| Livingstone, A. Mackenzie | L | Inverness & W. Isles | *C, Lab* | 2161 |
| Lloyd, C. E. | C | Dudley | *Lab* | 885 |
| Lloyd-George, Rt. Hon. D. | L | Carnarvon | *Lab* | 12657 |
| Locker-Lampson, Commander O. | C | Birmingh'm Handsworth | *Lab* | 9540 |
| Locker-Lampson, G. | C | Middlesex, Wood Green | *Lab,* | 13077 |
| Loder, Captain J de V. | C | Leicester E. | *Lab* | 421 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| Looker, H. W. | C | Essex, S.E. | *Lab* | 5811 |
| Lougher, L | C | Cardiff Central | *Lab, L* | 4673 |
| Lowe, Sir Francis | C | Birmingham, Edgbaston | *Lab* | 13078 |
| Lowth T. | Lab | Manchester, Ardwick | *C* | 2826 |
| Lucas-Tooth, Sir H. V., Bart. | C | Isle of Ely | *L, Lab* | 1963 |
| Luce, Sir Richard | C | Derby | *Lab, L* | 253 |
| Lumley, L Roger | C | Hull E | *Lab, L Ind* | 1166 |
| Lunn William | Lab | Yorks Rothwell | *L* | 6800 |
| Lyon, Sir R. J. | C | Belfast, W. | *Lab, Rep* | 7813 |
| MacAndrew Major C. | C | Kilmarnock | *Lab* | 1183 |
| MacDonald, Rt. Hon J Ramsay | Lab | Glamorgan, Aberavon | *L* | 2100 |
| MacDonald, Sir Murdoch | L | Inverness | *Lab* | 4605 |
| MacDonald Captain P | C | Isle of Wight | *L Lab* | 5402 |
| MacDonald, R. | C | Glasgow Cathcart | *Lab* | 8525 |
| Macintyre, Ian | C | Edinburgh W. | *Lab, L* | 1025 |
| Mackinder, W. | Lab | Yorks (W R), Shipley | *C L* | 596 |
| MacLaren, Andrew | Lab | Stoke-on-Trent Burslem | *L* | 606 |
| Macmillan, Captain Harold | C | Stockton on-Tees | *Lab, L* | 3215 |
| Macnaghten, Hon Sir M, K C. | C | Londonderry | *Rep, C* | 25006 |
| Macpherson, Rt. Hon J Ian | L | Inverness and Ross | — | unop. |
| MacQuisten, F. A, K C. | C | Argyll | *L, Lab* | 3029 |
| MacRobert, A M, K C. | C | Renfrew, E | *Lab* | 928 |
| Makins, Brig Gen. E. | C | Cheshire Knutsford | *L* | 6314 |
| Malone, P B. | C | Tottenham S | *Lab* | 1501 |
| March, S | Lab | Poplar, S | *L* | 6515 |
| Margesson, Captain D. | C | Warwick, Rugby | *L, Lab* | 3910 |
| Marriott Sir John | C | York | *Lab* | 4114 |
| Mason Lt-Col. G. K M. | C | Croydon, N | *Lab* | 15018 |
| Maxton, J. | Lab | Glasgow Bridgeton | *C* | 6217 |
| McConnell T. E. | C | Belfast N | *Rep* | 32990 |
| McDonell, Colonel Hon. A. | C | Kent, Dartford | *Lab* | 756 |
| McLean Alan | C | Norfolk, S W. | *Lab* | 3834 |
| McLean, Neil | Lab | Glasgow Govan | *C* | 6317 |
| McNeill, Rt. Hon. Ronald | C | Canterbury | *L* | 0632 |
| Meller, R. J. | C | Surrey, Mitcham | *Lab* | 6208 |
| Merriman, F. B K C | C | Manchester Rusholme | *L, Com* | 5569 |
| Meyer Sir Frank, Bart. | C | Great Yarmouth | *L Lab* | 1071 |
| Milne, J. S W. | C | Kidderminster | *Lab L* | 11248 |
| Mitchell, E. Rosslyn | Lab | Paisley | *L* | 2228 |
| Mitchell, S | C | Lanark | *Lab, L* | 1288 |
| Mitchell, W Foot | C | Saffron Walden | *Lab, L* | 5949 |
| Mitchell-Banks, R K C | C | Wilts, Swindon | *Lab* | 2904 |
| Mitchell-Thomson Rt. Hon Sir Wm., Bart | C | Croydon, S. | *Lab* | 10755 |
| Moles, Rt. Hon Thomas | C | Belfast, S. | — | unop. |
| Mond, Rt. Hon. Sir Alfred, Bart. | C | Carmarthen | *Lab* | 9328 |
| Montague, F. | Lab | Islington, W. | *C L* | 675 |
| Moore, Sir Newton | C | Richmond | *Lab* | 13914 |
| Moore, Lt-Col. T. C. Russell | C | Ayr, Burghs | *L Lab* | 2788 |
| Moore-Brabazon, Lt-Col. J. T. | C | Rochester, Chatham | *Lab, L* | 3908 |
| Morden, Colonel Grant | C | Middlesex Brentford | *Lab, L* | 5984 |
| Moreing, Captain A. H. | C | Cornwall, Camborne | *L, Lab* | 2310 |
| Morgan, Lt-Col D. Watts | Lab | Rhondda, E. | — | unop. |
| Morris R. Hopkin | L | Cardigan | — | unop. |
| Morrison-Bell, Major Sir Clive | C | Devon, Honiton | *L* | 2779 |
| Morrison, Hugh | C | Wilts, Salisbury | *L, Lab* | 5337 |
| Morrison, R. C. | Lab | Tottenham N. | *Cont* | 557 |
| Murchison, C K. | C | Huntingdon | *L* | 8124 |
| Murnin, Hugh | Lab | Stirling and Falkirk | *L* | 1944 |
| Nall, Lt.-Col. Sir J. | C | Manchester, Hulme | *Lab, L* | 2294 |
| Naylor, T E. | Lab | Southwark, S E | *C, L* | 4248 |
| Nelson Sir Frank | C | Gloucester, Stroud | *Lab, L* | 5555 |
| Neville, R. J. N. | C | Norfolk E. | *L, Lab* | 2169 |
| Newman, Sir Robert, Bart. | C | Exeter | *Lab, L* | 8163 |
| Newton, Sir Douglas | C | Cambridge | *Lab, L* | 5884 |
| Nicholson, Col. Rt. Hon. W. G. | C | Hants Petersfield | *L, Lab* | 10891 |
| Nicholson, Otho | C | Westminster Abbey | *Lab* | 13607 |
| Nield, Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert, K.C. | C | Ealing | *Lab* | 11807 |
| Nuttall, J. E. | C | Birkenhead, W. | *Lab* | 336 |
| Oakley, T. | C | Salop, Wrekin | *Lab* | 3878 |
| O'Connor, Rt. Hon. T. P. | Nat | Liverpool, Scotland | — | unop |
| O'Connor, T. J. | C | Beds., Luton | *L Lab* | 8048 |

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| Oliver, G. H. | Lab | Derbyshire, Ilkeston | C, L | 1608 |
| Oman, Sir Charles | C | Oxford University | L | 136 |
| O'Neill, Rt. Hon. Major H. | C | Antrim | Rep | 58250 |
| Ormsby-Gore, Hon. W. G. | C | Stafford | Lab | 4883 |
| Owen, Major G. | L | Carnarvon | Lab | 469 |
| Page-Croft, Sir Henry, Bart. | C | Bournemouth | Lab | 12885 |
| Palin, J. H. | Lab | Newcastle-upon-Tyne, W. | C, L | 4630 |
| Paling W. | Lab | Yorks. (W.R.) Doncaster | C | 1696 |
| Parkinson, J. A. | Lab | Wigan | C | 5344 |
| Pennefather, Sir John, Bart. | C | Liverpool, Kirkdale | Lab | 5023 |
| Penny, F. G. | C | Kingston-on-Thames | Lab L | 14292 |
| Percy, Rt. Hon. Lord E. | C | Hastings | Lab | 9135 |
| Perkins, Col E. K. | C | Southampton | Lab | 8018 |
| Perring, Sir W. G. | C | Paddington, N. | Lab, L | 3563 |
| Pethick-Lawrence, F. W. | Lab | Leicester, W. | L | 737 |
| Peto, Basil E. | C | Barnstaple | L | 1195 |
| Peto, Captain Geoffrey | C | Frome | Lab | 1745 |
| Philipson, Mrs. Hilton | C | Berwick | L, Lab | 3965 |
| Pielou, D P. | C | Stourbridge | Lab, L | 1310 |
| Pilcher, G. | C | Penryn and Falmouth | L Lab | 2572 |
| Pilditch, Sir Philip | C | Middlesex, Spelthorpe | Lab | 9858 |
| Ponsonby, Arthur | Lab | Sheffield, Brightside | C | 8345 |
| Potts, J | Lab | Barnsley | L | 953 |
| Power, Sir John, Bart. | C | Wimbledon | Lab | 13823 |
| Pownall, Lt.-Col. Sir A. | C | Lewisham, E. | Lab | 10221 |
| Preston W | C | Walsall | L, Lab | 2434 |
| Price, Maj. C. W. M. | C | Pembroke | L, Lab | 1530 |
| Pringle, J. A. K.C. | C | Fermanagh | Rep. | 37899 |
| Purcell, A. A. | Lab | Forest of Dean | C, L | 3022 |
| Radford, E A. | C | Salford, S. | Lab | 708 |
| Raine, Walter | C | Sunderland | Lab, L | 6785 |
| Ramsden, E | C | Bradford, N. | Lab, L | 2017 |
| Rawson, Lt.-Com. Sir A. Cooper | C | Brighton | Lab | 35181 |
| Rees, Sir Beddoe | L | Bristol, S. | Lab | 1020 |
| Reid, A. S. C. | C | Warrington | Lab | 1537 |
| Reid, D. D. | C | Down | Rep. | 49088 |
| Remer, J. R. | C | Macclesfield | Lab, L | 6984 |
| Remnant, Sir James, Bart. | C | Holborn | Lab | 7710 |
| Rentoul, Gervase | C | Suffolk, Lowestoft | Lab, L | 6852 |
| Rhys, Hon. C. | C | Essex, Romford | Lab L | 2209 |
| Rice, Sir F. | C | Essex Harwich | L, Lab | 2315 |
| Richardson, Sir Philip | C | Surrey Chertsey | L | 10839 |
| Richardson, Robert | Lab | Durham, Houghton-le-Spring | L | 4834 |
| Riley, Ben | Lab | Dewsbury | C, L | 2425 |
| Ritson, Joshua | Lab | Durham | C, L | 5418 |
| Roberts, Rt. Hon. F. O. | Lab | W. Bromwich | C | 971 |
| Roberts, G | C | Flint | L, Lab | 4885 |
| Roberts, Samuel | C | Hereford | L | 4606 |
| Robinson, Sir Thomas | Const | Lancs., Stretford | Lab | 9306 |
| Robinson, W. C. | Lab | Yorks. (W.R.) Elland | C, L | 488 |
| Ropner, Major L. | C | Durham. Sedgefield | Lab | 1316 |
| Rose, F. H. | Lab | Aberdeen, N. | C | 6704 |
| Ruggles-Brise, Major E | C | Essex, Maldon | Lab, L | 3886 |
| Runciman, Rt Hon. Walter | L | Swansea, W. | Lab C | 845 |
| Russell, A. W. | C | Tynemouth | L, Lab | 4890 |
| Rye, F. G. | C | Leicester Loughboro' | Lab, L | 1363 |
| Sakhatvala, S. | Com | Battersea, N. | L | 542 |
| Salmon, Isidore | C | Middlesex, Harrow | Lab, L | 7019 |
| Salter, Dr. A. | Lab | Bermondsey, W. | L | 2002 |
| Samuel, A. M. | C | Surrey, Farnham | Lab | 18659 |
| Samuel, Samuel | C | Putney | Lab | 10732 |
| Sandeman, A. S. | C | Lancs, Middleton | Lab L | 7563 |
| Sanders, Rt. Hon Sir R. A., Bart. | C | Somerset, Wells | L Lab | 3974 |
| Sanderson, Sir Frank | C | Lancs., Darwen | L, Lab | 935 |
| Sandon, Viscount | C | Salop, Shrewsbury | L, Lab | 4275 |
| Sassoon, Sir Philip, Bart. | C | Hythe | Lab | 8907 |
| Savery, S. | C | Yorks. (E.R.), Holderness | L | 2749 |
| Scott, Sir Leslie, K.C. | C | Liverpool Exchange | — | unop |
| Scrymgeour, E. | Ind | Dundee | C, L, Com | 1075 |
| Scurr, John | Lab | Mile End | C, L | 3346 |

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| Sexton, J. | Lab | St. Helens | C | 4405 |
| Shaw, Rt. Hon. Tom | Lab | Preston | L, C | 1682 |
| Shaw Captain G. | C | Sowerby | L, Lab | 1341 |
| Shaw, Col. McInnes | C | Renfrew, W. | Lab | 2015 |
| Shaw, Captain W. W. | C | Wilts, Westbury | L, Lab | 1711 |
| Sheffield, Sir Berkeley, Bart. | C | Lincs, Brigg | Lab | 3456 |
| Shepherd, Arthur | Soc | Darlington | C, L | 329 |
| Shepperson, E. W. | C | Leominster | L | 5573 |
| Short, A. | Lab | Wednesbury | C | 338 |
| Shiels Dr. D. | Lab | Edinburgh, E. | C, L | 3115 |
| Simms, Very Rev. Dr. J. C. | C | Down | Rep | 49336 |
| Simon, Rt. Hon. Sir John, K.C. | L | Spen Valley | Lab | 4475 |
| Sinclair, Colonel Thomas | C | Belfast, Queen's University | — | unop |
| Sinclair, Sir Archibald, Bart. | L | Caithness and Sutherland | — | unop |
| Sitch, C. H. | Lab | Staffs., Kingswinford | C | 1627 |
| Skelton, A. N. | C | Perth | L, Lab | 5024 |
| Slesser, Sir Henry, K.C. | Lab | Leeds, S.E. | L | 4429 |
| Smillie, Robert | Lab | Morpeth | C, L | 8420 |
| Smith, Ben | Lab | Bermondsey, Rotherhithe | C | 4328 |
| Smith, R. W. | C | Aberdeen and Kin., Con. | L, Lab | 1491 |
| Smith, Rennie | Lab | Penistone | C, L | 1279 |
| Smith-Carington, N. W. | C | Lincs., Rutland | Lab | 6658 |
| Smithers, W. | C | Kent, Chislehurst | Lab, L | 10683 |
| Snell, Harry | Lab | Woolwich, E. | C | 4798 |
| Snowden, Rt. Hon. Philip | Lab | Colne Valley | C, L | 3243 |
| Somerville, A. A. | C | Windsor | Lab | 14856 |
| Spencer, G. A. | Lab | Nottingham, Broxtowe | L | 2963 |
| Spoor, Rt. Hon. Ben | Lab | Bishop Auckland | L | 2918 |
| Sprot, Sir Alexander, Bart. | C | Lanark, N. | Lab | 2028 |
| Stamford, T. W. | Lab | Leeds, W. | C, L | 3 |
| Stanley, Col. Hon. G. F. | C | Willesden, E. | L, Lab | 7973 |
| Stanley, Lord | C | Lancs, Fylde | — | unop |
| Stanley, Major Hon. O. | C | Westmorland | Lab | 10693 |
| Steel-Maitland, Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur, Bt. | C | Birmingham, Erdington | Lab | 5342 |
| Steel, Major S. S. | C | Kent, Ashford | L, Lab | 9672 |
| Stephen, Rev. Campbell | Lab | Glasgow, Camlachie | C | 215 |
| Stewart, J. | Lab | Glasgow St. Rollox | L | 5061 |
| Stott, Lt.-Col. W. H. | C | Birkenhead, E. | L, Lab | 2053 |
| Streatfield, Capt. S. R. | C | Galloway | L, Lab | 928 |
| Strickland, Sir G. | C | Lancaster | L, Lab | 4158 |
| Stuart, Hon. J. | C | Moray and Nairn | Lab | 3757 |
| Styles, Captain H. Walter | C | Kent, Sevenoaks | L | 5814 |
| Sueter, Rear-Admiral M. F. | C | Hertford | L, Lab | 8754 |
| Sugden, Sir Wilfrid | C | Hartlepools | L, Lab | 3353 |
| Sullivan, J. | Lab | Lanark, Bothwell | C, L | 6090 |
| Sutton, J. E. | Lab | Manchester, Clayton | L | 2704 |
| Sykes, Sir Frederick | C | Sheffield, Hallam | Lab | 6639 |
| Tasker, Major R. I. | C | Islington, E. | Lab, L | 3894 |
| Taylor, R. A. | Lab | Lincoln | C, L | 39 |
| Templeton, W. P. | C | Banff | L, Lab | 1403 |
| Thom, J. G. | C | Dumbartonshire | Lab, L | 1070 |
| Thomas, Rt. Hon. James H. | Lab | Derby | C, L | 5723 |
| Thomas Sir R. J., Bart. | L | Anglesey | Lab | 5827 |
| Thompson, Luke | C | Sunderland | Lab, L | 6789 |
| Thomson, F. C., K.C. | C | Aberdeen, S. | Lab | 5393 |
| Thomson, Trevelyan | L | Middlesbrough, W. | — | unop |
| Thorne, George R. | L | Wolverhampton, E. | C, Lab | 1053 |
| Thorne, Will | Lab | West Ham, Plaistow | C | 7971 |
| Thurtle, E. | Lab | Shoreditch | L | 1860 |
| Tinker, J. | Lab | Leigh | C | 1015 |
| Tinne, J. A. | C | Liverpool, Wavertree | Lab, L | 3680 |
| Titchfield, Marquis of | C | Newark | Lab, L | 8953 |
| Townend, A. E. | Lab | Stockport | C, L | 2327 |
| Trevelyan, Rt. Hon. C. P. | Lab | Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Central | C | 896 |
| Tryon, Rt. Hon. G. C. | C | Brighton | Lab | 25315 |
| Turton, Sir E. R., Bart. | C | Yorks., Thirsk | L | 6492 |
| Varley, F. B. | Lab | Notts, Mansfield | C | 5906 |
| Vaughan-Morgan, Col. K. | C | Fulham, E. | Lab | 6254 |
| Viant, S. P. | Lab | Willesden, W. | C, L | 1345 |
| Waddington, R. | C | Rossendale | Lab, L | 2865 |
| Wallace, Capt. D. Euan | C | Hornsey | L, Lab | 7800 |

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| Wallhead, R. C. | Lab | Merthyr | *C* | 6499 |
| Walsh, Rt. Hon. Stephen | Lab | Lancs., Ince | *C* | 10452 |
| Ward, Col. A. Lambert | C | Hull, N.W. | *L, Lab* | 6902 |
| Ward, Col. John | Const | Stoke-on-Trent | *Lab* | 4546 |
| Warne, G. H. | Lab | Wansbeck | *C* | 2284 |
| Warner, Brig.-Gen. W. W. | C | Beds., Mid. | *L* | 961 |
| Warrender, Sir Victor, Bart. | C | Grantham | *L, Lab* | 7016 |
| Waterhouse, Capt. C. | C | Leicester, S. | *Lab, L* | 6093 |
| Watts, Dr. T. | C | Manchester, Withington | *L, Lab, In.* | 3198 |
| Watson, Sir Francis | C | Yorks. (W.R.), Pudsey | *Lab, L* | 7069 |
| Waton, Rt. Hon. William, K.C. | C | Carlisle | *Lab* | 2111 |
| Watson, W. M. | Lab | Dunfermline | *L* | 3769 |
| Webb, Rt. Hon. Sidney | Lab | Durham, Seaham | *C* | 10624 |
| Wedgwood, Rt. Hon. Josiah | Lab | Newcastle-under-Lyme | *C* | 3801 |
| Weir, L. MacNeill | Lab | Stirling, E. | *L* | 1280 |
| Wells, S. R. | C | Bedford | *L, Lab* | 6543 |
| Welsh, J. C. | Lab | Lanark, Coatbridge | *C* | 57 |
| Westwood, J. | Lab | Peebles and Southern | *C, L* | 1074 |
| Wheatley, Rt. Hon. John | Lab | Glasgow, Shettleston | *C* | 630 |
| Wheler, Major Sir G. C. H., Bart. | C | Kent, Faversham | *Lab, L* | 5272 |
| White, Lt.-Col. Sir G. D., Bart. | C | Southport | *L* | 6272 |
| Whiteley, W. | Lab | Durham, Blaydon | *C* | 7121 |
| Whitley, Rt. Hon. J. H. | L | Halifax | — | unop |
| Wiggins, W. M. | L | Oldham | *Lab* | 4623 |
| Wilkinson, Miss E. | Lab | Middlesbrough, E. | *C, L* | 927 |
| Williams, A. M. | C | Cornwall, N. | *L* | 1712 |
| Williams, Charles | C | Torquay | *L, Lab* | 6161 |
| Williams, C. P. | L | Denbigh, Wrexham | *Lab* | 3863 |
| Williams, David | Lab | Swansea, E. | *L* | 2048 |
| Williams, Dr. J. H. | Lab | Llanelly | *L* | 2259 |
| Williams, H. G. | C | Reading | *Lab* | 3001 |
| Williams, T. | Lab | Yorks. (W.R.), Don Valley | *C* | 2135 |
| Wilson, C. H. | Lab | Sheffield, Attercliffe | *C* | 7173 |
| Wilson, Lt.-Col. M. J. | C | Yorks., Richmond | — | unop |
| Wilson, R. J. | Lab | Jarrow | *C* | 4676 |
| Wilson, R. R. | C | Staffs., Lichfield | *Lab* | 2076 |
| Wilson, Sir Charles | C | Leeds, Central | *Lab* | 5207 |
| Winby, Col. L. P. | C | Harborough | *Lab, L* | 6992 |
| Windsor, W. | Lab | Bethnal Green, N.E. | *L* | 95 |
| Windsor-Clive, Lt.-Col. G. | C | Salop, Ludlow | — | unop |
| Winterton, Rt. Hon. Earl | C | Sussex, Horsham | *Lab* | 16173 |
| Wise, Sir Frederic | C | Ilford | *Lab, L* | 14365 |
| Withers, John J. | C | Cambridge University | — | unop |
| Wolmer, Viscount | C | Aldershot | *Lab* | 9768 |
| Womersley, W. J. | C | Grimsby | *Lab, L* | 6613 |
| Wood, B. Crompton | C | Somerset, Bridgwater | *L, Lab* | 3441 |
| Wood, E. W. H. | C | Cheshire, Stalybridge | *Lab, L* | 3903 |
| Wood, Sir Kingsley | C | Woolwich, W. | *Lab* | 4200 |
| Woodcock, Col. H. C. | C | Liverpool, Everton | *Lab* | 630 |
| Worthington-Evans, Rt. Hon. Sir L. | C | Colchester | *Lab* | 3330 |
| Wragg, H. | C | Derby, Belper | *Lab* | 4148 |
| Wright, W. | Lab | Lanark, Rutherglen | *C* | 1089 |
| Yerburgh, Major R. D. | C | Dorset, S. | *Lab* | 8079 |
| Young, Com. Hilton | C | Norwich | *C, Lab* | 5034 |
| Young, Robert | Lab | Lancs., Newton | *C* | 2809 |

# PARLIAMENTARY WHIPS

**CONSERVATIVE**

Eyres-Monsell, Rt. Hon. B. M.
Gibbs, Rt. Hon. G. A.
Barnston, Major Sir Harry, Bart.
Hacking, Captain Douglas H.
Cope, Major William
Thomson, F. C.
Curzon, Capt. Viscount
Stanley, Lord.
Margesson, Capt. H. D. R.

**LIBERAL**

Collins, Sir Godfrey

**LABOUR**

Henderson, Rt. Hon. Arthur (Chief)
Kennedy, Tom (Deputy Chief)
Hall, Fred.
Parkinson, J. A.
Barnes, Alfred J.
Edwards, Charles
Hayes, J. H.
Henderson, Thomas

# AGRICULTURE IN ENGLAND AND WALES

The acreage returned in 1925 as under crops or permanent grass in England and Wales was 25 755 000 acres or 121,000 acres less than in 1924. This reduction was partly offset by an increased return of 58,000 acres under the heading of rough grazings

In the autumn of 1924 the weather was very wet and, therefore, unfavourable for the sowing of wheat; but in spite of the adverse circumstances, the acreage under this crop was only 45 000 acres less than in 1924. The better prices which were ruling for wheat in the summer and autumn of last year no doubt led farmers to sow as much as possible. The total acreage, 1,499,700 acres, was, however the lowest since 1904.

Barley had a total area of 1,318,000 acres being an increase on the previous year of 3,700 acres.

Every county shared in the reduction of 170,000 acres in the area of oats, which brought the total area to 1,868,000 acres, or the smallest recorded since 1888

The potato crops of 1923 and 1924 realised high prices and this was no doubt responsible for the much increased plantings in 1925 The total area returned as under potatoes on agricultural holdings in England and Wales was 493,000 acres, which exceeded the average of the ten years 1905-14 by nearly 60,000 acres. Additional areas were not planted in every county, but all the chief potato-growing counties increased their acreages.

In spite of the increase in the total area of clover and rotation grasses, the area reserved for hay was reduced by 30,000 acres. The meadow hay area was also reduced the decrease in this case being practically 190,000 acres. In the eastern counties an increased area of seeds hay was returned, the addition more than balancing the decrease in meadow hay; but in every other part of the country there was a net decrease.

There was again in 1925 a small increase in the acreage of hops, the total of 26,250 acres comparing with 25,900 acres in 1924 and 24,900 acres in 1923 Kent increased its area by 300 acres to 16,260 acres and Hereford added nearly 90 acres.

With regard to beet sugar a few years before the war a beet sugar factory was established at Cantley Norfolk, and about 4,000 acres of sugar beet were grown in 1912 and 1913 mainly in Norfolk and Suffolk. In 1914 the acreage was reduced to 2,300 acres, and during the war the factory was closed It was re opened in 1920, when 3,000 acres of beet were grown. In the following year a new factory was built at Kelham, Nottinghamshire, and the area under sugar beet was increased to 8,300 acres, this area being repeated in 1922 In 1923 the acreage under beet was further increased to nearly 17,000 acres, and in 1924 when a new factory was built at Colwick Nottingham, the area rose to 22,400 acres, and in 1925 under the stimulus of the sugar beet subsidy, to nearly 55,000 acres.

The total acreage returned as orchards in 1925 was 238 000 acres against 239 500 acres in 1924. Smaller areas were returned in the west midland and south-western counties, but the south-eastern counties increased their orchards during the year. Kent had 53 850 acres under orchards, or nearly 8 per cent. of its cultivated area.

On balance, the number and acreage of allotments were reduced during 1924, and the total number of allotments in England and Wales was estimated at 1,170,000 covering an area of 168,500 acres These figures compare with an estimated total of 1,190,000 allotment holders and 170,000 acres at the end of 1923.

The total number of cattle in England and Wales on June 4th, 1925, was little short of the highest figure recorded during the war, and was 354,000 above the pre war average. The number returned was 6,163,000, an increase of 269,000 as compared with 1924, and 646,000 more than in 1921. Relatively, the largest increases were in some of the eastern counties, Norfolk, Lincoln, Suffolk, and the East Riding of Yorkshire all showing additions of over 10 per cent.

The flocks of the country were again in 1925 increased by over a million, and the total number of sheep and lambs on June 4th, 15,975,000 was two and a half millions greater than in 1922 If a similar increase is shown in 1926, the flocks will be back at practically the same numbers as in 1914

The exceptionally large number of pigs recorded in 1924 was not maintained this year, but the total of 2,644 000, though 584,000 less than in 1924, was large as compared with previous years, and 380,000 above the average of the ten years 1915-24.

The returns of 1925 show that the decline in horse breeding still continues, the number of foals being only 45,000, or nearly 10,000 less than in 1924. Horse breeding has been reduced by 50 per cent, in the past four years, and it is clear that the number of foals now being bred is insufficient to maintain the working horses on farms at their present level, the number of horses used for agricultural purposes in 1925 being 773,000

The number of workers returned as employed on agricultural holdings in England and Wales on June 4th, 1925, was 803,338 This is 3 135 less than in 1924, but 30,951 more than in 1923.

### WHEAT PRICES

This table shows the "Gazette" average price per quarter of British corn since 1904.

| Year | Wheat | Year | Wheat |
|---|---|---|---|
| | s. d | | s. d. |
| 1904 .. .. | 28 4 | 1915 .. .. | 52 10 |
| 1905 .. .. | 29 8 | 1916 .. .. | 58 5 |
| 1906 .. .. | 28 3 | 1917 .. .. | 75 9 |
| 1907 .. .. | 30 7 | 1918 .. .. | 71 11 |
| 1908 .. .. | 32 0 | 1919 .. .. | 72 11 |
| 1909 .. .. | 36 11 | 1920 .. .. | 80 10 |
| 1910 .. .. | 31 5 | 1921 .. .. | 71 6 |
| 1911 .. .. | 31 8 | 1922 .. .. | 47 10 |
| 1912 .. .. | 34 9 | 1923 .. .. | 42 2 |
| 1913 .. .. | 31 8 | 1924 .. .. | 49 8 |
| 1914 .. .. | 34 11 | 1925 .. .. | 52 2 |

# THE NATION'S PENSIONERS

**Old Age.**—On Mar. 31, 1926, the number of **Old Age Pensions** payable was 1,071 093 (398 945 men, 672 148 women). Of these there were 1,041 100 at 10s., 8 696 at 8s. 7,731 at 6s., 35 at 5s., 7,582 at 4s. 3 at 3s 4,652 at 2s 1 294 at 1s At that date 3,877 old age pensioners were receiving institutional Poor Law relief, and 53 624 receiving out relief As the result of the Government's new pensions scheme, the second part of which came into operation on July 2 87 000 persons hitherto debarred often owing to their thrift will be pensioned—the number being estimated to rise in 1965 to nearly 300 000

**Widows and Orphans**—It is too early yet to estimate the full benefits of the new Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Act, but early in March 127,200 awards had been made, the average weekly amount being paid in England and Wales was approximately £100,000 In July the Minister of Health declared that "under that part of the Act of last year which affected women and children there were 430,000 people in receipt of pensions and allowances"

**War Pensions**—The number of pensioners and dependents at the end of March was over 1,800 000, and of the 3,000,000 claims made in respect of war services five out of every six have been admitted by the Ministry of Pensions The sum distributed since 1914 exceeds £725,000,000 or more than the amount of the National Debt when war broke out

**Ex-Lord Chancellors.**—Four receive an annual pension Lord Buckmaster (£5 000), Lord Shandon (£3,692), Lord Glenavy (£3,692), Viscount Haldane (£5,000) It should be noted that Lords Shandon and Glenavy were Irish Chancellors, and that Lords Haldane and Buckmaster act in a judicial capacity in the House of Lords.

**Civil List.**—Under the Civil List Act, 1910 the sum of £1 200 is distributed yearly among literary and artistic persons or their survivors who are in necessitous circumstances. The Civil List Pensions are published annually in the press, and will be found on another page, under the heading "Civil List Pensions."

**Hereditary or Perpetual.**—The only perpetual pension now paid by the State is that of £5,000 a year to the holder of the Nelson earldom. Other hereditary pensions have been commuted.

**Judges.**—Eleven ex-Judges are receiving pensions including Rt Hon Lord Trevethin (late Lord Chief Justice) £4,000, Rt Hon. Lord Wrenbury (late Lord Justice of Appeal), £3,500; Rt. Hon. Lord Phillimore £3,500; Rt Hon Viscount Mersey (late President, Probate Division), £3,500; Rt Hon Lord Darling £3,500 About 16 ex County Court Judges receive a pension, mainly £1,000. Viscount Ullswater, ex-Speaker receives £4 000

# RISING TOTAL OF ACCIDENTS

The total accidents, whether fatal or non-fatal in Great Britain, reach an alarming number during any given year. The figures for every kind of accident can only be approximately stated at time of writing for every total is daily being added to To take London first the records of street accidents are issued quarterly by the Metropolitan Police The latest to hand are those for the June quarter o 1926 In these three months there was a 50 per cent increase in the number of accidents in the streets of London compared with the returns for Jan, Feb and Mar The accidents totalled 30 717 compared with 20,725 for the first three months Fatalities at the rate o 20 a week occurred.

Of fatal accidents, totaling 254 in the June quarter 85 were accounted for by private motor cars and 74 by commercial vehicles Motor-cycles accounted for 43 deaths as compared with 14 for the March quarter The next highest total was 26, accounted for by omnibuses

Of non-fatal accidents in the same quarter the largest total, 10,498, was again accounted for by private motors and next, as before by commercial vehicles the figures here being 5,967. Motor-cycles accounted for 4,017 and pedal cycles for 3,944.

For 1925 the official total for London fatal accidents was 840 compared with 844 in 1924 For the whole country the total fatal accidents in 1925 were 3 971. Deaths in the London streets average over two a day out of an average of 112 accidents a day

Several serious motor-coach accidents occurred in 1926 the worst being that of Naworth level-crossing near Carlisle, when 9 persons were killed

Following on the great outbreak of fires in 1925, especially at country mansions, of which there were no fewer than 13 in 1925 a considerable number of similar fires occurred in 1926 beginning with that at Wakefield Lodge, Pottersbury Northamptonshire (damage £2 500) on Jan. 22. Damage to the extent of £17,000 was caused by the fire at Crowe Hall, Bath, on the following day. The loss resulting from the fire at Oulton Park, Tarporley, Cheshire on Feb 14 was £200,000 while that at Howick Hall, earlier in the month was £60,000 The total cost of the principal fires during Feb 1926 alone was £551 700 In a cinema fire at Drumcollogher Ireland, on Sept 5, 50 persons lost their lives

The figures for civil aviation include, in 1926 11 deaths in French air liners, 3 in crash on Romney Marsh, Aug 18, and 7 in fire and crash at Penshurst, Oct. 2 The R A.F had a number of fatal accidents in 1925; a serious accident was the collision between two aeroplanes at Henlow Aerodrome in Bedfordshire when five men were killed During the month Aug 3-Sept. 3 there were 14 deaths through accidents

The latest official figures for railway accidents are those for 1925 published in September 1926, The number of people killed during 1925 was 465 and the number injured 26 393, the corresponding totals for the previous year being 462 and 25,641 In actual "train accidents" only one passenger was killed in 1925, while 391 passengers were injured compared with 24 killed and 502 injured in 1924 In "movement accidents" in 1925, 70 passengers were killed and 2 980 injured.

# THE CABINET

| | |
|---|---|
| Prime Minister, First Lord of the Treasury and Leader of the House of Commons (£5,000) | Rt. Hon Stanley Baldwin, M P. |
| Lord Privy Seal (£5,000) | Most Hon. The Marquis of Salisbury, K G. |
| Lord President of the Council (£5,000) | Rt Hon. the Earl of Balfour, K G., O.M. |
| Lord Chancellor (£10 000) | Rt Hon Viscount Cave, G C MG |
| Chancellor of the Exchequer (£5,000) | Rt. Hon Winston Churchill, M P. |
| Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (£5,000) | Rt Hon Sir Austen Chamberlain K.G., M.P. |
| Secretary of State for Home Affairs (£5,000) | Rt Hon Sir Wm Joynson Hicks, Bart., M.P. |
| Secretary of State for Colonies and Dominions (£5,000) | Rt Hon. L. S Amery, M P |
| Secretary of State for India (£5,000) | Rt. Hon Viscount Birkenhead. |
| Secretary of State for War (£5,000) | Rt. Hon. Sir L Worthington Evans, Bart., M.P. |
| Secretary of State for the Air Ministry (£3,000) | Rt Hon Sir Samuel Hoare, Bart., M.P. |
| First Lord of the Admiralty (£5,000) | Rt. Hon W C Bridgeman, M P |
| President of the Board of Trade (£5,000) | Rt Hon Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, M.P. |
| President of the Board of Education (£5,000) | Rt. Hon. Lord Eustace Percy, M P |
| Minister of Health (£5,000) | Rt. Hon Neville Chamberlain, M P |
| Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries (£5,000) | Rt Hon Walter E Guinness, M P |
| Secretary of State for Scotland (£2,500) | Rt Hon Sir John Gilmour Bart, M P. |
| Minister of Labour (£2 000) | Rt Hon Sir Arthur Steel Maitland, Bart, M P |
| Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (£2,000) | Rt Hon Viscount Cecil, K C |
| First Commissioner of Works (£2,000) | Rt Hon. Viscount Peel |
| Attorney General (£7,000 and fees) | Rt Hon. Sir Douglas Hogg, K.C., M.P |

## MINISTERS NOT IN THE CABINET

| | |
|---|---|
| Minister of Pensions (£2,000) | Rt. Hon G. C Tryon, M.P |
| Minister of Transport (£2,000) | Rt Hon Wilfrid Ashley M P. |
| Postmaster-General (£2,500) | Rt Hon Sir Wm Mitchell-Thomson, Bart., M P |
| Solicitor General (£6,000 and fees) | Sir Thomas Inskip K C, M P |
| Financial Secretary to the Treasury (£2,000) | Rt. Hon Ronald McNeill, M P |
| Paymaster-General (unpaid) | His Grace the Duke of Sutherland |
| Civil Lord of the Admiralty (£1,000) | Rt Hon Earl Stanhope |
| Junior Lords of the Treasury (£1,000) | Major W. Cope, M P F C Thomson, K C., M P Viscount Curzon M P. Lord Stanley, M P |
| Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury (£1,000) | Rt Hon B M Eyres-Monsell, M.P. |
| Under Secretaries of State. | |
| Air Ministry (£1 500) | Sir Philip Sassoon Bart, M P |
| Colonial Office (£1,500) | Hon W G. A Ormsby-Gore, M.P. |
| Foreign Affairs (£1,500) | Godfrey Locker Lampson, M P |
| Home Department (£1,500) | Capt D. Hacking, M P |
| India Office (£1,500) | Rt. Hon Earl Winterton, M P |
| War Office (£1 500) | Rt Hon The Earl of Onslow |
| Transport (£1 500) | Col. J T C Moore-Brabazon, M.P |
| Scotland (£1,500) | Major Walter Elliot M P |
| Parliamentary Secretaries: | |
| Admiralty (£1,500) | J C C Davidson, C H M P |
| Agriculture (£1,200) | Rt Hon Lord Bledisloe |
| Board of Trade (£1,500) | Sir Burton Chadwick M P |
| Education (£1 200) | The Duchess of Atholl M P |
| Health (£1 500) | Sir H Kingsley Wood M P |
| Labour (£1 200) | H B Betterton, M P |
| Pensions (£1 200) | Hon G F Stanley M P |
| Mines (£1,500) | Col Rt Hon G R Lane-Fox M P |
| Overseas Trade (£1,200) | A M. Samuel M P |
| War (£1 500) | Capt. H Douglas King M P |
| Dominion Affairs (£1,500) | |
| Lord Advocate for Scotland (£5,000) | Rt Hon William Watson, K C, M.P. |
| Solicitor-General for Scotland (£2 000) | D P Fleming, K C M P |

## OFFICERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD

| | |
|---|---|
| Lord Chamberlain (£2,000) | Rt. Hon the Earl of Cromer, C.L.E., G C.V.O. |
| Vice Chamberlain (£224) | Major G R. Hennessy M P |
| Lords-in-Waiting (each £702) | The Earl of Lucan, K B E., the Viscount Gage, the Viscount Hampden Lord Colebrooke, K C V O. Lord Herschell, G C V.O |
| Lord Steward (£2 000) | Rt Hon the Earl of Shaftesbury K.P., G.C.V.O. |
| Treasurer (£904) | Rt. Hon. Geo A Gibbs, M.P |
| Comptroller (£904) | Major Sir Harry Barnston, Bart., M P |
| Master of the Horse (£2 500) | Rt. Hon. the Earl of Granard, K.P, G.C V.O. |
| Captain of the Gentlemen-at-Arms (£1,200) | Rt. Hon. the Earl of Plymouth. |
| Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard (£1,200) | Rt Hon. Lord Desborough, G C V.O |

# PEOPLE OF TO-DAY

## 1,000 Biographies of Prominent Men and Women

**ABERCONWAY, Lord,** 48 Belgrave Square and Bodnant, Denbighshire formerly Rt Hon Sir Charles B McLaren a 70 A very successful man of business chiefly interested in steel shipbuilding, and collieries A barrister practised at the Chancery Bar one of the founders of the National Liberal and Eighty Clubs and M P (L) for 30 years Lost his son Francis in the war

**ABERDORN, Duke of,** Governor General of North Ireland since Dec 1922 a 57 Represented Londonderry City in the House of Commons for 13 years before succeeding his father in the dukedom in 1913 Served in the 1st Life Guards Was Treasurer to His Majesty's Household, 1903 5

**ABERDEEN, Marchioness of,** a 70 a daughter of the first Lord Tweedmouth wife of 7th earl of Aberdeen who was for nearly 10 years Lord Lieutenant of Ireland until recently President of International Council of Women prominent in many women's movements

**ABERDEEN, Marquess of, K T,** Had in House Aberdeen a 79 Governor General of Canada 1893 8 was a close personal friend of Gladstone was Viceroy of Ireland from 1905 until the early part of 1915 Raised to the rank of Marquess Jun 1916 Visited U S A in 1916 Returned in March 1918 Celebrated in 1920 his jubilee as landlord of Scottish estate Published reminiscences in 1925 by himself and the Marchioness

**ABRUZZI, Duke of the,** a 54 Prince of Royal House of Italy scientist explorer aeronaut sportsman litterateur has made several notable expeditions Commanded an Italian squadron during the Tripoli War Was officially appointed Commander of the Italian Navy July 1915 and was in active command in the war on Italy's intervention 1915 1917

**ACTON, Mr Justice (Hon Sir Edward Acton),** a 60 a graduate of Wadham College, Oxford Called to the Bar in 1891 Was President of Manchester Playgoers Club for 5 years County Court Judge for Nottingham from 1917 to his appointment as Judge of the High Court, June, 1920.

**ADDISON, Rt Hon Christopher, P C,** Murley Grange, Bishopsteignton, S Devon, formerly Minister without portfolio, a 57, Minister for Health June, 1919, to April, 1921, after being President of the Local Government Board from Jan., 1919, was Minister for Munitions after being Parliamentary Sec Munitions Dept, first to hold that office after distinguished medical career he entered the House of Commons in 1910 as Liberal Member for Hoxton. Appointed Parliamentary Sec to the Board of Education in 1914 P C. in June, 1916 Became Minister without portfolio April 1921 but resigned in July Defeated in General Election Nov 19— Joined Labour Party 1923 and was defeated at last General Elections

**AGA KHAN, the (His Highness Aga Sultan Sir Mahomed Shah, G C V O, G C S I, G C I E)** a 49 the spiritual head of the Khojahs and leader of the Indian Mohammedan community G C S I at the Durbar hon LL D (Camb 1911 Accorded by the King Emperor the rank and status of a first Class Chief of the Bombay Presidency for the G C V O June 1923 His successes on the English Turf have been many

**AINLEY, Henry,** Chart Lodge, Seal Sevenoaks actor, a 47 Was for two and a half years in Sir Frank Benson's Company Made stage debut in 1899 appeared in Paolo and Francesca at St James's Theatre with great success Took Sir George Alexander's part in If I were King and was a striking Brutus in Julius Cæsar Latterly has developed into one of the leading character actors Recent successes have been in The Great Adventure —which ran for 19 months—and Quinneys His favourite plays are Shakespeare's and Thomas Hardy's Dynasts Joined the Army in 1917 Reappeared in Reparation 1919 Played in Oliver Cromwell 1923 and in Hassan in The Fool 1924 and "The Moon and Sixpence," 1925 Much Ado About Nothing and Prince Hazel 1924

**AITKEN, Charles,** 28 Church Row Hampstead a 57 Director of Whitechapel Art Gallery 1900 1911 appointed Keeper of the National Gallery of British Art (the Tate Gallery Millbank) in Feb, 1911

**ALBANI, Dame Emma (Mrs Ernest Gye),** 61, Tregunter Road S W a 74 at the age of 15 was the organist of a big New York church made her operatic debut at Covent Garden in 1872 She ranked second only to Patti as a prima donna and was for long the premier oratorio singer in this country Made her farewell October 14 1911 at the Albert Hall Created a Dame of the Order of the British Empire, May, 1925.

**ALINGTON, Rev. Cyril A, D D,** Headmaster of Eton, a 54, educated at Marlborough and Trinity College Oxford was an assistant master at Marlborough and Eton successively before becoming in 1908 headmaster of Shrewsbury Succeeded the Hon and Rev E Lyttleton—whose half sister he married—as headmaster of Eton in 1916 Author of 'A Schoolmaster's Apology,' some stories and a touching war poem. Appointed a chaplain to the King, 1921.

**ALLENBY, Field-Marshal Viscount, of Megiddo, G.C B., G C M G,** who commanded the cavalry expeditionary force at outbreak of war, did fine service since

in the ranks a 61 Served in Bechuanaland Zululand and South Africa Commanded the 4th Cavalry Brigade 1905 10 Promoted to General in June 1917 and appointed to command of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force Received G C M G after capture of Jerusalem Dec 1917 Had brilliant success in Sept 1918 followed by a complete victory commemorated by the G C B conferred on Nov 1 Made a Field Marshal July 1919 and a Viscount with grant of £50 000 High Commissioner for Egypt Oct 1919 1925 Appointed Captain of Deal Castle June 1925

**ALNESS, Lord, Rt Hon R Munro, K C** Lord Justice Clerk for Scotland since Oct 1922 Secretary for Scotland 1916 a 58 A son of the manse he went to the Bar and became Counsel to the Inland Revenue Elected Liberal M P for Wick Burghs in 1910 and three years later was appointed Lord Advocate in Mr Asquith's Ministry and a Privy Councillor Appointed Lord Chief Clerk in Oct 1922 and took the title of Lord Alness

**ALSTON Sir Beilby F, K C M G**, Minister to Brazil since June 1925 a 58 Has been in diplomacy since 1897 serving in Buenos Ayres Peking and elsewhere Appointed Minister to China in 1919 but for health reasons exchanged with Sir R Macleay and went to the Argentine in 1922 An able and experienced diplomatist

**AMELIE, Queen,** Twickenham who left Portugal after the revolution which dethroned her son, King Manoel in 1910 A daughter of the Comte de Paris she spent her youth in England a country which welcomed her back Married in 1886 the Duke of Braganza who became King Carlos of Portugal in 1889 He was assassinated in 1908 with his eldest son Has been most ready to assist all kinds of philanthropic enterprises

**AMERY, Right Hon Leopold S M P**, Colonial Secretary since November 1924 now designated Secretary for Dominion Affairs First Lord of the Admiralty Nov 1922—Jan 1924 after being Parliamentary and Financial Secretary to the Admiralty 1921 1922 and previously Parliamentary Under Secretary for Colonies 1919 Eaton Sq S W a 54 on the editorial staff of the Times 1899 1909 and edited the Times History of the South African War Returned unopposed for S Birmingham 1911 and now represents Sparkbrook Division Assistant Secretary to the War Cabinet 1917 On staff of Supreme Council at Versailles 1917 18 P C June 1922 Joined Mr Baldwin's Cabinet Nov 1924

**AMPTHILL, Lord,** Oakley House Oakley Bedford a 57 ex Governor of Madras Viceroy of India 1904 10 a son of the famous ambassador who was one of Disraeli's best friends Lord Ampthill was a famous Varsity oarsman and President of the Oxford Union

**AMUNDSEN Captain Roald,** a 54 Norwegian explorer the first man to accomplish the navigation of the North West Passage 1903 explored the ocean between Spitzbergen and Siberia 1918 In Feb 1911 his vessel Fram was discovered by Captain Scott's expedition in the Bay of Whales longitude 164 W He reached the South Pole before the Scott party led by Captain Scott a great achievement on which he received many honours Failed to fly to the N Pole in 1925 but achieved success in May 1926 Intimated his retirement from exploration

**ANDERSON, Mary (Mme de Navarro),** Broadway Worcestershire for 15 years one of the most famous actresses retiring finally in 1889 married A de Navarro who published Concerts on English Pewter 1911 Reappeared for War Charities in 1916 1917 and 1918

**ANNUNZIO, Gabriele d',** a 6 Italy's foremost poet novelist and dramatist his novels were placed on the Index Expurgatorius by the Vatican in 1911 much sensation not to say bewilderment caused by his mystery play The Martyrdom of St Sebastian on its production in Paris in May 1911 His stirring orations demanding Italy's intervention in the war had a national effect in 1915 led an air flight to Vienna August 1918 took a hostile attitude after the armistice to the propositions of the Allies and entered Fiume, resisting all opposition Created Prince of Monte Nevoso March 1924

**ARMAGH, Archbishop of (Most Rev C F D'Arcy, D D**, The Palace Armagh a 67 After brilliant college course ordained in 1884 Has been successively vicar and Dean of Belfast Bishop of Clogher Bishop of Ossory and Bishop of Down Author of several able theological books Was Archbishop of Dublin for one year prior to his election as Primate of All Ireland June 1920

**ARRHENIUS, Professor Svante August** Nobel Institute near Stockholm a 67 Director of the Physico Chemical Department of the Nobel Institute since 1905 originator of the theory of electrolytic dissociation

**ASHFIELD, Lord,** 43 South Street Park Lane W President of the Board of Trade 1916 1919 now again managing director of the Underground Electric Railway Company and of the London General Omnibus Company a 51 A native of Derby was educated in U S A where he was for 15 years a general manager of electric railways Knighted in June 1914 Resigned Presidency of the Board of Trade May 1919 owing to ill health Created a peer Jan 1920

**ASHLEY, Colonel Rt Hon Wilfrid, M P**, Minister of Transport since Nov 1924 Under Secretary for War Oct 1923 Jan 1924 a 59 Eldest son of the late Rt Hon Evelyn Ashley he was educated at Harrow and Magdalen College Oxford In House of Commons since 1906 and a Conservative whip for two years Was Parliamentary Secretary to Ministry of Transport Oct 1922 May 1923 A widely travelled man

**ASHWELL, Lena (Lady Simson, O B E),** 38 Grosvenor Street W, actress Mrs Dane's Defence 1900 Leah Kleshna 1904 The Shulamite managed the Kingsway Theatre 1907 9 made her début on music hall stage Oct 1911 Appointed Officer of the Order of the British Empire for her valuable work in providing concerts at the front and at home Her husband Dr H J Simson was knighted in 1925

**ASKWITH, Lord,** 5, Cadogan Gardens, S W a 66, Chief Industrial Commissioner 1911 1918 was counsel on the Venezuelan Arbitration to the Commissioner of Works for the Crown in peerage claims Assistant Secretary Board of Trade (Railways) Comptroller General of the Commercial Labour and Statistical Departments 1909 to 1911 and Chairman Fair Wages Advisory Committee, 1910 1919 His settled many strikes and lock outs including the cotton dispute of 1910 and the railway and transport workers strikes of 1911 and for his services received the honour of Knight Commander of the Bath Sept 1911 Was Chairman of Government Arbitration Committee under Munitions Acts Lady Askwith was appointed C B E in Jan, 1918 for war work Raised to the Peerage March 1919

**ASTBURY, Mr Justice,** 5 Montague Place Montague Square W a 69 called to the Bar in 1884, took silk in 1895 Represented Southport (L) 1906 to 1910 Appointed judge June 1913 His pronouncement on the illegality of the General Strike was of great importance in May, 1926

**ASTOR, Viscount,** Cliveden Taplow a 47 eldest son of the late Viscount Astor educated at Eton and Oxford M P (C) Plymouth 1910 19 His specialised on prevalence of consumption presided over Parliament Committee whose report urged sanitary which feature of Insurance Act was supported warmly by him Parliamentary Sec to the Ministry of Food from July 1918 until appointment as Parliamentary Secretary to Local Government Board (now Ministry of Health) Jan 1919 which he held until April 1921 He won the Oaks with Pogrom June 1922 and with Saucy Sue in 1925 and with Short Story in 1926, and the Eclipse Stakes for the fourth time, in 1923

**ASTOR, Viscountess, M P,** wife of Viscount Astor whom she married in 1906 first woman elected M P Fem. returned for Sutton Division of Plymouth Nov 1919 by 5,203 majority and again at General Election in 1922 1923 and 1924 Published "My Two Countries" 1923 being Virginian by birth

**ATHLONE, Earl of, G C B, G C V O G C M G,** Govern General of South Africa, Prince Alexander of Teck married Princess Alice of Albany 1904 major 2nd Life Guards served in South African War, winning D S O His princely title was relinquished on the conferment of the Earldom of Athlone June 1917

**ATHOLL, Duchess of, D B E, M P,** Under Secretary for the Ministry of Education a 52 daughter of the late Sir James Ramsay, Bart educated at Wimbledon High School, for which she wrote the "School Song" Did valuable work in the war and in Scottish education Elected M P for Kinross and W Perth as Unionist in 1923 and again in 1924 Married the Marquis of Tullibardine (now Duke of Atholl) in 1899 Joined Mr Baldwin's Ministry in Nov, 1924

**ATHOLL, Duke of, K T, G C V O, D.S.O,** 84 Eaton Place S W, Lord Chamberlain, 1921-1922 a 55 Holder of 19 titles he is the 8th Duke of Atholl, succeeding to the title in 1917. The only nobleman entitled to maintain an "army" of his own, having now 300 Atholl Highlanders as retinue at Blair Castle. Married a daughter of the late Sir James Ramsay Represented W Perthshire for 7 years in House of Commons Served in Egyptian Boer, and European Wars with distinction A popular and able peer G C V O 1923

**ATHOLSTAN, Lord,** Montreal a 78 founder and editor of the Montreal Evening Star" Knighted in 1908 for his public services Sir Hugh Graham was most zealous in connection with the despatch of the Canadian contingent in the Boer War Delegate to the Imperial Press Conference in 1909 Raised to the Peerage as a baron of the United Kingdom Feb 1917 Took his seat April, 1920

**ATKINS, Lord Justice,** 28 Cadogan Gardens, S W, Lord of Appeal since March 1919, after being appointed in May 1913 a judge of the King's Bench Division a 59 born in Brisbane educated in Magdalen Coll Oxford called to the bar in 1891 took silk 1908 One of the youngest barristers appointed to the Bench where his knowledge of commercial law has proved valuable

**ATKINS, Sir Ivor, Mus Doc, F R C O,** College Yard Worcester since 1897 organist of Worcester Cathedral a 51 Was assistant organist at Hereford Cathedral Conductor of the Three Choirs Festival at last eight festivals at Worcester Knighted Jan 1924

**AVORY, Mr Justice Sir Horace Avory,** Judge at the Kings Bench since 1910 a 75 Educated at Kings College and Corpus Christi College Became a barrister in 1875, and 14 years later was junior counsel to the Treasury becoming senior counsel in 1899 Engaged in many notable cases which displayed his acumen and mastery of law Has fully sustained his reputation as an able judge

**BADEN-POWELL, Lieut -Gen Sir R. S S, Bart, G C V O, K C B, LL D., F R G S,** Pax Hill Bentley Hants a 69 Chief Scout of the World and author of standard works upon the Scout movement held Mafeking against the Boers afterwards reorganised the South African Constabulary Inspector General of Cavalry 1907 was detailed to organise and train Territorial Forces of Northumbria Founded Boy Scouts, and left the Army (1910) to devote himself to that organisation which has rapidly grown into a world wide movement toured round the world on behalf of the movement 1912 Started a fund for endowing the work in February, 1914 Took leading part in Scout "Jamboree" in London 1920 and 1924 Created a baronet Jan 1921 Published a book on "Rovering," 192_ G C V O 1923.

**BAILLIE, Very Rev. Albert V., M.A.,** The Deanery, Windsor a 62 Educated at Marlborough and Trinity College Cambridge Vicar of St Michael, Coventry from 1912 until his appointment as Dean of Windsor in 1917 Chaplain in Ordinary to the King

**BAIRNSFATHER, Capt Bruce,** 17, John Street Adelphi, W C whose "Old Bill" cartoons in the war won popularity, educated at Stratford-on-Avon Grammar School His

play "The Better Ole" written in collaboration with Capt A Elliot was produced in Aug 1917 Married Hon Mrs Scott 1921

**BALDWIN, Right Hon. Stanley, M.P.,** Prime Minister and Leader of the House of Commons since Nov 1924 having previously held the office of Prime Minister from May 22 1923 until Jan. 22 1924 Chancellor of the Exchequer Nov, 1922 to Aug 1923 President of the Board of Trade 1921–1922 after being Financial Secretary to the Treasury, 1917–19 Unionist M P for Bewdley since 1908 Was a director of G W R Acted as private sec to Mr Bonar Law prior to joining Ministry in Jan 1917 P C June 1920 On the retirement of Mr Bonar Law from the Premiership in May 1923 he became Prime Minister but resigned on his Govt being defeated Jan 1924 After the General Election in Oct 1924 a Conservative Govt was formed by Mr Baldwin as Premier His speeches on industrial questions attracted special attention A volume On England containing some of his speeches was published in April 1926 Broadcast a notable message to the nation on the outbreak of the General Strike in May 1926 and enhanced his reputation by the way in which the emergency was met A biography by A G Whyte appeared in June 1926

**BALFOUR, Rt Hon The Earl of, K G, O M, P C, F R S, D L,** 4 Carlton Gardens S W, and Whittingehame Prestonkirk, N B Lord President of the Council since May 1925 a 78 Foreign Secretary Dec 1916 to Nov 1919, First Lord of the Admiralty from May 1915 to Dec 1916 Prime Minister of England 1902 3 grandson of second Marquess of Salisbury entered Parliament at age of 26 private secretary to his uncle Lord Salisbury 1878–80, acted with the "Fourth Party" in the 1880 s Parliament established his reputation as Chief Secretary for Ireland (1887 91) assumed the leadership of the Unionist Party in the House of Commons in 1891 and succeeded the late Lord Salisbury in the Premiership in 1902 a finished scholar a brilliant debater and a metaphysician a man of letters who became a politician less from ambition than force of circumstances President of British Association 1904 Published A Defence of Philosophic Doubt 1879 "The Foundations of Belief" 1895, delivered at Cambridge 1908 a much discussed lecture on "Decadence" Lost his seat at Manchester in 1906 election and sat for City of London 1906 22 Resigned Unionist Party Leadership Nov 8 1911 Unveiled Francis Bacon statue July, 1912, spoke at Eugenics Congress Spoke several times effectively in Parliament during 1913, and also on non controversial topics A Gifford Lecturer spoke at Glasgow on certain aspects of religious thought Played lawn tennis with agility and success in the south of France in the spring of 1914 Served on Committee administering the Prince of Wales's Fund On the formation in May, 1915, of a Coalition Government he joined the Cabinet as First Lord of the Admiralty The Order of Merit was conferred on him, June, 1916 On the formation of the new ministry, Dec, 1916 succeeded Lord Grey as Foreign Secretary Visited U S A on a special mission in April Became Lord President of the Council, Nov, 1919. His portrait was presented to Eton College, June, 1920 Chancellor of Cambridge University Elected President of the British Academy July 1921 His important work at the Washington Conference added much to his reputation in 1922 He received Knighthood with the Order of the Garter in March, 1922. In April an earldom was conferred on him Delivered 2nd series of Gifford Lectures, Dec, 1922 Joined Mr Baldwin's Cabinet in Mar, 1925 succeeding the late Lord Curzon as President of the Council

**BALFOUR, H L, Mus Bac, F R C.O.,** conductor of Royal Choral Society since April, 1922 a 67 Was trained under Sullivan at National Training School of Music, and at Leipzig Organist at Holy Trinity Church, Sloane Square Organist to Royal Choral Society for over 25 years he succeeded Sir F Bridge as conductor in 1922

**BANBURY, Lord,** 41 Lowndes Street, S W M P for City of London 1906–1923, and a thoroughly representative City magnate, formerly M P for Peckham Lost his son in the war Made a Privy Councillor in 1916 Appointed Chairman of Great Northern Railway Co in April 1917 Raised to Peerage, Jan 1 1924 as Lord Banbury of Southam.

**BANGOR, Bishop of (Rt. Rev Daniel Davies, D D,** The Palace Menai Bridge, a 62 A Welshman he has passed all his career in Wales since graduating at Cambridge Vicar of Wrexham for 16 years Residentiary Canon of St Asaph since 1910, and vicar of Bodelwyddan since 1923 Was elected on Feb 4, 1925 Bishop of Bangor

**BANKES, Lord Justice,** 45 Eaton Square, S W, a Lord Justice of Appeal since Jan 1915, a 72 Direct descendant of Sir John Bankes who was Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in Charles I s reign and a great grandson of Lord Chancellor Eldon Was educated at Eton and Univ Coll Oxford Rowed in Boat Race in 1875 and 1876 Called to the Bar in 1878, became K C in 1901 and judge in 1910 A generally able lawyer, worthy of his distinguished ancestry

**BANTOCK, Granville,** 26 Wheeleys Road, Edgbaston Birmingham a 58 musical composer Won the Macfarren Scholarship at Royal Academy of Music His works include a setting of "Omar Khayyam" "Time at the Fair" and "Gethsemane" Is a professor of music at University of Birmingham His Hebridean Symphony was produced in 1917.

**BARLOW, Rt. Hon Sir Montague, Bart, K B E,** Minister of Labour, Oct., 1922-1923, after being Under Secretary to the Ministry of Labour April 1920 1922 represented South Salford in House of Commons Baronet since Feb, 1924

**BARLOW, Sir Thomas, Bart., M.D., F R S.,** 10, Wimpole Street, W, a 81, Physician Extraordinary to the King, and attended Queen Victoria and King Edward, President of the Royal Coll of Physicians from 1910 to 1915 His diagnosis of "scurvy rickets" has led to it being known as "Barlow's disease" Presided with tact and eloquence over the International Medical Congress, London, in August, 1913

**BARNES, James** winner of the Open Golf Championship in 1925 a 37 A Cornishman after acting as a caddy at Lelant he went to U S A before he was 20 and won the U S A championship in 1921 Is engaged in the winter at the Tampa Terrace Club Florida

**BARNSTON, Major Sir Harry, Bart, M P**, Comptroller of his Majesty s Household a 56 On active service in the war M P since 1910 for Eddisbury Division of Cheshire Comptroller from 1921 Created a baronet 1924 An efficient Court official with a keen interest in agriculture

**BARRETT, Field Marshal Sir Arthur, G C B, K C S I**, fought in every campaign on the frontiers of India for 44 years a 69 Son of a clergyman he entered the Army in 1875 and rose to be commander of the Northern Army of India and Field Marshal Is one of the King s aides de camp A great soldier with a marvellously comprehensive knowledge of India.

**BARRIE, Sir J M, Bart, O M**, Athenaeum Club a 66, novelist and playwright born at Kirriemuir ("Thrums") made journalism a half way house to literature his stories and novels—notably A Window in Thrums "The Little Minister" Sentimental Tommy and its sequel—have taken rank among the finest examples of the Scotch genius in fiction achieved immense success in the drama especially with The Admirable Crichton" "Peter Pan What Every Woman Knows" "The Twelve pound Look Put Peter Pan into a story 1911 Created baronet June, 1913 Two plays The Adored One" and "The Will," were produced in September 1913 A short play Der Tag" was given at the Coliseum in December, 1914 and two others "Rosy Rapture and The New World were produced March 1915 with moderate success A Kiss for Cinderella" was given in 1916 and Dear Brutus in 1917 Prefaced a novel by Leonard Merrick published his own plays in book form 1918 Lord Rector of St Andrews, 1919 1922 A fantasy on the Russian dancers was produced March 1920 and was revived in August 1926 Mary Rose made a success April 1920 On New Year s Day 1922 received the Order of Merit Delivered a notable rectorial address at St Andrews May 1922 Received the Freedom of Dumfries Dec 1924

**BATESON, Mr Justice (Sir Alexander D Bateson, K C)**, Judge in the Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division since May, 1925 a 60 Son of a Liverpool solicitor he was educated at Rugby and Trinity College Oxford Called to the Bar in 1891 he attached himself in 1899 to the Admiralty Court and next year took silk He appeared in notable cases including the Privy Council case of the "Juno Keen on farming A Bencher of the Inner Temple

**BATH and WELLS, Bishop of (Right Rev St. J B Wynne Willson, D D)**, The Palace Wells a 58 educated at Cheltenham and St John s College Cambridge Was assistant-master at the Leys School and Rugby becoming Headmaster of Haileybury 1905 Appointed Head of Marlboro College in 1911 remaining until 1915 when he became Dean of Bristol Succeeded Dr Kennion as Bishop of Bath and Wells Oct 1921

**BAX, Arnold**, British composer a 43 son of the late A Ridley Bax he studied music at the Royal Academy of Music His notable compositions include Enchanted Summer many pianoforte pieces and songs and some fine orchestral music His brother Clifford has written poetry of distinction and is part author of Midsummer Madness produced in 1924 Published an autobiography

**BEARSTED, Viscount**, 3 Hamilton Place W a 78 Son of the late Marcus Samuel he is a leader in the oil industry Was Lord Mayor of London in 1902 3 receiving a baronetcy Created a peer in 1921 for eminent public and national service Received a viscounty in 1925 Has made many generous gifts to philanthropic

**BEATRICE, H R H Princess**, Carisbrooke Castle, Governor of Isle of Wight youngest child of Queen Victoria a 69 married Prince Henry 1885 he died 1896 his one son and her daughter is Queen of Spain Her third son Prince Maurice fell down his life early in the war Her son Prince Alexander married in July 1917 Lady Irene Denison daughter of the late Earl of Londesborough Her son Lord Leopold Mountbatten died April 1922

**BEATTY Admiral of the Fleet Earl, O M, G C B, G C V O, D S O**, The Mall House S W a 55 Commander in Chief of the Grand Fleet Nov 1916 1919, one of the youngest men to become an admiral served in the Soudan and China, distinguished himself formerly naval adviser to Army Council Lady Beatty is the only daughter of the late Mr Marshall Field of Chicago Knighted June, 1914 Distinguished himself greatly in the war, especially in the Battle of the North Sea in 1916 Appointed Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order June 1916 to G C B in September and Knight Grand Cross of the Victorian Order June 1917 His eldest son entered Osborne Sept 1918 Received the German Admiral surrendering ships Nov 1918 Promoted Admiral of the Fleet April 2 1919 Had great welcome in Paris Received the Order of Merit June and in August an earldom was conferred and a grant of £100 000 Appointed First Sea Lord Oct 1919

**BEAUCHAMP, Earl, K G**, Madresfield Court Worcestershire a 54, Governor for two years of New South Wales has a rich collection of art treasures formerly Lord President of the Council First Commissioner of Works, 1910-1914 appointed Lord Lieutenant Gloucestershire 1912 appointed Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports Nov 1913 Knight of the Garter June 1914 Resigned office on crisis in May 1915 Leader of the Liberals in the House of Lords Sept, 1924-Feb, 1925

**BEAVERBROOK, Lord**, Cherkley, Leatherhead Surrey a 47 Max Aitken son of a Scottish minister formerly at New Brunswick represented Ashton under Lyne in Unionist interest 1910 1916 author of brilliant records of the war as official representative of the Dominion forces in France Created a knight in 1911 a baronet in June, 1916 and a peer in Dec 1917 Appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and head of Ministry of Information Feb 1918 returing owing to ill health Oct, 1918 Published a volume

'Success" 1921, and another on Politicians and the Press" in 1925 His association with the "Daily Express" and 'Sunday Express' has given him great influence in journalism

**BEECHAM, Sir Thomas, Bart.**, famous conductor, a 47 · son of late Sir Joseph Beecham Bart Educated at Rossall and Wadham College displaying in his youth a genius for music which soon led to his devoting his career to it An opera season under his conductorship revealed his great powers Received a knighthood on Jan 1 1916 and succeeded to his late father a baronetcy in Oct, 1916. Resumed his musical activity in 1924

**BEERBOHM, Max,** Villino Chiaro Rapallo Italy a 51 a witty essayist and satirist the most subtle and merciless of English caricaturists succeeded G B S as dramatic critic of the Saturday Review" Published a brilliant volume of essays, 1920, entitled And even now' Held an exhibition of caricatures in 1923 and 1925

**BEGBIE, Harold,** Garden Court, Swanage Dorset a 55 After writing "By the Way for the 'Globe' and editing V( a short lived but excellent weekly journal wrote Master Workers a series of talks with eminent men With "Broken Earthenware" achieved remarkable success following the book in somewhat similar vein with In the Hand of the Potter' and The Ordinary Man and the Extraordinary Thing' Has written the official biography of the late General Booth and many war poems Published Mrs O H' in 1916 and a volume on Sir C Wakefield's Mayoralty and The Little that is Good" 1917 A memoir of Earl Grey's last days appeared in 1917 "Painted Windows" and other volumes are from his busy pen

**BELGIANS, Albert, King of the,** a 51; succeeded Leopold II of unhappy memory in 1909 married Duchess Elizabeth 1900 and has two sons and one daughter His régime has been a welcome contrast to that of his predecessor Opened Ghent Exhibition in 1913 His manly heroism won Europe's admiration in the war Received the Cross of Knight of St George from the Tsar, Sept, 1914 King George conferred the Order of the Garter on him during his visit to Belgium, Dec 1914 Flew with the Queen to London to congratulate their Majesties on their silver wedding in July, 1918 Visited U S A, 1919 Received a warm welcome in London July 1921. Made a Field-Marshal of the British Army Visited India in 1925 His son Prince Leopold was betrothed to Princess Astrid of Sweden, Sept, 1926

**BELL, Robert Anning, R A.**, 28, Holland Park Road, W, a. 63 A Londoner by birth studied in Royal Academy schools and in Italy. The mosaic tympanum over the main entrance to Westminster Cathedral is one of his notable works. A very versatile artist. A R A 1914; R A., 1922

**BELLOC, Hilaire,** King's Land, Shipley, Horsham, and Reform Club a 56 has been called one of the 'three clev rest young men in London" Writes on everything and nothing His forecast of the siege of Lille was verified remarkably His weekly articles during the war were much discussed and his lectures were greatly appreciated Various volumes on the war have been published by him "Mr Petre" and The Cruise of the 'Nona'" appeared in 1925 The Emerald," 1926, had drawings by G K Chesterton.

**BENNETT, Arnold,** 75, Cadogan Square S W, a 59 novelist and playwright Began in journalism Has written his best books about the Pottery Towns The Old Wives Tale" (1908) was hailed as a masterpiece Published Clayhanger" (1910), The Card" and Hilda Lessways' (1911) His drama The Honeymoon,' was produced by Miss Marie Tempest in October 1911 His play (co author E Knoblock) "Milestones' a success in 1912 In 1913 published The Regent Wrote considerably on the war in the Press Published 'These Twain" and The Lion's Share' in 1916 In 1918 The Pretty Lady' was issued and his play The Title' was produced Obtained a part proprietorship of the Lyric Theatre Hammersmith, Nov 1918 Published the Roll Call,' 1919. Judith produced April 1919 Mr Prohack and Lilith" appeared in 1922, His play Body and Soul" was produced Sept, 1922 'How to make the Best of Life" and Riceyman Steps' were issued in 1923, and a sequel in 1924 "Things that have Interested Me' "Lord Raingo" appeared in 1926.

**BENSON, E F**, 25, Brompton Square, S W a 59 son of the late Archbishop. 'Dodo" made him famous in 1893 It has been followed by a long series of novels including 'Dodo the Second" in 1914 David Blaize' 'Mr Teddy" "Up and Down," Queen Lucia,' 'Peter," "Colin," 'Rex," and Mother" are recent successes

**BENSON, Sir Frank,** 1, Beaufort Villas, Kensington W a 68, after Winchester and Oxford went on the stage, his famous repertoire company has carried Shakespeare into every part of England, and given a start to many successful players director of the annual Shakespeare festival at Stratford on-Avon Entertained to luncheon by many past and present Bensonians,' Sept, 1913. Knighted at Drury Lane Theatre in May, 1916, at Tercentenary performance of Shakespearean plays His wife published Reminiscences, 1926

**BERGSON, Prof Henri Louis,** 32, Rue Vital Paris a 67 one of the greatest of living philosophers Held many important professorships since 1881, and was Professor at the College of France Among his books, which have given rise to much discussion are "Matter and Memory," "Laughter," and a noteworthy analysis of Evolution A study of Bergson's teaching by E Herman was published 1912. Spoke in London on his philosophy 1913 Elected a member of the French Academy Feb 1914

**BESANT, Mrs. Annie,** Theosophical Society headquarters, Adyar, Madras, India, a 79, the president of the Theosophical Society Comrade of Charles Bradlaugh, she surrendered her secularism, and came under the influence of Madame Blavatsky Always intensely interested in philosophy she is one of the most eloquent orators alive. Founded the Home Rule for India League, which has incurred Government displeasure, and caused special prohibitions to be enforced in 1917. They were removed later. Lectured in London, 1926

**BETHUNE, Lieut.-General Sir E. C., K.C.B., C.V.O.** Director-General of the Territorial Force 1912-1917; a. 71; formerly commanded the West Lancs division; served in S. Africa; raised "Bethune's Horse."

**BETTERTON, H. B., C.B.E., M.P.,** Under-Sec. for Labour since 1924; M.P. for Rushcliffe Division of Notts since 1918; educated at Pembroke and Christ Church, Oxford; Was Parliamentary Secretary to Labour 1923-24; Joined Mr. Baldwin's Ministry Nov. 1924.

**BEVERIDGE, Sir W. H., K.C.B.,** Director of Employment Exchanges under the Labour Exchanges Act 1909 until 1919; a. 47; A Balliol man, he was for a time sub-warden of Toynbee Hall and afterwards on the staff of the Morning Post. He was a member of the Central (Unemployed) Body for London and has published a book on Unemployment (1909). Performs much unpaid service in the war, joining the Ministry of Munitions staff. Knighted 1919. Became Director of London School of Economics 1919.

**BICKERSTAFFE-DREW, Rt. Rev. Monsignor,** senior Roman Catholic Chaplain to the Forces; Salisbury Plain; a. 48. By his brilliant stories under pseudonym of "John Ayscough" has won a wide application. Wrote a touching volume of war letters and some agreeable reminiscences.

**BILES, Sir John Harvard, K.C.I.E.,** Broadway Chambers, Westminster; eminent naval architect; a. 72; received knighthood in 1913. Knows as much about naval architecture as any living man, and was assessor on the Titanic Inquiry. K.C.I.E. 1922.

**BINYON, Laurence,** British Museum, W.C.1; a. 57; poet and art critic. In the British Museum made a reputation for cultured and scholarly verse. Wrote "Attila," blank verse drama produced at His Majesty's 1907. Wrote some memorable verse in the war.

**BIRDWOOD, Field-Marshal Sir William R., Bart., G.C.M.G., G.C.B., K.C.S.I.,** Commander in Chief in India since Aug. 1925. Commander of Mediterranean Expeditionary Force in the war; a. 61. Has had wide experience in South Africa and India, and was Military Secretary to Lord Kitchener in both countries. He came to the Dardanelles operations in the war and did good service. Appointed G.C.M.G. in June 1915. Received a warm welcome on Anzac Day 1916 in London. K.C.B., June 1917. Received a baronetcy and a grant of £10,000 August 1919. Appointed to Northern Command in India, 1920. G.C.B., 1923. Field-Marshal since Mar. 1925.

**BIRKENHEAD, Earl of,** Secretary for India since Nov. 1924; 32, Grosvenor Gardens, and Charlton, near Banbury; a. 54. Solicitor-General in Coalition Ministry from May 1915 and Attorney-General Nov., 1915-1919; as M.P. he caught the attention of the House by a witty and audacious maiden speech and is one of his party's best speakers. Is a Bencher of Gray's Inn. Was president of the Oxford Union and is the author of several works upon international law. Elected Hon. Fellow Wadham College 1912. Undertook the thankless task of administering the Press Censorship in the war and later went to the front as major. Knighted on becoming Solicitor-General 1915. Became Attorney-General on change of Government in Dec. 1916. Visited U.S.A. and Canada at the end of 1917. Baronetcy conferred Jan. 1918. Appointed Lord Chancellor Jan. 1919; created Lord Birkenhead. A viscountcy was conferred June 1921. The Law of Property Act introduced by him in 1922 was a remarkable achievement in co-ordinating complicated laws. Raised to an Earldom Nov. 1922. His Rectorial address in Glasgow Nov. 1923 was much heard of. He published Jan. 1924 some highly sketches of contemporary statesmen. He and Mr. Baldwin's Cabinet as Secretary for India Nov. 1924. Published "Fourteen English Judges" and "Famous Trials" 1926.

**BIRMINGHAM, Bishop of (Right Rev. E. W. Barnes, D.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.),** Bishop's Croft, Birmingham; a. 52. Educated at King Edward's School, Birmingham, and Trinity College, Cambridge; graduated as Second Wrangler in 1896 and 1897 and winning other distinctions. Ordained in 1902 and was tutor at Trinity College. Elected Fellow of the Royal Society in 1909. Married the only daughter of Sir Adolphus Ward. Appointed Master of the Temple in 1915 and Canon of Westminster Abbey in 1918, filling both pulpits with consummate ability. Preached fearlessly on the modern theological outlook before the British Association. He stated that "a faith which is tied to bad science has no driving force." Appointed to succeed Dr. Russell Wakefield as Bishop of Birmingham July 1924.

**BIRON, Sir Chartres,** Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, son of the late police magistrate at Lambeth, called to the Bar in 1886 and was counsel to the Post Office. Appointed magistrate at Lambeth and later at Marylebone. Succeeded Sir J. Dickinson as Chief Magistrate April 1920. Knighted 1920.

**BIRRELL, Rt. Hon. A., K.C.,** 70, Elm Park Road, Chelsea; a. 77. Chancery barrister by profession, but a man of letters by preference; a delightful essayist, a most polished and witty speaker. Was President of the Board of Education and brought in the Bill of 1906. Irish Secretary 1907; piloted the Irish University Bill 1908 and the Irish Land Bill in 1909. Retained Chief Secretaryship in Coalition Ministry. His wife died in March 1915. Resigned Chief Secretaryship in May, 1916, after the Dublin Rebellion. Retired from Parliament at General Election Dec. 1918. Published a memoir of F. Locker Lampson in 1920 and is now writing his reminiscences. Another volume of "Obiter Dicta" appeared in 1924.

**BLAND-SUTTON, Sir John, Bart.,** 47, Brook St., W., eminent surgeon; a. 71; trained at Middlesex Hospital, of which he was surgeon. Awarded many distinctions and was Jacksonian Prizeman. During the war was actively engaged in R.A.M.C. Has made large gifts to hospitals. President of the Royal College of Surgeons July 1923-26. Received a baronetcy, June 1925.

**BLANESBURGH, Lord,** Lord of Appeal since October 1923 having been a Lord Justice of the Appeal Court since Nov. 1919; a. 65; educated at Edinburgh Academy and Balliol College. Well known at the Chancery Bar; took silk in 1900. A sound lawyer who

ought to add to the strength of the Bench. Elected Hon Fellow of Balliol in 1916. Served on Commission respecting war prisoners in 1917. Appointed G.B.E. in August, 1917. Sir E Younger was raised to the Peerage, Nov, 1923 Succeeded Lord Bradbury as Principal British Representative on Reparations Commission, Jan, 1925.

**BLATCHFORD, Robert,** a. 75; founder and ex-editor of the "Clarion," the first successful socialist paper in England, his books "Merrie England," "Britain for the British," and "God and My Neighbour" have had enormous sales His war articles attracted much attention in 1915.

**BLEDISLOE, Rt. Hon. Lord,** Lydney Pk, Lydney, a 59 Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture since Nov., 1924, former Secretary to the Food Control Department Sat as C Bathurst in House of Commons, where he represented (C.) Wilton Division Chairman of Sugar Commission 1917-19 Raised to Peerage, Oct., 1918. Privy Councillor since Jan. 1, 1926

**BLERIOT, Louis,** a. 55 a French aviator who made history in July, 1909, by flying across the English Channel from Calais to Dover in his aeroplane He won the "Daily Mail" £1,000 prize for the feat. A gifted engineer, he had always been fascinated by the idea of making a machine that would fly.

**BLOMFIELD, Sir Reginald T., R.A.,** 51, Frognal, Hampstead, N W, a 70; Professor of Architecture to the Royal Academy, of which he was elected A R A in 1905, and R A. in Feb, 1914 Especially successful in designing gardens and country houses. Was President of Royal Institute of British Architects, 1911. Knighted, April, 1919.

**BLUMENFELD, Ralph D.,** "Daily Express" Office, E.C.4; editor of "Daily Express" since 1904, a. 62. Began journalistic career on "Chicago Herald," joining later the "New York Herald." Has written two or three books.

**BODKIN, Sir Archibald, K.C.B.,** Director of Public Prosecutions, a. 64. Called to the Bar, 1885, and became junior Treasury counsel at the Central Criminal Court, 1892. Appointed Recorder of Dover in 1901. K.C.B., June, 1924.

**BOND, Rt. Hon. Sir R., P.C., K.C.M.G.,** St. John's, a. 69, Premier of Newfoundland from 1900-9; was Speaker at 28; a staunch protagonist of Colonial claims on the fisheries question, and opponent of the Colonial Office regarding the modus vivendi chief author of Hay-Bond treaty with United States. Retired Jan., 1914.

**BONDFIELD, Miss Margaret, M.P.,** Parliamentary Sec. for the Ministry of Labour Jan. to Nov., 1924, a. 53. Began her career as assistant sec. of the Shop Assistants' Union Was the first woman delegate to the Trades' Union Congress in 1899, rising to be President of the Congress in 1923. Stood unsuccessfully in the Labour interest for Northampton in 1920 but was elected M.P. in Dec., 1923. The first woman to hold office in a British Government. Defeated at General Election Oct, 1924, but elected for Wallsend, July 21, 1926.

**BOOT, Sir Jesse, Bart.,** the founder of Boots, Limited, which rose to immense success under his and Lady Boot's control a. 75 Has triumphed over physical weakness with remarkable courage One of Nottingham's leading benefactors Knighted in 1900, and received baronetcy in 1916.

**BOOTH, General Bramwell,** 101, Queen Victoria Street, E C., General of the Salvation Army since Aug., 1912, eldest son of late Gen Booth, born 1856, married 1882, daughter of the late Dr. Soper; has two sons, five daughters. A masterly organiser. Was received in audience by the King in June, 1914. Presided at International Congress in London. Celebrated in July, 1915, the jubilee of the foundation of the Salvation Army. Lost his daughter Miriam, Dec., 1917 Had tour round world, 1920 Celebrated his 70th birthday, March, 1926 His wife has been a notable leader in the Salvation Army. She was raised to the magistracy in 1920.

**BORDEN, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert L., G.C.M.G., K.C.,** 201, Wurtemburg St., Ottawa, a 72 ex-Premier of Canada, succeeding Sir Wilfred Laurier after his defeat on the Reciprocity Bill at the General Election in 1911. Has had a long and distinguished legal career, and led the Conservative Party after Sir Charles Tupper resigned in 1901. Visited England to consult as to the defence and other questions, 1912. His policy as to Canada's provision of battleships, advocated eloquently, was the subject of keen controversy during 1913. Created G C.M G., June, 1914. His speeches and work in connection with Canada's share in the war were of the highest importance. Visited England in the summer of 1915, and attended a Cabinet meeting in July—an incident of wide-reaching import. Was presented with the Freedom of the City of London. Was present at the Imperial Conference in April 1917, and in 1918. As a result of the General Election, Dec., 1917, remained in power with a large majority. Took part in the Peace Conference. Resigned the Premiership, July, 1920.

**BOROTRA, Jean,** Lawn-tennis Singles Champion at Wimbledon in 1924 and 1926; a. 28. Since 1921 has won many French championships. In 1924 won French National Championship and the singles at Wimbledon. Represented France in Davis Cup contest in 1925, beating Gerald L Patterson and J. O. Anderson (Australia) at Forest Hills, U.S.A Also won that year U.S.A Covered Court championship Beat H. O. Kinsey in Singles Final at Wimbledon, July 2, 1926. A volatile personality, very popular with the public.

**BOURCHIER, Arthur, M.A.,** The Strand, Portslade, Sussex, a 64; actor-manager. Founded, by permission of the late Professor Jowett, then Vice-Chancellor of Oxford, the O.U.D S.; first professional appearance, 1889, as Jacques in "As You Like It"; joined Sir Charles Wyndham in partnership at the Criterion; afterwards took over the Garrick. Played a Claude Duval part in "Stand and Deliver," 1916. In "The Better 'Ole," 1918, "At the Villa Rose," 1920, "A Safety Match," 1921, and "Treasure Island," 1923.

**BOURNE, His Eminence Cardinal,** Archbishop's House, Westminster, S.W., a 65; Roman Catholic Bishop of Southwark from 1897 to 1903, when he became Archbishop of Westminster; raised to the cardinalate on Nov. 27, 1911. His portrait was hung in the Royal Academy, 1923. Made a notable pronouncement against the General Strike.

**BOYD-CARPENTER, Major Sir Archibald, M.P.,** Parliamentary and Financial Sec. to the Admiralty July, 1923–Jan., 1924; was Financial Secretary to the Treasury after being Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour, Nov., 1922–March, 1923; a. 53. Son of the late eloquent Bishop of Ripon, and educated at Harrow and Balliol College, he was elected Conservative M.P. for North Bradford in 1918, and again in Nov., 1922. Now represents Coventry. Was twice Mayor of Harrogate. Served in S. African war and European war. Knighted July, 1926.

**BRADBURY, Lord, G.C.B.,** formerly principal British representative on the Reparations Commission in Paris; a. 54. Was joint Permanent Secretary to the Treasury from 1913 to 1919. Previously acted as an Insurance Commissioner and a member of the National Health Insurance Joint Committee. Appointed July, 1925, Chairman of the Food Council. Signed the first Treasury Notes issued.

**BRADFORD, Bishop of (Rt. Rev. A. W. T. Perowne, D.D.),** Bradford. Son of late Bishop Perowne. Had successful work in Edgbaston, and became Canon. Appointed first Archdeacon of Plymouth in 1913, and first Bishop of the new See of Bradford, Dec., 1919. A broad-minded man, who should achieve success in Bradford.

**BRADFORD, Sir John Rose, K.C.M.G.,** 8, Manchester Sq., W.; a. 63. Educated at University College School and University College. Was Geo. Henry Lewes scholar. Entering the medical profession, he holds many important posts, and is senior physician at Univ. Coll. Hospital. Created K.C.M.G. in 1911. Served with distinction in the war, and was made C.B. and C.B.E.

**BRAGG, Sir William Henry, K.B.E., F.R.S.,** Fullerian Professor of Chemistry; a. 64. After brilliant career at Cambridge University went to Australia, and was Professor at Adelaide University for 22 years. Appointed Quain Professor of Physics in University of London in 1915, and Fullerian Professor in 1923. The researches of himself and his son gained the Nobel Physics prize in 1915. He has shown how to measure the length of X-rays, and has investigated the structure of crystals. Withal, a sprightly lecturer and post-prandial speaker.

**BRANCKER, Major-General Sir Sefton, K.C.B.,** Director of Civil Aviation in the Air Ministry. Educated at Bedford and the R.M. Academy, Woolwich; entered the Royal Artillery in 1896, serving later in S. African war. Flew in 1910, and was appointed Deputy-Director of Military Aeronautics, 1914. Controller-General of Equipment, and General of Personnel on the Air Council, 1918. Flew to India in 1915.

**BRANGWYN, Frank, R.A.,** Temple Lodge, Queen St., Hammersmith, W.; R.A. Milan; Société Royale, Brussels; Société Nationale, Paris. Born in Bruges of British parents; a painter of originality and distinction, who has achieved a greater reputation in Europe than any contemporary English artist; examples of his work are to be found in nearly all the leading galleries of the world. Awarded Gold Medal of the Berlin Academy, Sept., 1912. President of the Royal Society of British Artists, Dec., 1913–18. Presented several of his works to the Luxembourg in 1915. Elected R.A., April, 1919.

**BRANSON, Mr. Justice** (Sir Geo. Arthur H. Branson), a. 55; rowed in the Cambridge boat in 1893; was called to the Bar in 1899, and did considerable "devilling" for Sir Rufus Isaacs, now Earl of Reading, when the latter was Attorney-General. Junior Counsel to the Treasury, 1912–1921. Appointed a judge of the King's Bench, April, 1921. Joint-author of a standard volume on Stock Exchange law.

**BREWER, Sir Herbert, Mus. Doc.,** Organist of Gloucester Cathedral; a 61. Native of Gloucester, where he has conducted eight Festivals. Held the post of organist successively in Oxford, Bristol Cathedral, St. Michael's, Coventry, and Tonbridge School. Composer of several delightful vocal and instrumental works. High Sheriff of Gloucester in 1922. Knighted Jan. 1, 1926.

**BRIAND, Aristide,** 52, Av. Kléber, Paris, a. 66; Prime Minister of France, 1909–1911; and again until March, 1913, for 56 days; became Premier in Oct., 1915, and resigned in March, 1917; again formed a Ministry in Jan., 1921, resigning Jan., 12, 1922; played a prominent part in the religio-political struggle years ago in France; his rise has been rapid: he only entered the Chamber of Deputies in 1902. Foreign Minister since April, 1925. Resigned Premiership March, 6, 1926, resumed it, but resigned in June. Formed his 10th Ministry later, but was defeated.

**BRIDGEMAN, Admiral Sir Francis C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O.,** Copgrove Hall, Leeds, a. 78; entered Navy 1862, and in 1917 became Commander of Home Fleet; K.C.B., 1908. Formerly a Lord of the Admiralty. Appointed Vice-Admiral of the U.K., Feb. 1920.

**BRIDGEMAN, Rt. Hon. W. O., M.P.,** Leigh Manor, Minsterley, First Lord of Admiralty since Nov., 1924; Home Secretary 1922–Jan., 1924; ex-Parliamentary Sec. of Mines, a. 62. After education at Eton and Cambridge, was assistant private secretary to Lord Knutsford at Colonial Office, and then to Sir M. Hicks Beach at the Treasury. Elected M.P. for Oswestry Division in 1906. Was for seven years a member of the London School Board. Lost a son in the war. His wife was created D.B.E., Feb., 1924. Joined Mr. Baldwin's Ministry in Nov., 1924.

**BRIDGES, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Tom M., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.,** Governor of Sth. Australia since 1922, a. 55. Entered the Army in 1892, and was at the relief of Mafeking and Ladysmith. Won the D.S.O. in Somaliland war. In the late war his resourcefulness in inducing weary men to march inspired Newbolt's poem, "The Toy Band." Served with the British Army Mission to the Belgian Army. Was Military Member of two British Missions to U.S.A. K.C.B. Jan. 1, 1925.

**BRIDGES, Robert, LL.D.**, Poet Laureate, Boar's Hill near Oxford, a 82, born in Kent, educated at Eton (whose praise he has sung in memorable verse) and Corpus Christi College, Oxford. Entering the medical profession, he became casualty physician at Bart's, then assistant at the Children's Hospital and next, physician at Great Northern Hospital. Retired in 1882 from medical practice and gave himself to literature. Has published several volumes of fine verse including "Eros and Psyche" and "The Growth of Love" in 1913, a book calling for better pronunciation and composition. Appointed Poet Laureate, July, 1913. Married eldest daughter of the late A. Waterhouse, R.A. Published memoir of Dolben, the poet, in 1915. Issued a very interesting anthology in 1916. Resided in U.S.A. for some months in 1924.

**BRISTOL, Bishop of (Rt. Rev. Geo. Nickson, D.D.)**, The Palace, Bristol, a 62. After a curacy at Cambridge was vicar of St. Benedict, Cambridge, and then at Liverpool and Southport. Appointed Rural Dean of West Derby in 1902 and in 1906 Suffragan Bishop of Jarrow. Declined in 1911 the Bishopric of Southwark owing to ill health but was appointed Bishop of Bristol in April 1914.

**BROWN, Sir Arthur Whitten, K.B.E.**, companion of the late Sir John Alcock in first transatlantic flight which won in June 1919, the "Daily Mail" prize of £10,000, a 39, son of U.S.A. citizens but was born in Glasgow. An engineer by profession, he took to flying and joined Flying Corps in war time. Was wounded and taken prisoner.

**BRUCE, Major-General Sir David, K.C.B., F.R.S., F.R.C.P., D.Sc., LL.D.**, Athenæum Club, a 72, was member of Army Medical Advisory Board, Director of Royal Society's Commission of Investigation of Sleeping Sickness in Uganda 1903-1908-10, Director of Commission for Investigation of Mediterranean Fever 1904-6, Director of Royal Society Commission, Nyassaland 1911-14. The Albert Medal was awarded him in 1923. Pres. of British Association, 1924.

**BRUCE, Sir Robert**, "Glasgow Herald" office, Glasgow, editor of that newspaper since 1917 having been on its staff for many years. Is hon. LL.D. of Glasgow University. Was knighted in 1918. An able journalist with wide influence in Scotland. President of the Institute of Journalists, 1926.

**BRUCE, Rt. Hon. Stanley**, Prime Minister of Australia since Feb., 1923, a 43. Educated at Melbourne Grammar School where he became "captain." Coming to England in 1902, he entered Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Was a member of the Cambridge crew in 1904 which beat Oxford, coached the Cambridge crew in 1911. Became a partner in Paterson, Laing, and Bruce, soft goods merchants. Enlisted in the war and was promoted captain, won the M.C. and was twice wounded. Entered the Australian Parliament in 1918 at a by-election. Represented the Commonwealth at the League of Nations in Geneva in 1921. Commonwealth Treasurer in Mr. Hughes's Ministry from Sept., 1921 and succeeded his leader as Premier in Feb., 1923. P.C., June, 1923.

**BUCHAN, Col. John**, author, publisher, and war correspondent, 35, Paternoster Row, E.C. 4, a 51, after brilliant University career winning the Newdigate in 1898 and being President of the Oxford Union, was private secretary to Lord Milner in South Africa. Now a member of the firm of publishers T. Nelson & Co. Has written a luminous history of the war having had previously a dozen books to his credit. Went as special correspondent to the front. Appointed Head of the Information Department of the Foreign Office. Published "Mr. Standfast," 1919, "The Path of the King" in 1920, and "Huntingtower" in 1922, "Midwinter" in 1923, and "The Three Hostages" in 1924. His "Life of Lord Minto" was highly praised. "John Macnab" and "The Dancing Floor" are recent novels. His sister writes stories as "O. Douglas."

**BUCKLAND, Lord**, a 49. Henry Seymour Berry, eldest son of the late Alderman J. M. Berry of Merthyr. First a teacher, then estate agent. When the late Viscount Rhondda served as Food Controller during the war he entrusted Mr. Berry with heavy responsibilities in his Welsh undertakings. Mr. Berry became a director of many companies. His younger brothers, Sir William and Mr. Gomer Berry are interested in many newspapers and publishing companies. High Sheriff of Brecknshire, 1924-5. Freeman of Merthyr, 1923. Married Miss G. M. Sandbrook, 1907, and has five daughters, eldest being master of Talybont pack of hounds. Raised to the peerage, July, 1926, and took title of Lord Buckland of Bwlch.

**BUCKLE, George Earle**, 62, Oakley St., Chelsea, S.W., a 72, editor of the "Times" from 1884 to 1912. After a brilliant career at Oxford, joined the editorial staff as a man of 26 and less than four years later, upon the death of Thomas Chenery, was made editor. Retired August, 1912, after holding editorship longer than any predecessor except Delane. Completed in 1920 the "Life of Lord Beaconsfield."

**BUCKMASTER, Lord**, Chancellor of England from May, 1915, to Dec., 1916, 1, Porchester Terrace, W., a 65, appointed September 1912, a member of the Council of the Duchy of Lancaster, former M.P. (L.) for Cambridge, later representing Keighley Division of Yorks. Appointed Solicitor-General, October 20, 1913. Director of Press Bureau from September 1914, to May, 1915, when he was appointed Lord Chancellor in Coalition Ministry, created Lord Buckmaster of Cheddington June 1915. On the resignation of Ministry in Dec. 1916, he was succeeded by Lord Finlay as Lord Chancellor. Introduced the Women Solicitors' Bill March, 1918.

**BULGARIA, King Boris of**, son of ex-King Ferdinand, whom he succeeded on the latter's abdication in 1918, a 32. As a child his change of religion for political reasons from Roman Catholicism to the Orthodox Church, was a controversial incident.

**BULL, Right Hon. Sir William, Bart., M.P.**, The Meadows, Uxbridge Road, W., a 63; member of L.C.C. and chairman of various committees 1892-1901, investigated and helped to organise labour conditions of Council's staff, Vice-Principal of Imperial Society of Knights

Bachelor Vice President Royal Life Saving Society M P for South Hammersmith P C June 1918 Appointed Maltravers Herald of Arms Extraordinary Feb 1922 Baronet Nov 1922

**BULLOCH, J Malcolm, LL D**, Literary critic of Allied Newspapers a 59 Ed of the Graphic 1909 1924 graduated M A Aberdeen Univ joined The Sketch 1893 The Sphere 1899 author of History of Univ of Aberdeen The Gay Gordons etc Saw his 2 000th play Oct 1920 Aberdeen Univ conferred on him the hon LL D 1921

**BULLOCK Shan F**, Irish novelist Pmo York Rd Cheam a 61 his stories include The Barrys The Red Leaguers and Hetty His entirely truthful picture of a London clerk s life— Robert Thorne —was very successful in 1907 Wrote biography of Thomas Andrews designer of the Titanic 1912 Collaborated with Hon Emily Lawless in novel published in 1913 Issued Mr Ruby Jumps the Traces in 1917 A volume of poems Mors et Vita appeared in 1923 and a novel The Loughsides in 1924

**BULOW Prince von Flottbeck, Holstein**, Villa Edda Nordernej Prussia a 77 became in 1900 German Imperial Chancellor in succession to Prince Hohenlohe Retired in 1909 Published memoirs in 1913 Induced by the Kaiser to be German ambassador at Rome in Dec 1914 Failed conspicuously to prevent Italy s intervention so quitted Rome in June 1915

**BURGESS Thomas W**, a 54 successfully emulated Captain Webb by swimming the English Channel from the South Foreland to Cape Grisnez on Sept 6 1911 in 22 hours 35 minutes after fifteen unsuccessful attempts

**BURNEY, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Cecil Bart G C B, G C M G**, Upham House Upham Hants a 68 served in Soudan Vice Admiral commanding Atlantic Fleet in 1911 and later Vice Admiral commanding 2nd and 3rd Fleets K C B K C M G 1913 baronetcy and G C M G conferred later His son invented the paravane and was elected M P in Nov 1922

**BURNHAM, Viscount** 13 Bryanston Square W 1 a 64 chief proprietor of Daily Telegraph eldest son of late Lord Burnham a former M P and member of I C C Was Mayor of Stepney 1909 Created a viscount April 1919 Gave Fleet Wood to the City of London July 1921 One of the busiest of public men Visited West Indies in 1923 and Australia in 1925 President of the Empire Press Union

**BURNS, Rt Hon John, Alverstoke** Clapham Common S W, a 68 was a working engineer he came to the front during the Trafalgar Square riots and the great dock strike member for Battersea 1892 1918 a man of exceptional attainments and a powerful speaker is a life long abstainer Appointed President Local Government Board 1905 salary £2 000 raised to £5 000 (1909), the first working man to hold Cabinet rank in England piloted Housing and Town Planning Bill through Commons in 1909 assisted in settling Port of London strike 1911 Became President of the Board of Trade Feb, 1914 but resigned in August Did not stand at General Election Dec 1918 Lost his only son in 1922

**BUTLER, Sir Harcourt, K C S I**, Governor of Burma a 57 After education at Harrow and Oxford entered Government service in India rising to become Lieut Governor of United Provinces in 1917 having previously held a similar position in Burma, to which he returned as Governor

**BUTLER Dr Nicholas Murray** 60 Morningside Drive New York a 64 President of Columbia University New York editor of International Review one of the trustees of the Carnegie Foundation one of the most honoured leaders in the world of education Visited London in July 1926

**BUTT Dame Clara**, famous contralto Compton Lodge South Hampstead a 53 A celebrated German critic said hers is the voice of a century While still a student she made a debut at the Albert Hall which was the talk of London Married in 1900 to Mr Kennerly Rumford Raised a large sum by concerts for war charities Created D B E, 1920 Appeared in opera in 1920

**BUTT, Sir Alfred, M P**, well known theatrical manager elected Conservative M P for Wandsworth in 1923 and re elected by a majority of 10 701 in 1924 Has been connected with many leading enterprises in the amusement world

**BUXTON, Earl G C M G**, 7 Eaton Place S W 1 a 73 ex President of the Board of Trade and played conspicuous part in settling railway strike 1911 was Postmaster General 1905 10 established the penny post to America 1908 and the Canadian magazine post 1907 purchased the wireless system of telegraphy for the nation Appointed Governor General of South Africa Feb 1914 and received the honour of G C M G Created a viscount April 1914 Acted with swift success on outbreak of war His only son fell in 1917 Returned from his extended Governorship of South Africa 1920 Chancellor of the Order of SS Michael and George Raised to an earldom Nov 1920

**BUXTON, Rt Hon Noel, M P**, Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries Jan 1924 Nov 1924 a 57 Second son of the late Sir T Fowell Buxton educated at Trinity College Cambridge Formerly Liberal M P for Whitby he joined the Labour Party and was elected M P for North Norfolk which he had once represented as a Liberal Was wounded during an important Mission in the Balkans 1914 and has a street named after him and his brother in a Balkan city A keen student of social economics he brought an intellectual strength to the Labour Cabinet

**BYNG, Viscount, of Vimy, G C B, G C M**, Governor General of Canada 1921-26 former competent Commander of the Canadian Corps a 63 Son of the Earl of Strafford he joined Army in 1883 Served in Soudan and South Africa Commanded forces in Egypt until war gave him the new post of Commander of the Canadian Corps after commanding the Cavalry Corps Knighted 1915 Lady Byng is the authoress of Barriers' and other volumes Promoted to General after brilliant advance towards

Cambrai, Nov., 1917. Gained another success, Aug., 1918. G.C.B., 1919. Raised to the Peerage and received a grant of £30,000 in August. Retired from Army, 1919. Appointed to succeed the Duke of Devonshire in Canada, June, 1921. G.C.M.G., July, 1921. A dispute as to constitutional prerogative occurred at the end of his Governorship in 1926. Visct., Oct., 1926.

**CAILLAUX, Joseph,** Minister of Finance in the French Cabinet, and also during 1925 and 1926; resigned the same office in 1914 amid a storm of criticism. Elected a Senator, July 11, 1925, coincidently with the passing of his Budget. Visited England and U.S.A. with regard to France's debts.

**CAINE, Sir Hall, C.H., K.B.E.,** Greeba Castle, Isle of Man, a. 73; was educated as an architect, but took to journalism before writing his first novel; his best-known works have had large sales, and several of his books have been dramatised. Published "The Woman Thou Gavest Me," 1913. Edited "King Albert's Book" with great success. His play "Margaret Schiller" was produced in U.S.A. in Jan. 1916. Knighted, June, 1918. Published in 1921 "The Master of Man." Made a Companion of Honour, Nov., 1922. His son Ralph was elected M.P. in the same month. "The Woman of Knockaloe," 1923. Is now writing a Life of Christ.

**CALVE, Mme. Emma,** Château de Cabrières, Cevennes, France, a. 60; unites a magnificent voice to brilliant dramatic gifts and captivating personality; a Provençale by birth worked and sang during the war. Sang in London in 1919 and 1920. Her Autobiography appeared in 1922.

**CAMBRIDGE, Marquess of,** Shotton Hall, Shrewsbury, a. 58; brother of Queen Mary; served in Life Guards and 17th Lancers; fought in South Africa. Married a daughter of the first Duke of Westminster. Personal A.D.C. to the King. Appointed July, 1915, Assistant Military Secretary at the War Office. Gazetted December 27, 1915, as Military Secretary on the Personal Staff and temporary Brigadier-General. Relinquished title of Duke of Teck on conferment of marquesate in June, 1917. His daughter, Lady Mary Cambridge, married the Marquis of Worcester, on June 14th, 1923.

**CAMERON, Sir David Young, R.A.,** one of the best-known of British etchers, as well as excellent in oil paintings, a. 61. Son of Rev. Robert Cameron, he was born in Glasgow. Elected A.R.A. in 1916, and R.A., Jan., 1920. His etchings of North Holland and London are particularly fine. Knighted June, 1924.

**CAMPBELL, Rev. Dr. R. J., M.A.,** a. 59 succeeded in 1903 to the pastorate of the City Temple, London, upon the death of Dr. Parker. Two books on the New Theology, published in 1907, aroused a controversy which has abated; visited U.S.A., 1911; resigned the pastorate, Sept., 1915, and entered the Church of England. Re-ordained in Birmingham, Feb., 1916. Published "A Spiritual Pilgrimage." Obtained D.D. from Oxford Univ., May, 1919. Had a long tour in 1920. Published a Life of Christ, 1921. Was vicar of Christ Church, Victoria St., S.W., 1917–21. Resides at Brighton. Mrs. Campbell died on June 12, 1924, a few days before he was inducted vicar of Holy Trinity, Brighton. Visited Holy Land in 1926.

**CAMPION, Colonel Sir William R., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.,** Governor of Western Australia; a. 56. Educated at Eton and New College, Oxford. Was Lieut.-Colonel of the 4th Battalion of Royal Sussex Regt. in the war, winning the D.S.O. Represented Lewes division of Sussex as Conservative, 1910–24. Married the daughter of Rev. the Hon. William Byron. Appointed Governor of Western Australia, June, 1924. K.C.M.G., 1924.

**CANTERBURY, Archbishop of (Dr. Randall Thomas Davidson),** Lambeth Palace, a. 78; three years after having been ordained became, in 1877, chaplain and secretary to Archbishop Tait, whose daughter Edith he married. As Dean of Windsor he became Chaplain to Queen Victoria. Succeeded to the See of Rochester, whence he was translated to Winchester. His appointment as Archbishop, upon the death of Dr. Temple, met with the approval of all parties in the Church. Paid a visit to the United States, 1904; presided over Lambeth Conferences, 1908 and 1920; officiated at Coronation of King George; invested with Royal Victorian Chain, June, 1911.

**CANTERBURY, Dean of (Very Rev. Geo. Kennedy Allen Bell, D.D.),** the Deanery, Canterbury; a. 45. Son of Canon J. Allen Bell, he was educated at Westminster School and Christ Church, winning the "Newdigate" prize. Ordained in 1907, he became resident chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1914. Select Preacher at Cambridge, 1922–3. As Secretary to the Lambeth Conference he impressed many by his ability. Succeeded the late Dean Wace as Dean of Canterbury, Feb., 1924.

**CAPABLANCA, J. R.,** chess champion, a. 38. Born at Havana, he began playing chess at youthful age of 5. Defeated Marshall in 1909 by 8 to 1, with 14 draws. Won two years later the tournament at San Sebastian. In 1914 was beaten by Dr. Lasker, world champion, by only 13½ to 13. Visited United Kingdom for first time in 1919 and achieved astonishing successes at Hastings tournament and wherever he played. Is interested in art, music, and science. After several games in 1921, Dr. Lasker yielded the championship to him.

**CARISBROOKE, Marquess of,** 4, Belgrave Place, S.W., eldest son of Princess Beatrice and grandson of Queen Victoria, a. 40. Served in Royal Navy for five years, then joined the Grenadier Guards, with whom he served in the war. Married in 1917 Lady Irene Denison, only daughter of the Earl of Londesborough. Prince Alexander of Battenberg relinquished his princely title on receiving, in June, 1917, the Marquesate of Carisbrooke. A daughter was born Jan. 13, 1920.

**CARLILE, Rev. Prebendary W., C.H., D.D.,** 55, Bryanston Street, W., a. 80; founder of the Church Army; ex-rector of St. Mary-at-Hill Monument; Prebendary of St. Paul's. Received hon. degree of D.D. from Oxford University in 1915. His brother is Sir Hildren Carlile, Bart. Celebrated golden wedding in 1920. Mrs. Carlile died in Jan., 1925. Was made a Companion of Honour, Jan. 1, 1926.

**CARLISLE, Bishop of (Rt. Rev. H. H. Williams, D.D.),** Rose Castle, Carlisle; a. 54. Son of former vicar of Poppleton, Yorks. Prin-

cipal of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, for 7 years having been previously tutor and lecturer at Hertford College Has contributed learned theological articles to Encyclopædia Britannica Appointed Bishop of Carlisle, June, 1920

**CARNEGIE, Sub-Dean William H.,** rector of St Margaret's, Westminster, Chaplain to the House of Commons, and Canon of Westminster Abbey, a 66, began clerical career as curate at Pudsey, then became rector of Great Witley, Rector of St Philip, Birmingham, 1903–1913 Has travelled widely and thinks broadly Established the Street Children's Union Plays golf and fishes for trout as recreation in a busy life Appointed Chaplain to the House of Commons in May, 1916 Married Mrs Joseph Chamberlain 1916

**CARNOCK, Lord, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.,** a 77, Permanent Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs until 1916, late Ambassador in Petrograd, awarded G C B for services in connection with the Anglo Russian Agreement of 1907, which he signed, was British representative at the Algeciras Conference and received the G C M G, entered Foreign office in 1879 and has wide experience of diplomatic work A peerage was conferred on Sir Arthur Nicolson in June, 1916

**CARPENTER, Edward,** Mountside Guildford, the well known social reformer, a 82, native of Brighton Educated at Cambridge University, becoming 10th Wrangler and a Fellow of his college Taking Orders, was a curate under F D Maurice Abandoned a clerical career in 1874, became University Extension lecturer and wrote "Towards Democracy," in which he says, humbly, "If I am not level with the lowest, I am nothing" Has worked as a market gardener and a maker of sandals Other books by this Walt Whitman of British democracy are "The Art of Creation" "The Drama of Love and Death," and "England's Ideal" Received an address on his 70th birthday from many "intellectuals" Published "The Healing of Nations," in 1915, and an autobiography in 1916

**CARR, Arthur William,** captain of the English team in four Test matches against Australia in 1926, b at Mickleham May 21 1894 Educated at Sherborne School and was captain of every game there except cricket Played for Notts while a schoolboy Became captain of Notts in 1919 Has had many successes as a batsman

**CARSON, Lord,** 5, Eaton Place, S W., a 72, a Lord of Appeal since May, 1921 ex member of the War Cabinet, after being First Lord of the Admiralty, Dec 1916 to July, 1917 and Attorney-General with seat in Coalition Cabinet Had two legal careers, in Ireland rose from Counsel to the Attorney-General to position of K C and Solicitor-General, crossed to England and became K C and Solicitor-General here, the record he thus holds is unique Appointed Autumn Reader to the Inns of Court, 1912 Conducted strenuous campaign against Home Rule, and organised the Ulster Volunteers Married in September, 1914, Miss Ruby Frewen Entered Coalition Government in May, 1915, as Attorney-General, but resigned in October Appointed First Lord of the Admiralty in the new Ministry, Dec, 1916 Became member of the War Cabinet without portfolio, July 1917 Resigned in Jan, 1918, returning to practise at the Bar in March Declined Premiership of first Ulster Parliament, Jan., 1921 Made a Lord of Appeal, May, 1921, becoming Lord Carson of Duncairn Introduced the Moneylenders' Bill, March 1925

**CASALS, Pablo,** a 48 acclaimed as the greatest violoncellist of to-day, made English debut in 1901 says "I envy the fortunate ones who can dispense with daily practice for myself, I cannot" Played at London concerts, 1912, and received Philharmonic Society's gold medal Appointed Chevalier of the Legion of Honour in 1914

**CAVAN, General, the Earl of, K.P., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.C.B.,** Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Feb, 1922–1926 ex Lieutenant of the Tower of London a 61 After being A D C to Governor-General of Canada, served in S African War Increased his military reputation by his brilliant work in the war, commanding the Guards division and doing fine service on the Piave front Succeeded Sir H Wilson as Chief of the I G Staff Colonel of the Irish Guards since June, 1925 Married Lady Joan Mulholland, Nov 1922 G C B, Jan, 1926 Retired Feb, 1926 Chief of the Staff to the Duke of York on his Australian tour

**CAVE, Visct, G C M.G.,** Lord Chancellor since Nov, 1924, after holding that office Oct 1922–Jan, 1924 Home Sec from Dec 1916 to Nov 1918, after being Solicitor-General, a 70 has been very active in Surrey public life and Recorder of Guildford its capital M P for Kingston Division 1906–1918 Made deep impression on House of Commons by speeches on licensing and the Budget Moved the official resolution respecting the Marconi revelations June, 1913 Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales, 1914–15 P C in June 1915 Pioneered the new Franchise Act successfully through Parliament in 1917 Appointed a Lord of Appeal with a viscounty, Nov 1918 G C M G 1921 Joined Mr Baldwin's Cabinet again as Lord Chancellor, Nov, 1924 Elected Chancellor of Oxford Univ July, 1925

**CECIL, Right Hon Lord Hugh, M.P.,** 21, Arlington St, S W, a 57 son of the late Lord Salisbury, an extremely clever debater with a fine gift of eloquence Unionist Free Trader Joined the Army Flying Corps, and qualified in 1915, Privy Councillor, Jan, 1916 Re-elected for Oxford University, Nov, 1922, Dec, 1923, and Nov, 1924

**CECIL, Viscount, K.C.,** 39, Grosvenor Square S W 1, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster since Nov, 1924, Lord Privy Seal 1923–1924, Minister of Blockade, February to December, 1916, after being Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs a 62, third son of the late Lord Salisbury, Lord Robert Cecil was a brilliant Parliamentarian, who took a leading part in the Marconi Committee during 1913 Joined Coalition Government in May, 1915, as Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and became P C in June Specially appointed to control blockade policy in 1916, entering the Cabinet, and remained in this post on the change of Ministry Chancellor of University of Birmingham Greatly added to his reputation

in 1919. A persuasive advocate of the League of Nations. Entered Mr. Baldwin's Cabinet in May, 1923. Raised to the Peerage Nov., 1923, as Viscount Cecil of Chelwood. Awarded the Wilson Peace Prize of £5,000, Dec., 1924. Did important work at the League of Nations meetings in Geneva.

**CHADWICK, Sir R. Burton, M.P.,** Under-Secretary for the Board of Trade; a. 57. A leading shipowner with world-wide experience. Has represented Barrow-in-Furness, and, latterly, Wallasey. Did important war work, and was knighted in 1920.

**CHALIAPIN, Feodor Ivanovitch,** famous opera singer; a. 52. Son of a Russian peasant; early developing remarkable vocal gifts. Began singing in opera in 1890. Appeared amid great enthusiasm in London during 1914. Has undergone privation during Russian revolution. Sang at Covent Garden Theatre in the opera season, 1926.

**CHALMERS, Lord, G.C.B.,** Master of Peterhouse, Cambridge; Governor of Ceylon, 1913–1916; a. 67; formerly Permanent Secretary to the Treasury and Auditor of the Civil List. Was chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue. Described by Lord Harcourt as "a finished scholar in the Pali language." Resumed Secretaryship of the Treasury in 1916. Appointed in 1916 Under Secretary for Ireland, but resigned. Raised to Peerage, April 1919. Elected in July, 1924, Master of Peterhouse, Cambridge.

**CHAMBERLAIN, Rt. Hon. Sir Austen, K.G., M.P.,** Foreign Sec. and Deputy Leader of the House of Commons since Nov., 1924; a. 63; Secretary of State for India, 1915–1917; son of the late Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain, M.P.; Postmaster-General, 1902–3; Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1903–5; formerly Financial Secretary to Treasury and a Civil Lord of the Admiralty; greatly advanced Parliamentary reputation in debates during 1912. Elected for his late father's constituency in July, 1914. Was a chivalrous co-operator with Mr. Lloyd George in war finance, and joined the Coalition Government as Secretary for India in 1915. Remained Secretary for India in New Ministry until his resignation in July, 1917. Returned to the War Cabinet in April, 1918. Introduced the Budget with Imperial Preference April 30, 1919. Was Lord Privy Seal for a brief period. Elected leader of Unionists, March 21, 1921, and resigned after an adverse vote at the Carlton Club, 1922. Joined Mr. Baldwin's Cabinet in Nov., 1924. On the signing in London of the Treaty of Locarno, Dec. 1, 1925, the King conferred on him the K.G., making his wife a Dame of the Order of the British Empire at the same time. The Freedom of Birmingham, Feb. 1926, and the City of London, March 25, 1926.

**CHAMBERLAIN, Rt. Hon. Neville, M.P.,** Westbourne, Edgbaston, Birmingham; Minister of Health since Nov., 1924; Chancellor of the Exchequer, Aug. 1923–Jan., 1924; ex-Minister of Health, after being Postmaster-General from Oct., 1922, and Paymaster-General from February, 1923, until March 1923; ex-Director-General of National service, younger son of the late Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain; a. 56. Became a member of Birmingham City Council in 1911, and was elected Lord Mayor of Birmingham in 1915, being re-elected in 1916. M.P. since Dec., 1918. Responsible for Pensions and Housing legislation of importance.

**CHAPLIN, Charles,** 1416, La Brea Avenue, Hollywood, Los Angeles, world-famed "film" artiste; a. 39; a Londoner by birth, though resident in U.S.A. Began career on English variety stage. Credited now with receiving £150,000 annually for his work in cinematography. Welcomed warmly in London 1921. His film "The Gold Rush," was very popular in 1926.

**CHARLES, Archdeacon R. H., D.D.,** 4, Little Cloisters, Westminster, S.W.; canon of Westminster since July, 1918; a. 71; educated at Queen's College, Belfast, and Trinity College, Dublin; ordained in 1883. In last twenty years has been recognised as an eminent theologian, especially interested in apocryphal literature. Was Grinfield Lecturer at Oxford, 1905–1911, and latterly Speaker's Lecturer in Biblical Studies. A welcome addition to the scholarly preachers of London.

**CHELMSFORD, Bishop of (Rt. Rev. F. S. Guy Warman, D.D.),** a. 54. Educated at Merchant Taylors' School and Pembroke College, Oxford. Ordained in 1895; became vice-principal of St. Aidan's Theological College, 1901, and vicar of Birkenhead the next year. Principal of St. Aidan's from 1907 till he became vicar of Bradford in 1916. An able, tolerant man, with wide, democratic sympathies; he was appointed Bishop of Truro June, 1919, and translated to Chelmsford 1923.

**CHELMSFORD, Viscount, G.C.I.E., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G.,** First Lord of the Admiralty in the Labour Ministry formed in Jan., 1924; Viceroy of India, April, 1916–1921, and ex-Governor of New South Wales; a. 58; formerly Governor of Queensland. Married daughter of first Lord Wimborne. Visited Australia in 1914 and was warmly welcomed. Appointed Viceroy in Jan. 1916 amid general approval and arrived in April. His eldest son died of wounds May, 1917. Had a share in the reform scheme proposed by Rt. Hon. E. Montague in 1918. Raised to a Viscounty at end of his Viceroyalty. President of the M.C.C., 1922–1923. Acted temporarily as Agent General for New South Wales in 1926.

**CHESTER, Bishop of (Rt. Rev. H. L. Paget, D.D.),** Dee Residence, Chester; a. 73; named Luke, after "the beloved physician" by his father, Sir J. Paget, who was one; vicar of St. Pancras till 1906, then Bishop of Ipswich. Bishop Suffragan to Bishop of London from 1909–1919. Lost son in the war, 1918. Appointed Bishop of Chester, June, 1919.

**CHESTERTON, G. K., LL.D.,** Overroads, Beaconsfield, Bucks; a. 52; journalist, poet, satirist, and novelist. Writes voluminously on all subjects. "Types of Men" published 1912. Contributes a weekly causerie to the "Illustrated London News." His first play, "Magic," was produced in London in 1913. Was seriously ill in 1915. Two books by him appeared in 1916. Has edited "The New Witness" recently. "A Short History of England" has had success. Travelled in Palestine in 1920 and wrote "The New Jerusalem." Had a long tour of lecturing U.S. in 1921.

Became a Roman Catholic in 1922 Edinburgh University conferred the hon LL D degree July 1925 "Everlasting Man" issued 1925

**CHICHESTER, Bishop of (Right Rev W. O Burrows, D D)**, The Palace Chichester a 68 vicar of Holy Trinity Leeds until 1903 then vicar of St Augustines Edgbaston and Archdeacon of Birmingham Appointed Bishop of Truro 1912 and Bishop of Chichester in 1919 An interesting preacher and able organiser

**CHILDS, Maj -Gen , Sir Wyndham, K.C M G , K B E ,** Scotland Yard S W Assistant Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police a 49 Served in the war Became in 1916 Director of Persona Service at the War Office Director of Criminal Investigation Department since March 1922 Retired from Army, Dec 1922

**CHINA, ex-Emperor of, Hsuan Tung,** a 20 Was six years old when the Chinese Republic was proclaimed and has since lived in seclusion in Peking Has an English tutor Mr R I Johnston appointed in 1918 Has also three Chinese teachers Is credited with high intelligence and a keen interest in European affairs Married a Manchu Princess in Dec 1922

**CHIROL, Sir Valentine,** 74 Carlyle Sq Chelsea S W a 74 head of the foreign department of the Times 1899 1912 has travelled extensively especially in the East and is an authority on all Asiatic questions, his articles on the Far Eastern question in 1895 and on the Middle Eastern question in 1902 3 were notable In 1910 appeared an even more valuable series on Indian Unrest which attracted very wide and careful attention Knighted 1912 Served on Indian Civil Service Commission in 1913

**CHURCHILL, Rt. Hon Winston S , P.C., C.H., M P ,** Chancellor of the Exchequer since Nov 1924 former Sec for Colonies Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster from May to Nov 1915, a 62 A soldier at 19 he is to day one of the most conspicuous figures in public life saw the Spanish Campaign in Cuba, with the British force through Indian frontier wars in the Soudan Campaign of 1898 Won distinction in the Boer War, was captured by the Boers but made a dramatic escape In Parliament reproduced many characteristics of his father Lord Randolph Churchill whose Life he has written Left Conservatives and joined Liberal Party in 1904 was appointed Under Secretary for Colonies 1905 President of the Board of Trade 1908 when he passed the Labour Exchange Act and the Sweated Industries Act Home Office 1910 Introduced prison reforms 1910 Was much criticised for his action in employing troops to assist the police to capture the Houndsditch murderers at the Sidney Street Siege in January 1911 Was again attacked by Labour Party for sanctioning use of troops during the strike riots at Tonypandy, Liverpool Llanelly and other towns for protection of railway bridges and signals and other property As First Lord of the Admiralty was in the centre of controversy to Navy 1912 Visited the Mediterranean stations in 1913 Took a short trip in a seaplane Delivered notable speeches on the Irish Question during 1913-14 Introduced the highest Naval Estimates in 1914 which the kingdom has ever had Had several flights in the air The readiness of the Navy at the outbreak of war won national gratitude for Mr Churchill who delivered some memorable speeches on the subject Resigned his post as First Lord of the Admiralty in May 1915 as a result of disagreement with Lord Fisher Became Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in Coalition Cabinet Resigned Office and returned to active service as an officer in November 1915 Gazetted Lieut Col March 1916 Resumed political career later Appointed Minister of Munitions July 1917 Secretary for War and Air Jan 1919 to Feb 1921 Secretary for the Colonies Feb 1921 Visited Egypt in March His mother Lady Randolph Churchill died Jun 9 1921 Took a prominent part on conferences on Irish affairs in 1922 Defeated at General Election Nov 1922 and again in Dec 1923 and March, 1924 Made a Companion of Honour 1922 Published memories of the War in 1923 Was adopted Sept 1924 as Constitutional candidate for Epping Division and was returned Joining the Conservative Party he became Chancellor of the Exchequer in Mr Baldwin's Cabinet in Nov 1924 Queen's Univ Belfast conferred LL D March 1926

**CLARKE, Rt Hon Sir Edward, K C ,** 2 Essex Court Temple E C a 85 son of a City of London jeweller attended evening classes while working at the India Office studied law won Tancred scholarship supported himself by journalism His success at the Bar in the Penge Mystery made his reputation He retired from practice at his jubilee in 1914 and received many notable compliments Sat in Parliament many years and was Solicitor General 1886 92 Resigned Parliamentary work in 1906 Privy Councillor Takes a keen interest in ecclesiastical work His autobiography appeared in 1918 A book on Disraeli appeared in 1926

**CLAUSON, Mr Justice (Sir Albert Clauson, K C ),** Judge of the Chancery Division since Oct , 1926 a 55 Educated at Merchant Taylors School and St John's College Oxford Called to the Bar in 1891 K C , 1910 An authority on company Law

**CLEMENCEAU, Georges,** 8, Rue Franklin Paris a 85 , ex Premier of France Retired into private life after 50 years battling in French politics He was a defender of Dreyfus and the Separation Bill was largely his work A native of Brittany a doctor by education, a politician by choice a born orator and a keen journalist a swordsman too Was Premier from Nov 1917 to 1920 Visited London March 1918 and after the armistice when he received an ovation An attempt on his life in Paris was fortunately unsuccessful Acclaimed at Versailles after signing the Peace Treaty Resigned the Premiership in Jan 1920 Visited India in 1921

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in 1919 A permanent advocate of the League of Nations Entered Mr Baldwin's Cabinet in May, 1923 Raised to the Peerage Nov, 1923 as Viscount Cecil of Chelwood Awarded the Nobel Peace Prize of £6 000 Dec, 1924 Did important work at the League of Nations meetings in Geneva

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Malaya, including "Malayan Monochromes" (1918). Married, September, 1910, to Mrs. de la Pasture, author of several popular novels and plays, including "Michael Ferrys." Sir Hugh received G.C.M.G., 1921, and G.B.E. 1925; Governor of Nigeria, 1919-24.

**CLODD, Edward,** Aldeburgh, Suffolk, author of numerous books on the evolution of religions, a. 86. Has a genius for friendship. One of the interesting group of Victorians who have combined banking with authorship successfully.

**CLYDE, Lord (Rt. Hon. J. A., K.C.),** Lord Chief Justice of Scotland, 27, Moray Place, Edinburgh, a. 63. After scholastic career in Edinburgh, was called to the Scotch Bar at the age of 24. Gained speedy success by lucid powers of advocacy, and became K.C. in 1901. Was appointed Solicitor-General for Scotland, 1905. M.P. for West Edinburgh 1909-1918. Has an artistic gift, with little chance nowadays of indulging in it. Appointed March, 1920, Lord President of the Court of Session.

**CLYNES, Rt. Hon. J. R., M.P.,** Lord Privy Seal Jan.–Nov., 1924. Chairman of Parliamentary Labour Party, 1921, to Nov., 1922, when he became deputy leader, formerly Food Controller, a. 57: was born in Oldham, and has been secretary to the Lancashire District Gasworkers and General Labourers' Union. Has represented a division of Manchester in Labour interest since 1906. Joined the Ministry in July, 1917. P.C., June, 1918. Succeeded the late Lord Rhondda as Food Controller, July, 1918, resigning later. President of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers.

**COATES, Right Hon. J. Gordon,** Prime Minister of New Zealand since May, 1925; a. 48. First elected to the Dominion Parliament in 1911. Served in the war, gaining rank of major and winning the M.C. Minister of Justice and Postmaster-General in the Massey Cabinet, and later had charge of the Public Works Dept. Is Minister for Railways. Succeeded his former chief, the late Rt. Hon. W. F. Massey, in Premiership, May, 1925. Made a Privy Councillor, Jan. 1, 1926.

**COATES, John,** 11, Beaufort House, Chelsea, S.W.; leading English tenor; made his first London appearance at Savoy Theatre, 1894; first sang in Royal Opera 1901; has sung in all principal German opera houses, in Paris, and U.S.A.; and at all the musical festivals. Served through the war. Resumed professional career 1919, with striking success. Sang in U.S.A. in 1925.

**COBHAM, Sir Alan, K.B.E.,** who flew in an all-British aeroplane from London to Capetown and back in Feb. and March, 1926; awarded the Royal Air Force medal for this achievement. Received the Royal Aero Club's award of the Britannia Trophy for 1925 for his flight to India and back. Author of "Skyways." Started on a flight to Australia at end of June, 1926, losing his skilled mechanic by a gunshot wound, and arrived on Aug. 5. His return to London on Oct. 1 was hailed with enthusiasm. Knighted in Oct.

**COLVIN, Sir Sidney,** 35, Palace Gardens Terrace, Kensington, W., a. 81: former Keeper of the Prints and Drawings at British Museum. Famed for his knowledge of the fine arts and his many literary friendships, notably with Robert Louis Stevenson whose works and letters he edited. Published a fine volume on Keats. Lady Colvin died in Aug., 1924.

**CONNAUGHT and STRATHEARN, H.R.H. the Duke of,** a. 76; Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada from 1911 to 1916, late Inspector-General of the Forces and President of the Selection Board. Appointed, 1907, F.-M. Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Forces and High Commissioner in the Mediterranean—a new command, with headquarters at Malta; resigned, 1909. Was travelling in East Africa, 1909–10; went to South Africa to open Union's Parliament, November, 1910. His elder daughter, Princess Margaret, married, June, 1905, Prince Gustavus Adolphus, Crown Prince of Sweden. She died on her father's 70th birthday, May 1, 1920. The Duchess died on March 14, 1917. Princess Patricia married Commander the Hon. Alex. Ramsay in 1919. Visited India in 1921 and urged unity and patience. Is only surviving son of Queen Victoria.

**CONNAUGHT, H.R.H. Prince Arthur, K.T.,** ex-Governor-General of South Africa, a. 43; officer in the Scots Greys; frequently entrusted with special missions to European Courts. As popular in British public life as his father. His engagement to the Duchess of Fife, great-granddaughter of Queen Victoria, was announced on July 16, 1913. The wedding, which took place in Oct., was attended by a large number of Royal relatives, and the bride and bridegroom were the recipients of many handsome gifts. Took part in several public functions in 1914. His son and heir was born in August, 1914. Went to the front, attached to Headquarters Staff, where his linguistic attainments were very useful. Visited Japan on Special Mission in 1918. G.C.M.G. Sept., 1918. Governor-General of South Africa, June, 1920-Jan., 1924.

**CONNAUGHT, H.R.H. Princess Arthur (Duchess of Fife),** elder daughter of the late Duke of Fife, whose dukedom she inherited by special remainder. Married, Oct., 1913, Prince Arthur, only son of H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught. Her mother is the Princess Royal, eldest sister of King George V. Princess Arthur aided her husband in his Governor-Generalship of South Africa by her practical sympathy and kindliness. She has one son.

**"CONNOR, RALPH" (Rev. C. W. Gordon),** Winnipeg, a. 66: author of "The Sky Pilot," "Black Rock," "The Prospector," and other unconventional stories of life in the Rockies. Presbyterian minister of St. Stephen's Church, Winnipeg. Came as a chaplain to Europe with a Canadian contingent, 1915. A new story "The Major," appeared Dec., 1917, and "The Sky Pilot of No-Man's Land," in 1919.

**CONWAY, Sir Martin, M.P., F.S.A., F.R.G.S.,** Allington Castle, Maidstone, a. 70; traveller and explorer; has climbed Himalayas (23,000 feet); Alps from end to end; Bolivian Andes in 1898, ascending Aconcagua (23,000 feet); founded Arundel Club, 1904; Slade Professor Fine Arts, Cambridge, 1901–4; has written much on art and mountaineering. Elected M.P., Dec. 1918

**COOK, Sir Theodore A.,** Editor of "The Field" since 1916, a. 59; after brilliant career scholastic and athletic, at Oxford,

entered journalism; edited "St. James's Gazette," then joined "Daily Telegraph." During the war his spirited articles in the "Field" attracted much attention. Knighted June, 1916. Published "Sunlit Days," 1926.

**COOLIDGE, President,** President of the United States, a. 54; Calvin Coolidge was educated at Plymouth, Vermont, and Amherst College. Elected to Massachusetts House of Representatives twice; and twice was Mayor of Northampton. Served four terms in the State Senate, of which he was elected President in 1914. Governor of Massachusetts, 1910, and was re-elected 1920. Author of "Have Faith in Massachusetts." Elected Vice-President of the United States, Nov., 1920. Succeeded President Harding, Aug. 2, 1923, on the latter's death. His son, Calvin, died in July, 1924. Re-elected President in Nov., 1924.

**COOPE, Sir Arthur, R.A.,** Little Campden House, Kensington, well-known portrait-painter. After studying in Royal Academy schools and in Carey's studio, began exhibiting in 1876 at Burlington House. Has painted portraits of many eminent personages, including King Edward and King George. An adept fencer and fond of yachting.

**COSGRAVE, President,** a. 46; formerly a leading member of the Corporation of Dublin Represented Kilkenny City in Parliament from 1917, and N. Kilkenny (as a Sinn Feiner), Dec. 1918-1922. When the Cabinet of the Free State was constituted on Sept. 9, 1922, Mr. Cosgrave was elected President of Dail Eireann and Chairman of Provisional Government.

**COURTNEY, W. L.,** 2, Luxborough Hse., Northumberland St., W.C. a 77; editor "Fortnightly Review" since 1894; for many years was principal literary critic of the "Daily Telegraph"; his books, mainly philosophy and criticisms, number over a dozen. Married, 1911, Miss Janet Hogarth, who published in 1926 her autobiography.

**COVENTRY, Bishop of (Rt. Rev. Charles Lisle Carr, D.D.),** Bishop's House, Coventry, a. 55. A Northumbrian, he was educated at Liverpool College, Ridley Hall, and St. Catherine's College, Cambridge. Became tutor at Ridley Hall, holding, later, livings in Cambridge, Blundellsands, and Woolton. Married a daughter of Dr. Drury, Bishop of Ripon. Appointed vicar of Yarmouth in 1912, vicar of Sheffield in 1920, and Bishop of Coventry, June, 1922.

**COWDRAY, Viscount, G.C.V.O.,** formerly Sir Weetman Pearson, M.P., 16, Carlton House Terrace, and Paddockhurst, Worth, Sussex, a. 70; Chairman of Air Board from Jan. to Nov., 1917. A great contractor in many lands. Constructed Dover Harbour works, tunnels under the East River, New York, Blackwall Tunnel, etc. Interested in the Tehuantepec Railway, Mexico, competitor of the Panama Route. Was Chairman of the Air Board, without salary, and was made a viscount. Resigned, Nov., 1917. Presented the Royal Air Force Club in 1921 at a cost of £245,000.

**COWEN, Sir Frederick Hymen,** 79, St. John's Wood Court, N.W. a 74; composer and conductor; succeeded Sir Charles Hallé as conductor of the Manchester and Liverpool Philharmonic Concerts; many times conductor of Handel Festival at Crystal Palace and Cardiff Festival; has published many cantatas, operas, and oratorios, piano pieces, etc.; "Coronation Ode," 1902; "Indian Rhapsody," 1906; "The Veil," 1910. Knighted June, 1911.

**COX, Harold,** 6, Raymond Buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C., and Leigh, Tonbridge, a. 67; M.P. (L.) for Preston, 1906-10; secretary Cobden Club, 1899-1904; worked as agricultural labourer in Kent and Surrey for nearly a year to study the conditions of such a life; voluminous writer in favour of Free Trade; uncompromising Individualist. Became Editor of "Edinburgh Review," 1912. Hon. Fellow of Jesus College.

**CRAIG, Rt. Hon. Colonel Sir James, Bart.,** a. 55; Prime Minister of the new Parliament of North Ireland; Fin. Sec. to the Admiralty, April, 1920-1921, after being Parliamentary Secretary to Ministry for Pensions since Jan., 1919; after serving in the South African War, entered in a political career, and was elected in 1906 as M.P. (U.) for E. Co. Down. Has taken the keenest interest in the Ulster movement, and was elected Unionist Leader in North Ireland's new Parliament, 1921, becoming Premier. A baronetcy was conferred on him in 1918.

**CRAIG, Edward Gordon,** a. 55; was actor, 1889 to 1897. Began in 1900 series of theatrical mise-en-scènes, which aroused much attention. Published "On the Art of the Theatre," and "Towards a New Theatre." Bitter antagonist of dullness and pretentiousness in the theatre.

**CRAWFORD, Earl of, K.T.,** First Commissioner of Works, 1921-1922, formerly Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster after being Lord Privy Seal, 7, Audley Square, W., a. 55; Trustee of National Portrait Gallery; has written upon art and sculpture. Succeeded Lord St. Audries as Chief Conservative Whip in 1911, but on succeeding to the earldom on Jan. 31, 1913, passed to the House of Lords. Ex-Chancellor of Primrose League. Enlisted in the Army, April, 1915, receiving later a commission. President of the Board of Agriculture, July-Dec., 1916. Entered the Cabinet, April, 1922, and was Minister of Transport. Elected Chancellor of Manchester University, 1923.

**CREIGHTON, Mrs.,** Hampton Court Palace; widow of the late Bishop of London, whose Life she wrote with distinguished ability. Author of many educational books. Appointed a Commissioner under Insurance Act, 1912. Forcible speaker at Church Congress and elsewhere. Her life of Dr. Hodgkin appeared Dec., 1917. J.P., 1920.

**CREWE, Marquess of, K.G.,** British Embassy Paris, a. 68; son of Lord Houghton; married the younger daughter of Lord Rosebery and has a son and daughter; has been Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; a Liberal, an art connoisseur, something of a poet, a bibliophile, a sportsman, and a man of wealth; has been Colonial Secretary, Secretary for India, Lord Privy Seal, and Leader of the Upper House. Created Marquess, 1911

Lieutenant of County of London 1912 Was President of the Board of Education in Coalition Ministry Elected in 1917, Chairman of the London County Council The Marchioness was the first woman to be made J P, Dec 1919 His heir Lord Madeley died Mar 1 1922 Appointed British Ambassador to France Nov 1922

**CRICHTON-BROWNE, Sir James,** 46, Hans Place, W, and Crindau, Dumfries N B a 86, one of the most famous specialists on mental and nervous disorders and public health, contributed important data to the Froude Carlyle controversy in 1903 His report on over pressure in schools led to abolition of payment by results Advocated more fish eating in 1910

**CROMER, Earl of, K C I E, G C.V.O.** Lord Chamberlain since Nov, 1922, a 43 son of the 1st Earl of Cromer famous administrator in Egypt After diplomatic experience became A D C to Viceroy of India Next he served as an equerry and assistant private secretary to the King (1916 1920) An able man of courtly manner A Director of Suez Canal

**CUNLIFFE-LISTER, Rt. Hon Sir Philip, M.P.,** President of the Board of Trade and previously Oct 1922 to Jan, 1924, Director of the Department of Overseas Trade April, 1921–22, after serving as Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade a 42 served in the war, and then became Joint Sec to the Ministry of National Service in 1917 Sir Philip Lloyd Greame was chairman of the War Cabinet Priorities Committee in 1918 and entered Parliament as Coalition Unionist M P for Hendon Division Served on two Select Committees Entered Mr Bonar Law s Cabinet Oct, 1922 retaining the post in Mr Baldwin's Ministry and became President of the Board of Trade in the Ministry formed Nov 1924 Assumed the surname of Cunliffe Lister Dec, 1924, on his wife's inheriting property

**CUNNINGHAME-GRAHAM, Robert B., 79a** Elizabeth St S W 1, a 74 a picturesque figure in politics and literature Was M.P for N W Lanarkshire for six years Writes travel sketches and stories with a distinctive style albeit with an illegibility which distresses printers

**CURIE, Madame,** 1 Rue Pierre Curie, Paris, a 60; discoverer of radium in conjunction with her husband, whom she succeeded as Professor of Chemistry at the Sorbonne on his death in 1906, awarded Albert Medal of Royal Society of Arts 1910, has written several treatises on radio activity, was refused admission to Institute of France by two votes in Jan, 1911 Present at the British Association meetings, Sept, 1913 Received in U S A a gift of radium, June, 1921

**CURTIS, Lionel,** Hales Croft, Kidlington, editor of "The Problem of the Commonwealth" published in 1916 Is 54, and was educated at Haileybury and New College Oxford, called to the Bar, and became secretary to Lord Courtney, fought in South African War with the C I V s, was Town Clerk of Johannesburg, Assistant Colonial Secretary to the Transvaal for local government, and member of the Transvaal Legislative Council, formerly Beit Lecturer for Colonial History at Oxford A leading spirit on "The Round Table," the noteworthy review started in 1910

**D'ABERNON, Rt. Hon. Visct., G C B, G C.M G,** British Ambassador in Berlin 1920–6 a 69 As Sir Edgar Vincent, did good service in Turkey and Egypt, entering Parliament in 1899 Wrote a grammar of Modern Greek Was very busy in war time as Chairman of the Board of Liquor Traffic Control Created a peer in 1914 and G C M G in June 1917 Raised to a viscounty on Jan 1 1926, as Viscount D'Abernon of Esher

**DARLING, Lord,** 61, Albert Hall Mansions, S W, a 77 M P for Deptford nine years Judge of the King's Bench, 1897–1923 The wittiest judge on the Bench, wrote 'Scintillae Juris' and much lively verse Received in Dec, 1917 the special honour of a Privy Councillorship Chairman of a Committee to inquire into Army courts martial Retired from the Bench, Nov 13, 1923 and was raised to the peerage, Jan 1, 1924, as Lord Darling Rendered help on the Bench during 1924, presiding at the "Mr A" case, amongst others

**DAVIDSON, John Colin Campbell, C H, C B,** Priv and Financial Sec to the Admiralty since Nov 1924, was Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, May, 1923–Jan 1924 a 37 Educated at Westminster School and Pembroke College Cambridge M P for Hemel Hempstead, 1919–23, and since Nov, 1924 Acted as Parliamentary Private Sec to Mr Bonar Law. Married a daughter of Rt Hon Sir W H Dickinson

**DAVIES, Dr. Ben,** 33 Compayne Gardens, N W, a 68, started life in trade, became known as a singer in light opera (*e g*, "Dorothy"), then joined Carl Rosa Company Leaving the stage, he has since taken a leading position on the concert platform Sang at Handel Festival, 1926 Received Mus Doc degree in 1925

**DAVIES, Sir H. Walford,** a 57, ex organist at the Temple Church, and composer of 'The Temple,' 'Everyman,' and many settings to songs Organised interesting concerts for soldiers in war time Prof of Music at Aberystwith Knighted Nov, 1922 Married Miss M Evans in 1924 A Gresham Lecturer Had a new work performed at the Three Choirs Festival in 1925

**DAVIES, Miss Fanny,** 2, Holland Lane, Kensington W pianist who inherited the charm of her teacher, Madame Schumann; has played at all the great festivals in Europe, and was for many years a favourite artiste at the Popular Concerts in London

**DAWSON, Geoffrey,** Editor of "The Times", a 52 After being private secretary to Viscount Milner in South Africa, edited the "Johannesburg Star" for five years Was editor of 'The Times" from 1912 to 1919, and was recalled to that post in 1923 Elected hon. Fellow of Magdalen College in May, 1926

**DAWSON, Lord, G C.V.O., K.C.M.G.,** 32, Wimpole St, W 1, eminent physician Appointed physician to London Hospital, where he had studied, in 1906, and next year became Physician-Extraordinary to the King Has made special study of diabetes and gastric

troubles Married a daughter of Sir Alfred Yarrow Raised to the peerage in 1920, being the first physician in practice so honoured

**DEANE, Canon A. C.,** 34 Rutland Gate, S W, a 56; Editor for seven years of "The Treasury"; has contributed many a humorous poem to "Punch" Former Vicar of Hampstead Published "In My Study" during 1913 Vicar of All Saints Ennismore Gardens, since 1916

**DECIES, Lord,** Director of Income Tax payers' Society, 2, Victoria St, S W a 60 Educated at Eton served in the South African and European Wars Succeeded his brother in the title 1910, as 5th Lord Decies

**DE FLEURIAU, M.,** French Ambassador to Great Britain since Dec, 1924 Well acquainted with our country for he was for many years First Secretary and Counsellor, successively, at the French Embassy Since 1921 has been Minister to China An able diplomatist, he had much to do with the Entente Cordiale negotiations

**DELL, Ethel M.,** novelist c o A P Watt 10 Norfolk St, W C married in 1922 Lt Col Gerald Savage D S O who served in India with the Army Service Corps Author of "The Way of an Eagle," published in 1912, and several other subsequent novels, including "The Keeper of the Door" A very popular and widely read authoress, with a hatred of publicity "Netherstones," 1923, "The Passer by," etc

**DENMAN, Lord, G C M.G., K.C.V.O.,** Balcombe Place, East Sussex, a 52, Governor General of Australia from 1911 to 1914, served in the Boer War with Middlesex Yeomanry, and was wounded, a Liberal peer, Captain of the Bodyguard 1907–1911 married the daughter of Lord Cowdray

**DENMARK, King Christian of,** a 56, succeeded his father, 1912, married Princess Alexandrine of Mecklenburg Schwerin, 1898 and has two sons Received warm welcome on visiting London in May 1914, when he was created K G His mother the Dowager Queen died on March 20 1926

**DERBY, Earl of, K.G, G.C.B.,** a 61, Derby House Stratford Place, W, Secretary of State for War, Oct 1922–Jan, 1924, was British Ambassador to France, April, 1918, to Nov, 1920, Secretary for War Dec, 1916 to April 1918, as Lord Stanley was Postmaster-General 1903–5, chief Press Censor in South Africa during war a Lord of the Treasury and Financial Secretary to the War Office 1900–3 Took a leading part in the fiscal controversy during 1913 Entertained the King and Queen during their Lancashire tour Received K G on New Year's Day 1915 England's "best recruiter," he was called in 1915 The "Derby Scheme" for enlisting in groups was managed by him He became Under Secretary for War in July, 1916 and in new Ministry War Secretary His eldest son, Lord Stanley, married Hon. Sybil Cadogan in 1917 Owner of many celebrated race horses and won the Derby in 1924 Created G C B, Dec, 1920

**DEROBECK, Admiral Sir John Michael, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., G.C.M.G.,** a 64 Entered Royal Navy in 1875 In the war commanded the naval force in the Dardanelles when the Expeditionary Force landed Created a baronet for his services in the war Relinquished command of the Atlantic Fleet Aug, 1924 President of the M C C for 1925

**DESART, Rt. Hon. Earl of, K.P.,** 2, Rutland Gardens Knightsbridge, S.W., a 78 Director of Public Prosecutions for fourteen years Solicitor to the Treasury till 1899 member of the International Court of Arbitration at The Hague Made Privy Councillor in 1913 Knight of St. Patrick, 1919.

**DESBOROUGH, Lord, G.C.V.O.,** Taplow Court, Maidenhead, a 71, Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard since Nov 1924, ex-Chancellor of Primrose League; Chairman Thames Conservancy Board, member of Tariff Commission and Royal Exhibitions Commission As Mr W H Grenfell had a wonderful athletic record—cricket running rowing punting climbing, swimming horsemanship As President of the British Olympic Association was the presiding genius of the Olympic Games held in the Stadium at Shepherd's Bush, 1908 His gallant sons' deaths were a sad bereavement in the war G C V O, June 1925 His last surviving son, Ivo, died Oct 8, 1926.

**DEVONPORT, Viscount,** 41, Grosvenor Place S W, formerly Sir Hudson Kearley, M P a 70, Food Controller in Ministry from Dec 1916 to June 1917, well-known tea importer and merchant Parly Sec Board of Trade 1905–9 then appointed Chairman Port of London Authority without salary at his own request Retired in March 1925 Created a viscount June 1917

**DEVONSHIRE, Duke of, K.G., G.C.M.G, G.C.V.O.,** Secretary of State for the Colonies Nov 1922–Jan 1924, ex-Governor General of Canada, a 58, succeeded to the dukedom 1908 son in law of Lord Lansdowne, Treasurer of the Royal Household 1900–3 The Duchess was Mistress of the Robes in the Queen's Household G C V O, 1912 Moved rejection of Home Rule Bill January, 1913 Appointed a Civil Lord of the Admiralty in Coalition Ministry, June, 1915 Appointed K G on New Year's Day, 1916 and in June Governor General of Canada Returned to England July, 1921, after highly successful term of office

**DICKSEE, Sir Frank, P.R.A.,** Greville House, Greville Place Maida Vale, a 71, President of the Royal Academy since Dec 1924, painter of some of the most popular pictures of the generation, among them "Harmony," "Romeo and Juliet," "The Passing of Arthur," "The Funeral of a Viking" and "The Two Crowns" Knighted Jan 1, 1925

**DILLON, Dr. E. J.,** a 71, famous writer and correspondent on European politics has often acted as war correspondent and is on the staff of "Daily Telegraph" In Royal Academy 1916, a striking portrait of him by W Orpen attracted attention Published "Ourselves and Germany" In 1918 published "The Downfall of Russia"

**DILLON, John,** 2 N St George Street, Dublin, a 75, is an M R C S (Ireland) has been imprisoned for his share in the "Plan of Campaign," and been notable for exciting scenes in the House; is an enthusiastic Home

Ruler, and has championed its cause the world over Elected Leader of the Irish Parliamentary Party, March, 1918, in succession to the late John Redmond Defeated at General Election Dec, 1918

**DIVER, Mrs. Maud,** novelist, granddaughter of Lord Chief Baron Pollock Born in India, from which land she drew inspiration for her stories, "Captain Desmond, V C," "Candles in the Wind" etc Married Major Diver Royal Warwickshire Regiment. Her latest story is "Coombe St. Mary"

**DONALD, Sir Robt., G.B.E., LL.D.,** 41, Rutland Gate, S W 7, a 66 formerly editor of the "Daily Chronicle" Chairman of the company owning "The Municipal Journal" Past President of Inst of Journalists Appointed Director of Propaganda in Neutral Countries, Feb 1918 but resigned in April Resigned editorship of the "Daily Chronicle," Oct, 1918, and has since acquired various newspaper property Member of the Royal Commission on London Government, Vice-Chairman of the Empire Press Union, and director of various journals Created G B E, June, 1924, for public services

**DONOGHUE, Stephen,** famous jockey a. 41 Has ridden the winner of the Derby on four occasions A picture of him was in the Royal Academy, 1925 His son is also an expert rider, and won the Lincolnshire in 1926 S. Donoghue was injured in the Grand Prix race, June, 1925.

**DOUMERGUE, M. Gaston, President of the French Republic** since June, 1924 The Elysée, Paris, a 63, the son of a farmer; native of Aigues-Vives Educated in the local elementary school and at Nimes Lycée Becoming a barrister, he was a magistrate in Cochin China and later, in Algeria Returning home he was elected deputy for Nimes in 1893 Minister of the Colonies, 1902 1905, then became Vice President of the Chamber, in 1906 Minister for Commerce Subsequently was Minister of Education In Dec, 1913, became Premier until outbreak of war, when he joined M. Viviani's Cabinet as Minister for the Colonies In Feb, 1923 was elected President of the Senate Is a bachelor, a Calvinist, and the first Protestant who has become President of the Republic

**DOYLE, Sir A. Conan,** Windlesham Crowborough, Sussex, a 67, was a practising surgeon till "Micah Clarke" (1889) brought him fame, "Sherlock Holmes" vastly increased his popularity as a writer of romances and detective stories; has written also a number of plays, is an expert billiard player and a good cricketer Energetic recruiter, lecturer and writer in war time. Wrote a comprehensive History of the War. Much interested in Spiritualism. "The Land of Mist," published in 1926

**DRINKWATER, John,** poet and dramatist; a. 48 A clerk in an insurance office for 12 years First book, "Poems of Men and Hours," published in 1911; a dozen other volumes now stand literally to his credit His plays "Abraham Lincoln," (which had great success in 1919), "Cromwell," "Oliver Cromwell," and "Rebellion" have attracted the praise of all thoughtful critics. Received Hon. M A degree from Birmingham University, July, 1919. Edited "Outline of Literature," in 1923 Dramatised Thomas Hardy's "Mayor of Casterbridge," 1926

**DRUMMOND, Hon. Sir Eric, K.C.M.G.,** the first appointed General Secretary of the League of Nations, a 50, half brother of Earl of Perth Private Secretary to Prime Minister after some years in Foreign Office C B, 1914; knighted 1916

**DUDLEY, Earl of, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.,** 7, Carlton Gardens, S W, a 59; acted as the Governor-General of Australian Commonwealth, 1908–11 the most popular Lord Lieutenant Ireland had for many years The Countess was drowned in June, 1920 The Earl married, secondly, Miss Gertie Millar in 1924 His eldest son, Viscount Ednam was M P for Hornsey

**DU MAURIER, Sir Gerald,** Cannon Hall Hampstead N W, one of the most popular actor managers of the day, a 52 Son of the late George Du Maurier ("Punch" artist), he made his debut on the stage in "An Old Jew," 1894 Has worked zealously for the Actors' Orphanage Fund and King George's Actors' Pension Fund Was the original Captain Hook and Mr Darling in "Peter Pan" Made special successes in "The Admirable Crichton," "The Second Mrs Tanqueray," "What Every Woman Knows" and "Bulldog Drummond" Knighted in Jan, 1922 Played in "To Have the Honour," 1924, and in "The Last of Mrs Cheyney" in 1926

**DURHAM, Bishop of (Right Rev. Hensley Henson, D.D.),** Auckland Castle, Bishop Auckland, a 63; formerly Canon of Westminster and Rector of St Margaret's, an outstanding figure in the Established Church a man of wide sympathies, and an apostle of Church reunion. Has written learned books on Church questions Delivered the Lyman Beecher Lectures in U S A Dean of Durham prior to becoming, in Dec, 1917, Bishop of Hereford Appointed Bishop of Durham, June, 1920

**DYSON, Sir F. W., K.B.E., F.R.S.,** Royal Observatory, Greenwich a 58, Astronomer-Royal since 1910, Fellow Trinity Coll Camb, Smith's Prizeman, Astronomer Royal, Scotland, 1905–10 Was knighted in Jan, 1915, and received K B E in July, 1926

**EADIE, Dennis,** 8, Dorset Square, N W, actor-manager, London, début in "The Prisoner of Zenda," 1900, played in "Irene Wycherley," "Waste," "Diana of Dobson's," etc, joined J E. Vedrenne in management of Royalty Theatre, and increased his reputation in "Milestones" Appeared as Disraeli in Louis N Parker's play in 1916, and in "The Freedom of the Seas," 1918, in "At Mrs Beam's," 1923. Appeared in "The Awful Truth," 1926

**EDE, Very Rev. W. Moore, Dean of Worcester,** Deanery, Worcester, ordained in 1872; appointed rector of Gateshead in 1881, and canon of Durham in 1894 Was a member of the School Board at Gateshead for many years Became Dean of Worcester in 1908 His large-hearted interest in all social work has been a characteristic of his career.

**EDISON, T. A.**, West Orange, New Jersey, U.S.A., a. 80; eminent American electrician and inventor; began life as a newsboy; invented universal stock ticker, automatic telegraph system, also systems of duplex, triplex, quadruplex, sextuplex, and phonoplex telegraphic transmission, carbon transmitter used in telephones, electromotograph, phonograph, taximeter, incandescent lamp, incandescent electric lighting system, moving picture or kinematograph megaphone, magnetic separators, machinery for separating low-grade magnetic iron ores, poured-concrete house alkaline storage battery, and many other inventions now universally used. Visited England and Europe, 1911.

**EGERTON, Admiral Sir George le Clerc, K.C.B.**, Manor House, Ringwood, a. 74; was Second Sea Lord; served in Arctic expedition, 1875–76; present at bombardment of Zanzibar; Benin Expedition, 1897; Commander-in-Chief, Cape of Good Hope, 1908–10.

**EGYPT, King Fuad I. of, G.C.B.**, a. 58; youngest brother of the Sultan Hussein Kamel, whom he succeeded on Oct. 9, 1917; son of the Khedive Ismail Pasha, who reigned from 1863 to 1879. Received his education in Italy and Switzerland. Is married, and has one daughter. Served for a time in the Italian Army. Received the G.C.B., at the hands of the Duke of Connaught, Jan. 31, 1918. Proclaimed King of Egypt, March, 1922.

**EINSTEIN, Prof. Albert**, discoverer of the general theory of Relativity, a. 47. Born in Ulm, Wurtemberg, educated in Munich and Zurich; changed his nationality to Swiss. Engineer to Patent Office, Berne, and later. Professor Extraordinary at Zurich University. Went to Berlin, 1914, and enunciated his general theory of Relativity to Academy of Science, 1915. Devoted believer in Zionist cause; and a fine violinist. Visited England in June, 1921, and received much attention. Received the Copley Medal in 1925, and the Gold Medal of the Royal Astronomical Society, 1926

**ELGAR, Sir Edward, O.M.**, 37, St. James's Place, S.W., a. 69; Master of the King's Musick since Mar., 1924; eminent English composer; holder of thirteen honorary degrees in British and foreign musical societies. He is entirely a self-made man, and taught himself everything in the art of music. "The Dream of Gerontius" (1900) made him famous; principal later works, "The Apostles," "The Kingdom," two symphonies, and violin concerto. His masque, "The Crown of India," produced 1912 Recent production, "Falstaff." His setting to Cammaerts' "Carillon" was much performed in 1915, as was also "Polonia," a tribute to Poland. "Fringes of the Fleet" was produced in 1917. New Sonata introduced in 1919. Lady Elgar died, April, 1920.

**ELLERMAN, Sir John, Bart., C.H.**, 1, South Audley Street, W., chairman of the Ellerman Lines, Ltd., and other shipping enterprises, a. 64. Rendered in war-time valuable assistance to the ministry of shipping. Equipped and maintained the Ellerman Hospital in Regent's Park. Created baronet in 1905, and appointed a Companion of Honour, Jan., 1921 Sold in Sept., 1926, his large holding of shares in illustrated newspapers.

**ELLIOT, Major Walter E., M.P.**; Under-Secretary of State for Scotland since Nov., 1924, and previously Jan., 1923–1924. A physician who served throughout the war and then entered the political arena as Conservative M.P. for Lanark, Dec., 1918. Has impressed the House of Commons by his mastery of questions relating to health. Defeated Dec., 1923, but was elected for Kelvingrove, May, 1924.

**ELMAN, Mischa**, a. 34; violinist whose début as prodigy has been followed by permanent success. Son of a Jewish schoolmaster in South Russian village; trained by Fidelmann and Auer, and at Imperial Conservatoire, Petrograd; London début, 1905. Was naturalised as an American citizen in 1920. Returned to England in 1922.

**ELY, Bishop of (Rt. Rev. L. J. White-Thomson, D.D.)**, The Palace, Ely, a. 63. Son of the late Sir R. White-Thomson, he was educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge. Ordained in 1890, his first living was the rectory of St. Martin's, Canterbury. In 1900 he was appointed vicar of Ramsgate; in 1905 a canon of Canterbury; in 1909 vicar of Croydon; and in 1918 archdeacon of Canterbury. Appointed Bishop of Ely, Jan., 1924, on the resignation of Dr. Chase. An experienced and able man, he should prove a strength to the Bench of Bishops.

**EMMOTT, Lord, G.C.M.G.**, 30, Ennismore Gardens, S.W., a. 68; achieved distinction as Chairman of Committee of Ways and Means and Deputy-Speaker; raised to the Peerage, 1911, and made Under-Secretary for the Colonies. Visited Australasia with Parliamentary party in 1913. Received in 1914 the G.C.M.G. Appointed First Commissioner of Works in 1914, but retired in May, 1915, G.B.E.

**ERNLE, Lord**, 3, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, and Oakley House, Oakley, Beds., a. 74; R. E. Prothero preceded his brother as editor of the "Quarterly" (1894–9); late agent-in-chief to the Duke of Bedford; editor of Byron, Gibbon's Letters, and the Letters of Richard Ford (1797–1858); author of Dean Stanley's Life and editor of his Letters; author of "The Psalms in Human Life," a book which he enlarged recently, and other works. Elected M.P. for Oxford University in June, 1914. His speeches on agriculture and the food problem attracted much attention. Joined the new Government in Dec., 1916, as President of the Board of Agriculture, and was sworn a Privy Councillor. Lost his only son in the last days of the war. Created a peer in Jan., 1919, with title of Lord Ernle. Resigned office, July, 1919. President of M.C.C., 1924.

**ESHER, Viscount, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.**, 2, Tilney Street, Mayfair, a. 74; Deputy-Governor of Windsor Castle; member of the Committee of Imperial Defence; Hon. Sec. to Committee for National Memorial to Queen Victoria; member of South African War Commission; member of War Office (Reconstitution) Committee; Royal Trustee, British Museum. Edited, with Mr. A. C. Benson, Queen Victoria's Letters. P.C. 1922.

**EVANS, Edith, actress**, made her debut in 1912 as Cressida in "Trollus and Cressida." She created a sensation as Mistress Millamant in "The Way of the World" and in "Tiger Cats" Played in "Back to Methusalah," and was Helena in "Midsummer Night's Dream" in 1924. Appeared in the revival of "Caroline," June, 1926.

**EVANS, Rt. Hon. Sir L. Worthington-, Bart., G.B.E., M.P.**, War Secretary since Nov., 1924; 6, Eaton Place, S.W., Postmaster-General, May, 1923–Jan., 1924; Sec. of State for War, Feb., 1921–Oct., 1922. formerly Minister for Pensions after being Minister of Blockade, a. 58; great authority on company law; "special manager" for the London and Globe Co. in liquidation; M.P. (C) Colchester. Distinguished himself in Insurance Bill debates. Received a baronetcy in 1916, and became Parly. Sec. to the Minister of Munitions. Appointed Parly. and Financial Secretary to the Ministry of Munitions, Jan., 1918, and in July Minister of Blockade P.C., Aug., 1918; G.B.E., 1922. Editor-in-chief of the "Financial News" Feb.–Nov., 1924. Entered Mr. Baldwin's Cabinet as Secretary for War.

**EVE, Mr. Justice (Hon. Sir Harry T. Eve)**, Judge of Chancery Division, a. 70. Had large practice at Chancery Bar, and took silk in 1895. Represented Ashburton Division of Devon for three years. Appointed Judge in 1907. A genial, shrewd judge of man and law. Caravan holidays and farming are his recreations.

**EVERSLEY, Lord**, Abbotsworthy House, Kingsworthy, a. 95; better known as Mr Shaw Lefevre, for many years a member of the House of Commons, and of various Liberal Governments. As Postmaster-General instituted sixpenny telegrams A great authority on commons and enclosures His book "The Turkish Empire" was published in 1918, and some reminiscences in 1919.

**EWING, Sir Alfred**, Principal of the University of Edinburgh; a native of Dundee and graduate of Edinburgh University; Professor of Mechanical Engineering in Tokio University before returning to Dundee as Professor of Engineering; from 1890 to 1903 was Professor of Mechanism and Applied Mechanics at Cambridge University: since 1903 was Director of Naval Education; appointed in May, 1916, to succeed the late Sir W. Turner at Edinburgh University his principalship commencing in Oct. He was knighted in 1911. An authority on cyphers and did good service in the war.

**EXETER, Bishop of (Rt. Rev. Lord William Gascoyne-Cecil, D.D.)**, Bishop's Palace, Exeter, a. 63. Second son of the late Marquis of Salisbury; educated at University College, Oxford, and ordained in 1887. Rector of Bishop's Hatfield. Appointed Bishop of Exeter in Oct., 1916. A broad-minded Churchman with much missionary enthusiasm. Lost two sons in the war.

**EYRES-MONSELL, Rt. Hon. B. M., M.P.**, 19 Belgrave Square, S.W., Parly Sec. to the Treasury, since Nov., 1924, and previously, July 1923–Jan 1924 was Financial Secretary to the Admiralty, Oct., 1922–July, 1923, having been Civil Lord of the Admiralty, 1921–1922. Treasurer of the Household, Feb., 1919–1921, a. 45. Joined Navy, and specialised as torpedo lieutenant, returning to the sea on war's outbreak. Elected M.P. for Evesham in 1910, and is Chief Whip for Unionist Party. P.C., June, 1923.

**FALLIERES, Armand**, Loupillon Lotet-Garonne, Southern France, a. 85; an ex-President of the French Republic. His grandfather was a blacksmith, his father a clerk of the peace. He became a village attorney, and in 1876 was elected Deputy; was under secretary to Jules Ferry, and has been Minister of the Interior, of Education, and of Justice. Has been President of the Senate eight times. Is a farmer, and has a passion for his vines. Had a great reception in England, 1908. Term of Presidency ended Jan 17, 1913, and he retired into private life.

**FARMAN, Henry**, 167, Rue de Silly, Boulogne-Billiancourt, Seine, a. 52; famous designer and builder of aeroplanes. Son of an English journalist, born and has lived all his life in France. Began as a bicycle racer, then manufactured bicycles and motor-cars. Developed and perfected the biplane known by his name. First man to fly from town to town (Chalons-Reims, 1908), and to fly a hundred miles (Reims, 1909.)

**FARNOL, Jeffrey**, Sunnyside, Withdean, Brighton, author of "The Broad Highway," a. 44; began learning engineering, then attended Westminster School of Art; married and went to America, where he became a scene-painter, the while writing stories "The Broad Highway" gained speedy success, and has been followed by "The Money Moon," "The Amateur Gentleman," and in 1913 "The Hon. Mr. Tawnish." Published "Chronicles of the Imp" and "Beltane," 1915; "The Definite Object," 1917; "Impressions of the War," and "Our Admirable Betty," 1918; "The Geste of Duke Jocelyn," 1919; "Martin Conisby," 1921; "Sir John Dering," 1923; "The High Adventure," 1926.

**FAWCETT, Dame Millicent Garrett, G.B.E., J.P.**, 2, Gower St., W.C., a. 79; hon. LL.D. St. Andrews; widow of Rt. Hon. Henry Fawcett, and the mother of Miss Phillipa Fawcett who was above the Senior Wrangler educationist, woman suffragist. Was President of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, but resigned in 1919. Her 70th birthday was celebrated in 1917. J.P., 1920. Created Dame of the Order of the British Empire, Jan., 1, 1925.

**FEISUL, King, of Irak**, enthroned sovereign of the new Arab State of Irak; third son of the Sherif of Mecca, he rendered valuable aid in the war to Lord Allenby. Visited Europe on a special mission from his father, King of the Hedjaz.

**FERENS, Rt. Hon. Thomas R.**, Holderness House, Hull, a. 79. A native of Durham, he made his fortune in Hull, to which city he has given munificently, including a large sum for a university. M.P. for East Hull from 1906 to 1918. A member of the Privy Council since 1912. A keen Methodist, he has benefited many of its societies

**FERGUSSON, General Sir Charles, Bart., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,** Governor-General of New Zealand, a. 61 Son of the late Sir Jas. Fergusson, who was Governor 1873–75 Lady Alice Fergusson's father, the late Earl of Glasgow, was Governor 1892–7 General Fergusson served with the Grenadier Guards through the Sudan war, and was badly wounded In the European War he commanded the 2nd Army Corps, which captured Hill 60, and, later, the 17th Army Corps Was Military Governor of occupied German territory, 1918–1919

**FILDES, Sir Luke, K.C V O , R.A.,** 11 Melbury Road, Kensington, a 83 painted the popular picture, now in the Tate Gallery, 'The Doctor," also State portraits of King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra K C V O , June, 1918

**FINLAY, Viscount, ex-Lord Chancellor, P.C., G.C M.G , LL D., K C.,** 31, Phillimore Gardens, W , a. 84 , Solicitor General, 189–1900 , Attorney-General, 1900–5 , graduated in medicine before called to the Bar , was a conspicuous figure in the Whittaker Wright action in 1903 Joined the new Ministry as Lord Chancellor in Dec , 1916, receiving a peerage Viscounty conferred March, 1919 British member of the International Court of Justice set up by the League of Nations His son is Mr Justice Finlay

**FINLAY, Mr. Justice (Hon. Sir William Finlay, K B E., K.C.),** Judge of the King's Bench Division since Dec , 1924 , a 50 Son of Viscount Finlay, a former Lord Chancellor Educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge Called to the Bar in 1901 , appointed a Commissioner of Assize in 1921 Was junior counsel to the Board of Inland Revenue

**FISHER, Rt. Hon. Andrew, P C ,** a 67 , a Scottish miner who became Prime Minister of Australian Commonwealth 1910 Leader of Federal Parliamentary Labour Party, 1907 15 , visited England 1911, and attended Imperial Conference and Coronation Resigned Premiership in June 1913 but became Premier again in Sept , 1914 holding office until Oct , 1915 High Commissioner for Australia in London, 1916 1921

**FISHER, Rt Hon. Herbert A. L.,** Warden of New College, Oxford, since Jan , 1925 Pres of the Board of Education, Dec , 1916-Oct 1922, a 61 After brilliant career at Winchester and Oxford—taking a double first—he went to Paris and Gottingen for further study Has lectured on history in U S A , served on various Royal Commissions and contributed to the "Quarterly Review" and "The Cambridge Modern History" Wrote the Life of F W Maitland Appointed Vice-Chancellor of University of Sheffield, 1912-17 A Trustee of the British Museum His appointment as Minister of Education was approved enthusiastically Introduced his second Education Bill, March 1918 which was placed on the Statute Book Succeeded Dr Spooner as Warden of New College, Oxford Retired from House of Commons. Feb., 1926.

**FITCHETT, Dr. W. H.,** Hawthorn, Melbourne, author of "Deeds that Won the Empire" and "Fights for the Flag" both written in Australian journals originally to stimulate patriotism Later books include Wellington's Men," "Nelson and His Captains," and a Life of Wellington Edits "The Southern Cross" and "Life", has been principal of a Ladies' College many years LL D of Toronto University Prominent Methodist leader in Australia and has many friends in England who welcomed him in 1922

**FITZALAN, Viscount, K.G , G.C.V.O., D S.O ,** Viceroy of Ireland, April, 1921 Dec., 1922 a 71 brother of the late Duke of Norfolk. Served in South African War M P (C ) for Chichester Division 1894 1921 was chief Conservative Whip until formation of Coalition Ministry in May 1915 Respected by all parties in Parliament Appointed deputy Earl Marshal on the death of the Duke of Norfolk Privy Councillor, Jan , 1918 G C V O , 1919 K C., April, 1925

**FITZPATRICK, Sir Percy, K C M G.,** Amanzi Uitenhage C P , a 64 has taken a prominent part in the development of South Africa Was a partner in Eckstein's Imprisoned in connection with the Raid Stirred public opinion in England by "The Transvaal from Within" Lady Fitzpatrick died in 1923.

**FOCH, Marshal,** who was chief of the Allied Armies in France former Commander-in Chief of the French Northern Armies a 75 Was head of a new army at the Battle of the Marne, and later was the chief director of the defence of Ypres and the Yser Next, he planned the Allied offensive in Artois in 1915, and had much to do in the Great Push" in 1916 His service was specially extended by the President of the Republic after his 65th birthday, in 1916 Was chosen Chief of the Allied Armies in France early in 1918 Had a brilliant success in offensive, beginning in July, 1918, leading to the ultimate triumph of the Allies Received a splendid welcome on Peace Day in London, and later received freedom of the City and was made a British Field-Marshal

**FORBES-ROBERTSON, Sir J.,** 22 Bedford Square, W C , a 73 was trained as an artist but went on the stage and studied under Phelps has long been a favourite actor both in England and America , married to Miss Gertrude Elliott he had an amazing success in the U S A with Mr Jerome's play The Passing of the Third-Floor Back" On a farewell tour in autumn of 1912 and spring of 1913 Knighted, amid general approval, June 1913 Had an astonishingly brilliant tour in U S A in 1914 and in 1916 Published interesting reminiscences in 1925

**FORD, Henry,** Detroit, U S A ; inventor of the well known Ford cars and farm tractors, made in Detroit a 63 strongly individualistic in opinions and methods Financed the "Peace Ship," which failed to excite anything but ridicule, in 1915 Later subscribed £1,000 000 to the Liberty Loan Made large purchases of cordite in 1921, ultimately to be transformed for use in motors One of the most discussed men in the States Has taken an interest in journalism owning the "Dearborn Independent" Mentioned as possible candidate for the Presidency but declined to stand His Life appeared in 1924.

**FORD, Rev Lionel,** a 61 Dean of York former headmaster of Harrow School; late Head of Repton (1901 10) is an old Eton boy and captain of its cricket eleven in 1894 was the President of Cambridge

Union and assistant master of Eton. Resigned headmastership and was appointed Dean of York, 1925.

**FORSTER, Lord, G.C.M.G.**, a 60, Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia, 1920-25, ex-Financial Secretary to War Office was M P (C) for Sevenoaks Division for 26 years and later for Bromley Played in Eton and Oxford cricket elevens Enhanced his Parliamentary reputation in Insurance Bill debates Joined Coalition Ministry in May, 1915. Sworn a member of the Privy Council, June, 1917 President of the M C C, 1919 Raised to peerage, 1919 Appointed Gov-Gen of Australia, June, 1920 G C M G, 1920 Lady Forster was created G.B E, Jan 1, 1926.

**FORTESCUE, Hon Sir John W., K.C.V.O.**, author of the "History of the British Army." Son of the late Earl Fortescue; a 67 Wrote a brilliant account of the Durbar

**FOSTER, Rt. Hon. Sir George E., G.C.M.G.**, Minister of Trade and Commerce in Canadian Government, 1911-1921, a 79; educated at New Brunswick Edinburgh, and Heidelberg Universities, and was once a Professor of Classics, entered political life in Canada in 1882, an able and eloquent statesman with strong Imperialistic views. A Senator since 1921 Visited England in 1916 G C M G, June, 1918 Married Miss Allan during Geneva meeting of League of Nations, 1920

**FOX, Sir Francis**, Alyn Bank, Wimbledon, S W, a 82 eminent civil engineer, knighted for his share in the preservation of Winchester Cathedral, an achievement thus eulogised by C L Graves "Francis Fox the arch-contriver, was the master-mind supreme" Transformed old maps into hospital bandages Published autobiography, 1925

**FRAMPTON, Sir George, R.A., LL.D., F.S.A**, 90 Carlton Hill, St John's Wood, N W, a 66 A cunning workman in many arts—especially sculpture In London his work may be seen on Lloyd's Register and Electra House, it is seen at Oxford (St Mary's) and Winchester Cathedral His statue of Queen Victoria stands in Calcutta Has executed a statue of Nurse Cavell

**FRANKAU, Gilbert**, novelist a 42 Son of Mrs Julius Frankau, who wrote novels under the pseudonym of "Frank Danby" Educated at Eton Fought in the war His novels include "The City of Fear," "Peter Jackson," "Gerald Cranston's Lady," and a dozen others which have had large sales "Masterson" made a success in 1926

**FRASER, Mr. Justice (Sir Hugh Fraser)**, Judge of the King's Bench Division since Dec., 1924, a. 65 Called to the Bar in 1886 and joined Northern Circuit. Has specialised on the law of libel and Parliamentary election law, having written text-books on both subjects

**FRAZER, Sir James G., O.M., LL.D.**, author of "The Golden Bough," and other notable books, a 72 Native of Glasgow, a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Professor of Social Anthropology at Liverpool Knighted in June, 1914. Edited Addison's Essays in 1915 Received the Order of Merit on his 71st birthday, 1925

**FREMANTLE, Admiral Hon. Sir E. R., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G.**, 44, Lower Sloane Street, S W, a. 90; served in Burmese, New Zealand, and Ashanti Wars, severely wounded in last, thanked by Parliament for meritorious services has held many commands and won numerous distinctions, naval writer and keen sportsman His son is the Admiral Commanding Portsmouth Received G C V O on his 90th birthday, 1926

**FRY, C. B.**, Hamble, Southampton a 54, finest all-round athlete of modern times at Oxford senior scholar of Wadham 1st class in Honour schools a triple Blue Founder of "Fry's Magazine" Hon Director of the Naval School Training Ship Mercury Captained England's team in test matches 1912 Hon. Commander R.N R, Graduated M A, 1919 Reappeared as cricketer in 1920 Stood unsuccessfully for Brighton in Nov 1922, for Banbury, Dec, 1923, and Oxford, 1924

**FRY, Miss Margery, J.P., M.A.**, Principal of Somerville College, Oxford, a daughter of the late Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Fry, the eminent jurist; studied at Somerville College and was later its Librarian Was Warden of the University House for Women Students at Birmingham. Originated, in 1910, the scheme for extending Somerville College A member of the University Grants Committee, and a magistrate

**GALLI-CURCI, Madame**, opera singer Italian by birth, she made her earliest operatic success in Spain and South America, singing with Caruso. Her first appearance in Chicago was the event of the season of 1916 17 in 1918 she created a furore in New York A coloratura soprano with an exquisite voice, she is also a fine pianist Made London début, Oct, 1924

**GALSWORTHY, John**, Grove Lodge, Hampstead, N.W, a 59, novelist and dramatist Made his first hit with "The Man of Property" in 1906 after he had been writing for eight years His plays "The Silver Box" "Strife" and "Justice" are among the few of our time which are genuine works of literature His best-known novels are "The Country House," "Fraternity," "The Island Pharisees" and "The Patrician," 1911 His play, "The Pigeon" produced in 1912, "The Fugitive" produced in U S A and London in 1913, and "The Mob" in 1914 Issued in 1915 "The Little Man, and Other Satires," and "The Freelands" A play, "A Bit o' Love," was produced in 1915 Declined knighthood Jan, 1918 "Five Stories" appeared in 1918, and "Tatterdemalion," 1920 A play, "The Skin Game" was a success in 1920, and a book, "Awakening" In 1921 "A Family Man" was produced and "Windows," in 1922 "The Forsyte Saga" was published in 1923, and "Captures" In 1924 "The White Monkey," and "Caravan," 1925 His play "Escape," was produced Aug., 1926, and a book "The Silver Spoon"

**GARDINER, A. G.**, Editor of the "Daily News," from 1902 to 1919, The Spinney, Whiteleaf, Princes Risborough; a. 61, author of "Prophets, Priests, and Kings." Excels in the writing of character sketches, another volume of which, "Pillars of Society," appeared in 1913, and a third, "War Lords," in 1916. Was President of the Institute of Journalists in 1915. Resigned editorship of "Daily News,"

Sept., 1919. Had tour in U.S.A., and wrote an account of his visit to Germany. His biography of Sir William Harcourt was issued in 1922, and a biography of George Cadbury in 1923. His "Life of Sir John Benn" was issued in 1925.

**GARVIN, J. L., LL.D.,** 4, Gt. Cumberland Place, W., a. 58; formerly Editor of the "Outlook," and "Pall Mall Gazette"; now Editor of the "Observer" and of the "Encyclopædia Britannica." One of the ablest publicists of the day and an authority on Tariff Reform His articles on the Balkan War were specially noteworthy, and he maintained their high standard during the European War. Was President of the Institute of Journalists in 1918. Wrote a remarkable book on reconstruction problems, "The Economic Foundations of Peace." Writing the biography of Joseph Chamberlain. Received Durham's hon. LL.D., July, 1921 Delivered the Shaftesbury Lecture, May, 1924. Chairman of Empire Press Union Council, 1926.

**GASQUET, Cardinal,** Abbot-President of the Congregation of the Benedictines of England, a. 80. A native of London. Son of a doctor, he was educated at Downside and ordained in 1874. Became Prior of St Gregory's. Was elevated to the Sacred College of Cardinals in 1914. The greatest authority on pre-Reformation monasticism in England, and a most learned scholar. President of the International Commission of the Revision of the Vulgate. Author of several books.

**GEDDES, Rt. Hon. Sir Auckland C., G.C.M.G.,** former British Ambassador to U.S.A., was Minister of Reconstruction and National Service, formerly Director of Recruiting, brother of Sir Eric Geddes; a. 48 Was a doctor under the R.A.M.C. in the South African War; Professor of Anatomy in McGill University, Canada until the outbreak of the war. Entered Army, and rose to be Brig.-General in charge of Recruiting, May, 1916-1917. Appointed chief of the National Service organisation, Aug., 1917, and knighted. P.C. Dec., 1917. President of Board of Trade, 1919-20. Appointed to Embassy at Washington, March, 1920. G.C.M.G., June, 1922. Resigned ambassadorship, Dec., 1923.

**GEDDES, Rt. Hon. Sir Eric, G.C.B., G.B.E.,** a former Lord of the Admiralty was Inspector-General of Transportation from March to July, 1917 a. 51 Born in India. Educated at Merchiston Castle School and Oxford Military College After managing an Indian railway was appointed on staff of North-Eastern Railway, rising from agent to deputy-general manager Made Director-General of Military Railways in 1916 Is brother of Sir Auckland C. Geddes Appointed First Lord of the Admiralty and sworn member of the Privy Council, July, 1917. Appointed G.B.E. in Aug., 1918; G.C.B. in 1919 First Minister of Transport, Aug., 1919. Resigned his seat in Parliament in Feb., 1922 Chairman of Government Economy Committee 1921-22. Chairman of Dunlop Rubber Co. since 1928, and chairman of Imperial Airways, Ltd.

**GEDDES, Prof. Patrick,** Outlook Tower, Edinburgh, expert on education, town planning, and botany, a. 72 has travelled widely and is an unwearied worker with original ideas on social economy. Conducts "summer schools, where he inspires students with his own enthusiasm for progress. Lectures in India annually.

**GEORGE, H.R.H. Prince, K.G.,** 4th son of King George, a. 24. Entered Navy in 1916; midshipman, Jan., 1921. Returned from long voyage in 1922 Received K.G. on his 21st birthday, 1923 The City of London made him a Freeman, May 23, 1924. G.C.V.O., June, 1924. Promoted lieut., Feb., 1926, while on the China station.

**EX-GERMAN CROWN PRINCE William,** a. 44; eldest son of the ex-German Emperor; married, June, 1905, the Duchess Cecilie Augustine Maud, youngest sister of the Grand Duke Frederick Francis IV. of Mecklenburg-Schwerin Toured in the Far East, 1910-11. represented Emperor at Coronation of King George 1911. Published (June, 1912) diary of travel and sport. Commanded one of the armies which marched on France Aug., 1914, but secured no fame as a leader. His army suffered crushing defeat, July, 1918. Fled to Holland at the end of war. Published his reminiscences in 1922.

**GERMAN, Edward,** 5, Biddulph Rd., W.9, musical composer, a. 64; one of his best-known works is "Merrie England" Wrote the incidental music to "Henry VIII." and other Shakespearean plays. Composed march for King George's Coronation.

**EX-GERMAN EMPEROR, William II.,** a 68. His first notable act was the virtual dismissal of Bismarck, an act which initiated that policy of absolute personal government which continued in his reign. Spoke of the German nation (Sept., 1907) as "the block of granite upon which the Lord our God can build up and complete His work of civilising the world" In Oct., 1908 the "Daily Telegraph" published the report of an interview in which the Emperor revealed a series of startling secrets in reference to European diplomacy during the Boer War this led to an unexampled storm of criticism in Germany. The storm broke out again when in 1910, he repeated his claim to autocracy in Prussia, but quieted down on assurance being given that he did not mean what he seemed to say Spoke at Hamburg (Aug., 1911) of Germany's need for strengthening her Navy so that "no one can dispute with us the place in the sun that is our due" Visited London for unveiling of Queen Victoria Memorial His only daughter married, on May 24, 1913 Prince Ernest of Cumberland, in the presence of King George, Queen Mary, the Tsar and a brilliant company. The young couple became Duke and Duchess of Brunswick and had an heir born in March 1914 Was the chief instigator of Austria issuing ultimatum to Serbia, 1914 which led to the European War. Paid various lightning visits to the front, East and West When an armistice was sought and obtained, the Kaiser abdicated and fled to Amerongen, in Holland Since then has removed to Doorn The ex-Kaiserin died in April, 1921 after a long illness His marriage to Princess Hermine of Reuss took place in 1922 An autobiographical volume entitled "My Early Life" published in 1926

**GIBB, Sir George, LL.D.,** a 76; ex-Chairman of Road Board; was general manager North-Eastern Railway fourteen years to 1906, afterwards chairman and managing director of

the Speyer amalgamation controlling the Metropolitan District and Underground Electric Railways sat on the Royal Commission on London Traffic

**GIBBS Colonel Rt Hon George A, M P**, Treasurer of His Majesty's Household a 53 Son of the late Antony Gibbs he was educated at Eton and Christ Church Oxford Since 1906 has represented W Bristol Was a Unionist Whip for several years Returned to the Treasurership of the Household Nov 1924 having previously held that office

**GIBBS, Sir Philip**, Ladygate Dorking Surrey war correspondt and novelist Became journalist in 1902 and has been on staff successively of Daily Mail The Tribune and Daily Chronicle His novel The Street of Adventure, gives a clever picture of journalistic life Made a marked success in the war by the sustained excellence of his daily articles Knighted in 1920 Issued The Middle of the Road and Heirs Apparent in 192 The Reckless Lady 1924 Unchanging Quest 1925 His son is also a novelist

**GILBERT, Alfred**, a 72 by many regarded as the finest living English sculptor He has not without reason been called a modern Cellini Like the Florentine master he is not only a sculptor but has achieved triumphs as a gold and silver smith Returned to England after 20 years residence abroad in 1926

**GILLIE, Rev R C, M A D C L**, 7 Bryanston Mansions Bryanston Sq W a 51 Minister of Marylebone Presbyterian Church since 1910 having held pastorates previously in Eastbourne and Willesden President of the Free Church Council in 1921 Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of England in 192

**GILMOUR, Lt Col Rt Hon Sir John Bart M P**, Secretary of State for Scotland Junior Lord of the Treasury April 1921 Oct 1922 a 49 Succeeded his father in baronetcy Represents Pollok division of Glasgow Served in Boer War and European War P C Nov 1922 Entered Mr Baldwin's Cabinet Nov 1924

**GIROUARD, Sir Percy**, a 60 ex Governor of British East Africa ex High Commissioner and Commander in Chief of Northern Nigeria Director of Soudan Railways for six years Railway Commissioner for the Transvaal after the Boer War Rendered valuable assistance in Army organisation during the war

**GLADSTONE, Viscount, G C B, G C M G, G B E**, a 72 son of William Ewart Gladstone Home Secretary 1905 10 Governor General of South Africa until July 1914 when he returned home Created a G C B Organised successfully the relief of Belgian refugees Created G B E in 1917 Published a memoir of his nephew, W G C Gladstone, M P in 1918

**GLOUCESTER, Bishop of (Rt Rev A C Headlam, D D, C H)** The Palace Gloucester, formerly Canon of Christ Church Oxford, and Regius Professor of the University of Oxford Formerly Theological Lecturer at three Oxford colleges Birkbeck Lecturer at Trin Coll Cambridge and from 1903 to 1912 Principal of King's College London Reorganised King's College until the theological faculty became the largest theological college in the Church of England Successor to Canon Scott Holland as Regius Professor Created C H June 1921 Appointed Bishop of Gloucester Jan 1923

**GODFREE Mrs L A**, winner of Ladies Singles Championship at Wimbledon in 1924 and 1926 née Miss K McKane Learnt lawn tennis without coaching Won in World's Covered Court Doubles in Paris 1919 and at Antwerp won with Mrs McNair in the Doubles at Olympic tournament Has represented England with much success in U S A S Africa Spain Belgium and France Defeated Helen Wills and Mrs Mallory in Wightman Cup contest 1924 Won with J B Hawkes the U S A Mixed Doubles championship 19 Defeated Senorita de Alvarez in Singles Final at Wimbledon July 3 1926 Four times Badminton champion Married L A Godfree 1926 and won with him the Mixed Doubles at Wimbledon 1926

**GOLLANCZ Sir Israel M A, Lit. D**, Melrose Shoot up hill N W Secretary of British Academy since its foundation in 1902, University Professor of English Language and Literature King's College Director of Early English Text Society As Hon Sec of the Shakespeare Memorial Committee took an important part in the celebrations of 1916 Received knighthood April 1919

**GORE, Right Rev Charles, D D**, 6, Margaret St W a 73 raised to Episcopate 1902 as Bishop of Worcester first Bishop of Birmingham 1905 translated to Oxford 1911 A leader of the High Church social reformers and an active worker against sweating in every form he edited Lux Mundi was one who pleaded for European intervention in Macedonia Spoke in U S A in 1918 Resigned bishopric in 1919 His book Can we then believe ?' was issued in 1926

**GORKY, Maxim**, a 58 a Russian realistic novelist imprisoned as a political offender in 1905 In 1878 I was apprenticed to a shoemaker 1879 I was apprenticed to a designer 1880 scullion on board a packet boat 1883 I worked for a baker 1884 I became a porter 1885 baker, 1886 chorister in a troupe of strolling opera players 1887 I sold apples in the streets 1888 I attempted to commit suicide 1890 copyist in a lawyer's office 1891 I crossed Russia on foot 1892 I was a labourer in the workshops of a railway In the same year I published my first story '

**GOSCHEN, Viscount G C S I**, Governor of Madras a 59 Eldest son of the statesman well known in the Victorian era who became Chancellor of the Exchequer Educated at Rugby and Balliol College Conservative M P for E Grinstead division 1895 1906 Was joint Parliamentary Secretary for Board of Agriculture Acted as aide de-camp to the late Earl Roberts Appointed to succeed Lord Willingdon as Governor of Madras Nov 1923, and began his duties early in 1924, receiving the G C S I in March

**GOSCHEN, Sir Harry, K B E.**, a well known banker a 61 Served as Chairman of the London Clearing Banks in 1918 and was Prime Warden of the Goldsmiths Company the following year Is Treasurer of Reedham Orphanage

**GOSLING, Harry, O.H., M.P.**, 229, S. Lambeth Rd., S.W., a. 65. Minister for Transport, Jan.-Nov., 1924. Member of L.C.C. for Kennington, 1919-25. Pres. of the Transport Workers' Federation, and Chairman of the Strike Committee in great strike of 1911 member of the new Industrial Council. A leader in Dock Strike, 1912. President of the Trade Union Congress for 1916. Made a Companion of Honour Aug., 1917. Elected M.P. for Whitechapel, Feb., 1923. Paymaster-General, May to Nov., 1924.

**GOSSE, Sir Edmund, C.B.**, 17, Hanover Terrace, N.W., a. 77; Librarian to the House of Lords, 1904 to 1914; translator to Board of Trade for nearly 30 years; poet, critic, biographer. His book, "Father and Son," was "crowned" in 1913 by the French Academy. Appointed an officer of the Legion of Honour in 1913. Published an interesting volume on Swinburne in 1917, and essays in 1921. "Aspects and Impressions" appeared in 1922 and "More Books on the Table" in 1923. Received knighthood, Jan., 1925.

**GOUDGE, Rev. Canon Henry L., D.D.**, Regius Professor of Divinity at Oxford University since March, 1923; a. 60. Educated at Blackheath School and Univ. College, Oxford. After brief curacy, was assistant tutor at Salisbury Theological College. Later, was Principal of Wells Theological College and afterwards of Ely. In 1921 was appointed Professor of New Testament Interpretation at King's College. A learned and worthy successor to Dr. Headlam, now Bishop of Gloucester.

**GOURAUD, General**, brilliant French soldier, a. 58. Called the "Lion of Argonne" for his fine work early in the war. Succeeded General d'Amade as Commander-in-Chief of the French Expeditionary Force at the Dardanelles, May 1915. Injured by a shell when visiting an ambulance, July 1915. In the offensive of July-Aug., 1918 gained splendid success defeating the enemy east of Rheims. Visited London, July, 1926.

**GRAHAM, Stephen**, 50 Frith Street, Soho, W., author of interesting volumes dealing with Russia, a. 42, son of the late P. Anderson Graham editor of "Country Life." Wrote "Undiscovered Russia" and "Russia and the World." Has contributed to the "Times." Shared rooms with two students in Moscow, then tramped through the Caucasus, went to Jerusalem with Russian pilgrims and to the U.S.A. with Russian emigrants. His book "The Way of Martha and the Way of Mary" appeared in 1915, "The Quest of the Face" in 1918, "The Challenge of the Dead" in 1921, and an interesting record of a tramp in U.S.A. with Vachel Lindsay, "Under London" (1923), "In Search of El Dorado" (1924), "London Nights" (1925).

**GRAHAM, Rt. Hon. William, M.A., LL.B., M.P.**, Financial Sec. to the Treasury, Jan.-Nov., 1924; a. 39. Once a junior clerk in the War Office, he turned to journalism and lecturing. Served on the City Council of Edinburgh and on various Royal Commissions. Distinguished himself by lucid and well-informed speeches in Parliament on financial matters. Has been Labour M.P. for Central Division of Edinburgh since 1918. Rendered valuable assistance in the Budget debates, 1924. P.C., Nov., 1924.

**GRANET, Sir Guy, G.B.E.**, Chairman (formerly General Manager) of London, Midland and Scottish Railway, a. 50; married Hon. F. J. Gully, daughter of Viscount Selby former Speaker of the House of Commons. Knighted 1911. Did important war-time work on various committees. Retired from General Managership Dec., 1918, becoming Director of Midland Railway. G.B.E., June, 1923.

**GRAVES, Clotilde Inez Mary**, The Towers, Beeding, Sussex, a. 62; journalist, dramatist and novelist. Author of "The Dop Doctor," published under the pseudonym of Richard Dehan under which all future work by Miss Graves will appear. "Between Two Thieves" published in 1912. A collection of stories, "The Price of Wings," appeared in 1914, in 1915, "A Man of Iron," a study of Bismarck, "Gilded Vanity" (1916), "That Which Hath Wings" (1918), and "The Villa of the Peacock."

**GREECE, George II, ex-King of**, a. 36. Eldest son of the late Constantine XII, whom he succeeded in Sept., 1922, on the latter's abdication. Served in the Prussian Foot Guards, then in Greek Navy, and as a soldier in the Balkan wars. Married in 1921 Princess Elizabeth, daughter of the King of Roumania. Compelled to leave Greece, Dec., 1923.

**GREENE, H. Plunket**, 65, Holland Park Road, W., a. 61; popular vocalist. Married, 1899 the daughter of the late Sir C. Hubert Parry. Visited U.S.A., 1923. Author of some pleasant volumes.

**GREENWOOD, Rt. Hon. Sir Hamar, Bart, K.C., M.P.**, 13, Chester Ter., Regent's Pk., N.W.; Chief Sec. for Ireland, 1920-22, a. 56. Canadian by birth he came to England and won a seat in Parliament for York in 1906. Called to the Bar and became K.C. in 1919. M.P. for Sunderland 1910-22. After brief period at Home Office received an appointment in July, 1919, with special relation to Overseas Trade. Lady Greenwood was appointed D.B.E., Jan., 1922.

**GREER, Mr. Justice Hon. Sir F. A. Greer**, 81, Duke St., Grosvenor Sq., W., a. 62. After taking 1st class honours at Aberdeen, went to the Bar and took silk in 1910. Raised to the Bench, 1919. Proving an acquisition as a judge.

**GREIFFENHAGEN, Maurice, R.A.**, 12, Loudoun Road, N.W. Headmaster of the Life department in Glasgow School of Arts. First obtained fame by black-and-white illustrations. Studied in R.A. Schools. One of his pictures was purchased by the Chantrey Trustees. A.R.A., 1916; R.A., 1922.

**GRENFELL, Dr. Wilfred, C.M.G.**, Labrador, a. 61. For over thirty years has worked among deep-sea fishermen off Labrador with dauntless courage. King George laid foundation-stone by electric message of new institute, which was opened July, 1912. C.M.G. 1906. Remarkable speaker and writer. Served three months at the front as a doctor, returning to Labrador April, 1916. Published "Tales of the Labrador," 1917.

**GREVILLE, Hon. Sir Sidney Robert, K.C.V.O., C.B.,** Ambassadors' Court, St. James's Palace, S.W., a. 60; ex-Paymaster of the Household; Groom of the Bedchamber 1910–11; was private secretary to the late Lord Salisbury and equerry to Prince of Wales, and private secretary to Queen Alexandra; Groom-in-Waiting to King George V, 1901–1911. Comptroller and Treasurer to the Prince of Wales, June, 1915 to 1920. K.C.V.O., 1921.

**GREY, Viscount, K.G.,** Fallodon, Northumberland, a. 64; Secretary for Foreign Affairs from 1905 until Dec., 1916; was Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs in the Rosebery Administration; a man of brilliant talents. Loves angling (has written on "Fly Fishing") and tennis, of which he is a past champion, better than politics. "I never remember so signal a capacity for Parliamentary life and so small a disposition to it," Gladstone said of him. Received signal honour of K.G., Feb., 1912. Added to his reputation by his skill and tact in the negotiations following the Balkan War, consummated on the signing of the Peace of London, on May 30, 1913. Received the honorary freedom of Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1913. Accompanied the King and Queen on their State visit to Paris, April, 1914. As a record of weeks of anxious diplomacy, his White Paper made a deep impression in Aug., 1914 with its revelations as to the war. His eyesight gave him trouble and necessitated a rest in June. He returned to the Foreign Office in July. Elected Hon. Fellow of Balliol in May, 1916. Raised to the Peerage as a viscount in July. On the resignation of the Coalition Ministry retired from the Foreign Office. Issued his pamphlet on the League of Nations in June, 1918. Has reappeared on the platform occasionally. Went to U.S.A. in Oct. as Ambassador, returning in Jan., 1920. Married Lady Glencomner, June 4, 1922. Leader of the Liberals in the House of Lords, until Aug., 1924. Published his memoirs, 1925.

**GRIFFITH-BOSCAWEN, Col. the Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur,** Minister of Agriculture Feb., 1921–Oct., 1922, after being Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Agriculture; a. 61; educated at Rugby and Queen's College, Oxford, taking a First Class in Classics, and President of the Oxford Union. Commanded the 3rd Battalion of the Royal West Kent Regiment. Was on L.C.C. for three years. Acted as private secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer for five years. P.C., Jan., 1920.

**GUILBERT, Mlle. Yvette,** popular French comedy actress with remarkable gifts of impersonation and recitation. A frequent visitor to England.

**GUINNESS, Rt. Hon. Walter, D.S.O., M.P.,** Minister of Agriculture, after being Financial Secretary to the Treasury, Nov., 1924–Nov., 1925, and previously Oct., 1923–Jan., 1924; a. 46. Son of Earl Iveagh. Served in the war in command of a battalion. A former member of L.C.C., he has represented Bury St. Edmunds in House of Commons since 1907. P.C., Feb., 1924.

**GUYOT, Yves,** 95, Rue de Seine, Paris, a. 68; Republican and Publicist; Minister of Public Works, 1889–92; political editor of "Le Siècle," 1892–1903; carried on a campaign against Socialism; Vice-President Société d'Economie Politique; editor of "Journal des Economistes" since 1909.

**GWYNNE, H. A.,** 9, Collingham Gardens, S.W., a. 61; for many years distinguished war and foreign correspondent for the "Times" and Reuter's Agency; editor of "Standard," 1904–1911; appointed editor of the "Morning Post," in succession to Mr. Fabian Ware, July, 1911.

**HACKING, Capt. D. H., O.B.E., M.P.,** Parly. Under-Sec. to the Home Office since Dec., 1925, former Vice-Chamberlain of His Majesty's Household; a. 42. Educated at Giggleswick and University of Manchester. Has represented since 1918 the Chorley Division of Lancs, and has been secretary to various eminent politicians. Filled the post of Vice-Chamberlain efficiently in previous Ministry.

**HAIG, Field-Marshal Earl, O.M., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.V.O.,** Bemersyde, St. Boswells, Roxburghshire, a. 65; Com.-in-Chief of the British Forces in France 1915–1918, after being in command of one of the corps of the Expeditionary Force in France; Commander-in-Chief, Aldershot; has seen service in Soudan, 1898; South Africa, 1899–1902; Inspector-General Cavalry in India, 1903–6; Director Military Training, 1906–7; Director Staff Duties at Headquarters, 1907–9; Chief of Staff, India, 1909–11. Won high fame for many acts of leadership in the war, and received G.C.B. as a Birthday honour. Succeeded Viscount French in chief command of British Forces in France, Dec., 1915. Made Field-Marshal on Jan. 1, 1917, and Knight of the Thistle in July. A son and heir was born to Sir Douglas in March, 1918, to whom the King was godfather. Received the Military Medal from France after the brilliant advance in Aug., 1918. Commander-in-Chief the Forces in Gt. Britain for some months in 1919. Accorded a fine welcome on driving through London. Received the Order of Merit and an earldom, with a grant of £100,000, in 1919. Has exerted himself on behalf of officers and ex-service men.

**HALDANE OF CLOAN, Viscount, O.M., K.T.,** Lord Chancellor Jan. to Nov., 1924 a. 70. Introduced Territorial Force and various methods which increased the efficiency of the War Office. Had not held office before becoming Secretary of State. Sat in House of Commons from 1885 to 1911. Has deep knowledge of constitutional law; translated Schopenhauer, and is learned in Hegel and other German philosophers. Rector of Edinburgh University from 1905 to 1908. Succeeded Lord Loreburn as Lord Chancellor in 1912. Was made a Knight of the Order of the Thistle April, 1913. Visited Canada and U.S.A., and addressed a remarkable gathering of lawyers. Delivered the Creighton lecture, March, 1914, on "The Meaning of Truth in History." Resigned Lord Chancellorship in Cabinet crisis in May, 1915. Created O.M. Published a study of Relativity. His mother died after attaining the age of 100. Entered Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's Ministry as Chancellor, Jan., 1924.

**HALIFAX, Viscount,** 88, Eaton Sq., S.W., a. 67; former President of the English Church Union, and leader of the "Catholic" Party in

the Church of England His son is Lord Irwin Viceroy of India

**HALL, Sir Alfred Daniel, K C B, F R S**, Board of Agriculture S W, Permanent Secretary to the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, March 1917 1920 a 62 after leaving Balliol went to the Agricultural College, Wye, and the Rothamstead Experimental Station Was a Development Commissioner and has written "Agriculture After the War" Knighted Jan, 1918 Chief Scientific Adviser

**HALL, Sir E Marshall, K C**, 3 Temple Gardens E C well known barrister practising in London and on S E circuit formerly M P (C) Southport and, later for L Toxteth Division of Liverpool Resigned on becoming Recorder of Guildford in Jan, 1916 Knighted June, 1917

**HALSEY, Admiral Sir Lionel G C V O K C I E, G C M G**, the Comptroller to H R H the Prince of Wales since Nov, 1920 a 54 Son of the Rt Hon Sir T H Halsey entered Navy in 1885 Served at Ladysmith Was captain of H M S New Zealand on its notable cruise in 1913 Accompanied the Prince of Wales on his long tour 1921 22 and on his visit to S Africa and the Argentine 1925 receiving in Nov the G C M G Retired from Navy in 1922

**HAMILTON, Rt Hon Lord George**, 17, Montagu Street Portman Sq a 81 late Secretary of State for India was First Lord of the Admiralty in Lord Salisbury's two Governments Resigned 1903 as a Free Trader Was chairman of the Poor Law Commission Published two volumes of reminiscences Chairman of the Mesopotamia Commission

**HAMILTON, General Sir Ian, G C B**, 1, Hyde Park Gardens W, a 74 a distinguished soldier with much war service in the Boer War did brilliant work in command of the infantry at Elandslaagte and commanding the troops on Waggon Hill and Caesar's Camp Afterwards Chief of Staff South Africa present at much of the fighting in the Japanese War, 1904–5, Commander in Chief Southern Command 1905–9, then Adjt General to the Forces, Commander in Chief in the Mediterranean, and Inspector General of the Oversea Forces 1910–14 His Staff Officers' Scrap Book" has been translated into six languages Commanded in Gallipoli in the Great War Lieut. of the Tower, Sept, 1918, to March 1920 G C M the Tower, Sept, 1918 to March, 1920 G C M G 1919 Retired from active service "Now and Then," a collection of poems, appeared in 1926

**HANKEY, Lieut.-Col Sir Maurice, G C B**, Clerk to Privy Council Principal Sec of the Cabinet Secretariat and Secretary to the Committee of Imperial Defence a 49, joined Royal Marine Artillery in 1895, served on flagships and in Naval Intelligence Dept C B 1912 K C B, Feb, 1916 Plays lawn tennis on rare occasions of leisure "A Student in Arms" was by his brother. Did valuable work during Peace Conference. Received G C B, and grant of £25,000

**HANNAY, Canon J. O**, well known under his pseudonym of "George A Birmingham," a. 61; 21 years rector of Westport, co Mayo until 1913, when he resigned, son of Dr R Hannay, vicar of Belfast, Canon of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin. Author of several entertaining novels, including "Spanish Gold," "The Seething Pot, The Red Hand of Ulster" his play "General John Regan" had a success in 1913 Wrote interesting impressions on U S A in 1919 "Spillikins" appeared in 1926

**HANWORTH, Lord, K B E, K C**, since October 1923, a 65 A member of the famous legal family, Ernest Pollock went to the Bar in 1885 and became K C in 1905 Was Controller of the Foreign Trade Dept in war time and performed other services which earned him knighthood in 1917 M P for Warwick 1910 1923 Solicitor General 1919–21 Attorney General 1921 22 Present at the trial of German officers in 1921 P C Jan 1922 Bart 1922 Created a peer on Jan 1 1926 with the title of Lord Hanworth

**HARDEN, Maximilian**, 16–18 Wernerstrasse Berlin a 65, German journalist and politician founded "Die Zukunft" a paper which had a very large circulation throughout the world until it ceased publication in Oct, 1922 In pre war days his criticisms of the Kaiser twice brought him into conflict with the law and he was sentenced for lese-majesté a great friend of Prince Bismarck, whose cause he espoused after his dismissal from office was defendant in a libel action brought by Count von Moltke in 1907 but was acquitted Wrote during the war some unpalatable "home truths" as well as bitter attacks on Germany's opponents

**HARDINGE OF PENSHURST, Lord, K G**, British Ambassador to France, 1920–1922, a 68 ex Viceroy of India was from 1906–1910 permanent head of Foreign Office Ambassador at Petrograd 1904 6 has been at Constantinople Berlin Washington Sofia, Bucharest Paris Tehran Conducted negotiations in the Dogger Bank incident The attempt on his life in 191_ was frustrated happily and Lady Hardinge marked his recovery by instituting "Children's Day" in India Lady Hardinge died in London July 1914 to the deep regret of all who knew her His term as Viceroy was specially extended until the spring of 1916 when he was succeeded by Lord Chelmsford Appointed K G in March, 1916 Became again permanent Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs in June Appointed British Ambassador to France 1920 Received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour on retiring from the Paris Embassy, Dec 1922 Has written his reminiscences 1926

**HARDINGE, Right Hon. Sir Arthur, G C M G**, a 67, after a distinguished career at Oxford entered Foreign Office, and held several diplomatic posts, did good work in East Africa and in Persia Appointed Minister in Belgium, 1906, Portugal 1911; and Spain 1913 (until 1919) P C, 1913

**HARDY, Thomas, O M**, Max Gate, Dorchester a 86, the novelist and poet of Wessex began life as an architect, "Far from the Madding Crowd" (1874) made him immediately known and later books have given him a unique place among English writers. Has lately written only poems and dramatic verse, His drama "The Three Wayfarers" produced at Dorchester, 1911 Order of Merit, 1910. Married in February, 1914, Miss Florence Dugdale, a writer of children's stories. Wrote several notable poems on the war. The Prince of Wales visited him, July, 1923.

**HARINGTON, Lieut-General Sir Charles, G.B.E., K.C.B.**, General Officer Commanding-in-Chief Northern Command since June, 1923, a. 54. Born at Chichester Joined Liverpool Regiment. 1892 Served in South African War, and with much distinction in European War. His negotiations with Mustapha Kemal in Oct., 1922, won for him a high reputation.

**HARMSWORTH, Cecil**, former Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, a. 57; educated at Trinity College, Dublin. Entered Parliament in 1906 as M.P. (L.) for Droitwich. Was private Parliamentary Secretary to the President of the Board of Agriculture. Was from 1911 to 1922 M.P. for Luton.

**HARMSWORTH, Hon. Esmond, M.P.**, only surviving son of Visct. Rothermere, a. 28. Educated at Chatham House, Ramsgate, and Eton. Held commission in Royal Marine Artillery during war. Was an A.D.C at Peace Conference in Paris. Elected M.P for Thanet, Nov., 1919, on a programme of Economy.

**HARNACK, Adolph von, D.D., Ph.D.**, Berlin, a. 65; Professor of Theology, member Royal Prussian Academy; has written much on Biblical criticism and theology. The Kaiser conferred on him the distinction of "von" in 1914.

**HARRIS, Dr. J. Rendel**, Edgbaston, Birmingham; learned scholar, who has added by research to knowledge of ancient Scriptures. For ten years lectured on palæography at Cambridge; voluminous author. Director of Woodbrooke Settlement. Suffered severely from being torpedoed on voyage in 1917. Made interesting research as to Pilgrim Fathers, 1920. "As Pants the Hart" was a book by him published in 1924

**HARRIS, Lord**, Belmont, Faversham, Kent, a. 75; captained Kent county cricket team, in which he still takes keen interest. Has been Governor of Bombay, Under-Secretary for War, and Under-Secretary for India. Received C.B., June, 1918.

**HARRIS, Robert**, Amateur Golf Champion for 1925; a. 44. A native of Dundee. He had twice previously played in the final round, and began playing in the championship in 1901. A member of the Royal and Ancient Club, St. Andrews, and of Walton Heath Club.

**HARRISON, Mrs. Mary St. Leger ("Lucas Malet")**, The Orchard, Eversley, Hants; novelist, daughter of Charles Kingsley; author of "The Wages of Sin," "The History of Sir Richard Calmady," "The Far Horizon," in 1911; "Adrian Savage," which was well received, and "Damaris," in 1916. In 1919 "The Tall Villa" appeared, and "The Survivors" in 1923.

**HARTY, Sir Hamilton**, composer and conductor; of Irish birth, a. 46. Married Agnes Nicholls, the eminent vocalist, in 1904, who received C.B.E. in 1923. Has conducted the Hallé Orchestra for some years. Among his compositions are "An Irish Symphony," "With the Wild Geese," "The Mystic Trumpeter," and many delightful songs. Knighted, June, 1925.

**HASBALL, John, R.I.**, 88, Kensington Park Rd., W., artist, a. 56; once on a farm in Canada, but found his true métier in art, and especially the art of the poster, in which he has achieved many "wall triumphs."

**HASTINGS, Sir Patrick, K.C.**, Attorney-General Jan. to Nov., 1924, 37, Curzon Street, W 1; a. 46; educated at Charterhouse; one of the busiest counsel at the Bar. Has seen military service Quickly made reputation as a junior counsel with great practice. K.C., 1920. Elected Labour M.P. for Wallsend, Nov., 1922, and again in 1923, but resigned his seat, June, 1926. Appointed Attorney-General in Mr. MacDonald's Ministry, Jan., 1924. His play "Scotch Mist" was produced Jan 26, 1926.

**HAUPTMANN, Gerhart**, winner of the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1912, a 64; son of a weaver, his dramas, "Reconciliation" and "Lonely Lives" have gained him fame, increased by his greatest work, "The Sunken Bell." Has analysed the tragedy arising from the battle between diseased and wholesome elements in a family. His "Festspiel" was banned at Breslau in 1913.

**HAVERS, Arthur Gladstone**, winner of British Open Golf Championship in 1923; a. 28. Born at Norwich, he began golf on the Hellsdon course. Served in the R.A.F. during the War. Professional to the W. Lancashire Club, and succeeded Herd at Coombe Hill. Beat Walter Hagen, ex-champion, at Troon, June 15, 1923. Stands 6 ft. 1 in. high.

**HAWKINS, Sir Anthony Hope, 14**, Gower Street, W.C., a. 63; novelist, barrister, playwright; has set two literary fashions—(1) by "The Prisoner of Zenda," (2) by the "Dolly Dialogues"; has published more than twenty five novels. Knighted Jan. 1918. "Little Tiger" published in 1925.

**"HAY IAN" (Major John Hay Beith, C.B.E.)**, 21, Bruton St., W., author, a. 50; formerly a master at Fettes College, where he was once a scholar; published "Pip" in 1907, and since then several successful stories; his "First Hundred Thousand" was accepted as one of the cleverest descriptions of the New Army. Served with the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders in the war. Awarded the Military Cross, Jan. 1916. Visited U.S.A. in 1917. "Carrying On" appeared in 1917. C.B.E., June. 1918. "The Last Million," published in 1919, and a play, "Tilly of Bloomsbury," was produced. "A Safety Match" was a successful play in 1921, and "Good Luck," written with Seymour Hicks, 1923. "The Sport of Kings," 1924; "Paid With Thanks," 1925; "Half-a-Sovereign," 1926.

**HEALY, Timothy M., K.C.**, Governor-General of the Irish Free State since Dec., 1922, a. 71; first elected in 1880; an Anti-Parnellite after the first split of 1890, but in Feb., 1900, supported reunion under Mr. Redmond; expelled from the party in Oct. 1900, as opposed to the United Irish League; re-invited thereto, Jan., 1906; re-excluded after General Election, January, 1910; in prison four months in 1883. Retired from Parliament, Nov., 1918. His witty speeches delighted the House of Commons. Bencher, King's Inn, Dublin, and Gray's Inn.

**HEARST, W. R.**, The Clarendon, 86th St., New York, a. 63; in 1906 a candidate for the Governorship of New York, with an eye on the Presidency, but was defeated. Owner of the

"New York American and many other papers Is a Californian and inherited great wealth

**HELE-SHAW, H S, LL D, F R S,** 64 Victoria Street S W a 72 ex President of Institution of Automobile Engineers Professor of Engineering University College Bristol 1881 85 Harrison Chair of Engineering Liverpool University 1885 1903 Chairman of Management Committee Liverpool School of Technology 1900 3 Principal of Transvaal Technical Institute and organised of technical education in Transvaal 1904 5 member of Council of Institution of Mechanical Engineers 1910-11 President of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers 1912

**HENDERSON, Right Hon Arthur, M P,** 33 Eccleston Square S W 1 Home Secretary Jan Nov 1924 a 63 Minister without portfolio in Mr Lloyd George s Ministry from Dec 1916 to Aug 1917 President of the Board of Education from May 1915 to 1916 served an apprenticeship as a moulder in Newcastle Wesleyan abstainer ex member of Newcastle Town Council and Darlington Borough Council and Mayor (1908) member of Railway Commission and Industrial Council 1911 Became Chief Whip of Labour Party in Feb 1914 and is again Chief Whip Elected Chairman of the Labour Party on the outbreak of war Co operated on Parliamentary Recruiting Committee Appointed a Privy Councillor in Jan 1915 Joined Coalition Government in May being first Labour member to receive Cabinet rank Went to Russia in May 1917 Resigned office in Aug His son David fell in the war Defeated at General Election Dec 1918 Elected M P for Widnes Sept 1919 but was defeated at the General Election Nov 1922 He was however elected in Jan 1923 for Newcastle but defeated in December Appointed Home Secretary and elected for Burnley 1924 He was introduced by his two M P sons who later were defeated in Oct, 1924

**HENNESSY, Maj G R J, M P, O B E,** Vice Chamberlain since Dec 1925 a 49 Educated at Eton Served in South African War and the Great War High Sheriff of Hampshire in 1911 Has represented Winchester division since 1918 Appointed a Junior Lord of the Treasury 1922

**HENRY, H R H Prince, K G, G C V O,** third son of King George V a 26 Educated at Eton In July 1919 was gazetted 2nd Lieut in King s Royal Rifle Corps Is an officer in the 10th Hussars The tallest of the King s sons Promoted Captain March 1926 An honorary member of the Bar and Bencher of Gray s Inn since April 1926

**HEREFORD, Bishop of (Rt Rev M Linton Smith, D S O, D D,** The Palace Hereford a 57 Son of Dean of St David s Was Rector of St Nicholas Colchester 1902, and later held livings in Liverpool and Blundellsands In 1908 was appointed Suffragan Bishop of Warrington Served during the war as a chaplain in France and gained the D S O Appointed Bishop of Hereford June 1920

**HERTZ, Dr, Chief Rabbi** Chief Rabbi s Office Mulberry Street Commercial Road E, elected Feb 16 1913 a Hungarian a 54 a gifted linguist and theological author Was in South Africa from 1898 until expelled by President Kruger Rabbi of the Congregation Orach Chaim New York until election to succeed the late Dr Adler as Chief Rabbi in England

**HEWART, Right Hon Lord Lord Chief Justice of England,** 2 Harcourt Buildings Temple E C a 56 Attorney General Jan 1919 March 1922 after being Solicitor General Educated at Manchester Grammar School and University College Oxford after journalistic career in London turned to the law and was called to the Bar in 1902 since when his success has been rapid M P for Leicester 1913 1922 Knighted on joining the Ministry as Solicitor General Privy Councillor 1918 Joined the Cabinet April 1921 Succeeded Lord Reading as Lord Chief Justice March 1922 and was raised to peerage as Lord Hewart of Bury

**HICHENS, Robt S,** Bath Club W a 62 began as musician and music critic The Green Carnation (1894) and other satirical stories led the way to serious novel writing The Garden of Allah (1905) is his most successful book published Dramatised it made a success in 1920 The Last Time 1923 After the Verdict 1924 The God Within Him 1926

**HILL, Mr Justice (Sir Maurice Hill, K C)** a Judge of the Probate Divorce and Admiralty Court a 64 son of the late Dr G Birkbeck Hill educated at Haileybury and Balliol Called to the Bar in 1888 and took silk in 1910 Sir Maurice Hill rendered special service in shipping matters during the war Raised to the Bench in 1917

**HILTON, H H,** Manor Golf Club Ashford winner of the Amateur Golf championship in 1901 1911 and 1913 a 57 won open championship in 1892 and 1897 and the American championship in 1911 Is editor of Golf Illustrated and one of the greatest authorities on the game

**HINDENBURG, President Marshal Paul von,** Berlin a 79 Played a prominent though not wholly successful part in the war wherein his popularity in Germany waned after early enthusiasm A member of a Prussian Junker family he entered the Army in 1865 and served through the Austrian and Franco Prussian campaigns Was living in retirement at the outbreak of the Great War but was appointed to command the East Prussian forces Was Chief of the General Staff 1916-1918 Marshal von Hindenburg was elected President of the German Republic on the death of President Ebert 1925

**HOARE, Right Hon Sir Samuel, Bart, C M G, M P,** Secretary of State for the Air Ministry a 46 Educated at Harrow and New College Oxford was private secretary to Rt Hon Alfred Lyttelton Conservative M P for Chelsea since 1910 Became a Cabinet Minister on Mr Stanley Baldwin taking office in May 1923 and held the same post in the Ministry formed Nov 1924

**HOBBS, John Berry,** cricketer a 41 Appeared in county cricket for first time in 1908 for Cambridgeshire In 1905 joined Surrey eleven Has scored eleven centuries in Test matches and reached his hundredth century on May 7, 1923 Acknowledged as one of the greatest cricketers who has ever lived

Published in 1924 an interesting volume of reminiscences. Played for England in the Test Matches in Australia, 1924–5. Eclipsed Dr. Grace's record of 126 centuries in 1925, and headed the batting averages. With Sandham made 428, a first-wicket record for Surrey, on June 25, 1926. Played in the five Test Matches in 1926 with brilliant success. Made highest record for Lord's—316 runs—in Aug., 1926.

**HOCKING, Joseph,** Priors Corner, Totteridge; author of about thirty novels, of which "All Men Are Liars," "The Scarlet Woman," and "The Woman of Babylon" were specially popular; published "A Scrap of Paper" and other stories of the war. "Rosemary Carew" appeared in 1925.

**HOCKING, Silas K.,** Heatherlow, Avenue Road, Highgate, a. 76; a writer of innumerable stories. Twice stood for Parliament, unsuccessfully. A very popular lecturer. "My Book of Memory" appeared in 1923.

**HODGES, Frank,** ex-Secretary of the Miner's Federation, a. 38. Of Welsh descent, was born near Chepstow, and went to work at the age of 14 in a mine at Abertillery. Qualified as a skilful coal-hewer. Obtained in 1909 a Miners' Federation Scholarship at Ruskin College, Oxford. Helped later to found the Central Labour College. Prepared some of the miners' evidence presented to the Royal Commission on Coal Mines. Took prominent part in miners' strike, April, 1921. Elected M.P., Dec., 1923. Civil Lord of Admiralty, Jan. to Nov., 1924.

**HODGSON, J. Stuart,** Editor of "Daily News," Bouverie St., E.C.4, a. 49. Born at Rochdale, a Scholar of Queen's College, Oxford, and took honours in Classics and History. On "Lancashire Daily Post" 1901–3, and on "Morning Leader" till its absorption by "Daily News." Succeeded A. G. Gardiner as Editor, Feb., 1920.

**HOGG, Rt. Hon. Sir Douglas, K.C., M.P.,** Attorney-General since Nov., 1924, and previously Nov., 1922–Jan., 1924; a. 54. Son of the late Quintin Hogg, the founder of Regent Street Polytechnic. After Eton, spent 8 years in sugar trade. Then turned to the Bar, where his lucid mastery of detail gained him a speedy success. K.C., 1917. Elected Conservative M.P. for Marylebone, Nov., 1922, and entered Mr. Bonar Law's Ministry as Attorney-General. Recorder of Kingston-upon-Thames Jan., to Nov. 1924. Joined Mr. Baldwin's Cabinet, Nov., 1924.

**HOLBROOKE, Josef Charles,** Dylan, Harleoh, a. 48; composer, pianist, conductor, and teacher; has written four operas and numerous orchestral works and songs; his opera "Pierrot and Pierrette" was produced at His Majesty's Theatre in Nov., 1909. He has given for several years Modern Chamber Concerts in London, mostly English works of first introductions, and the same in the provinces.

**HOLDERNESS, Sir Ernest, Bart.,** Amateur Golf Champion in 1922 and 1924, a. 38; only son of the late Sir Thomas Holderness. Clerk in the Home Office and member of Walton Heath club.

**HOLLAND, Wilhelmina, Queen of;** came of age 1898; married (1901) Prince Henry, Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; a niece of the Duchess of Albany. An heiress to the Throne was born in 1909. The Queen and her daughter visited the Lake District in 1923.

**HOLLANDER, Bernard, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,** 57, Wimpole Street, W., a. 62; specialist on mental and nervous diseases; naturalised British subject, Austrian by birth; Founder and President of Ethnological Society; has experimented in hypnotism; author of several works on the Functions of the Brain; is known as founder of modified system of phrenology on strictly scientific lines.

**HOLMES, Sir Chas. John,** 19, Pembridge Gardens, W., a. 58; Director of the National Gallery since July, 1916; appointed in 1909 Director, Keeper, and Secretary of the National Portrait Gallery; was editor of the "Burlington Magazine" and Slade Professor of Fine Art at Oxford. Member of the New English Art Club. Knighted, June, 1921.

**HOLMES, the Ven. E. E.,** Archdeacon of London, B.D., Canon of St. Paul's. As a preacher he is reckoned one of the foremost in the Church.

**HOLST, Gustav,** British composer 32 Gunterstone Rd., W.14; a. 52. Received his musical education at the Royal College of Music. His notable works include "Hymn to Jesus," "Ode to Death," "The Planets," and some compositions for military bands. "At the Boar's Head" was produced in 1925 with success. His fine choral symphony was a success at Leeds.

**HOOVER, Herbert C.,** U.S.A. Minister of Commerce; ex-Food Controller of the U.S.A., a. 52; born of Quaker parentage on a farm in Iowa. Educated at Stanford University, being its first scholar. Taking up mining in California, Arizona, and other States, he went later to Western Australia, where he gained great success. Became, in 1899, Director of Mines in China, followed by a junior partnership in a London firm. Afterwards managed mining interests in various parts of the world. At outbreak of war, aided the U.S.A. Embassy in London in organising the return of American citizens. Then launched the U.S.A. Commission of Relief in Belgium, achieving magnificent success. When the U.S.A. entered the war, President Wilson called him to the new task of controlling the food supply of his country. Visited Great Britain in 1918, and was entertained at the Mansion House. Was member of the Supreme Allied Council. Joined President Harding's Cabinet, March, 1921.

**HORDER, Sir Thomas, Bt., K.C.V.O., M.D.,** 141, Harley Street, W., physician; a. 55. Educated for the medical profession at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, of which he became assistant physician. Was consulted by the late Mr. Bonar Law prior to the latter's resignation of the Premiership. Knighted in 1918; and received a baronetcy in May, 1923. He stresses the importance of diagnosis. K.C.V.O., 1925.

**HORNE, General Lord, G.C.B., K.C.M.G.,** a. 65; born in Caithness, entered the Army in 1881 and has specialised in gunnery; served in South African War. Was a keen member of the Pytchley before war. Distinguished himself at and the battle of the Marne; promoted

General' for distinguished service in the field Oct 1914, appointed to command of an army corps, K C B conferred in Oct 1916 His great success at Vimy Ridge and in the Arras offensive in April 1917 drew general attention to his qualities of leadership Invented the "creeping barrage" Appointed to the Eastern Command June 1919 until June 1923 Received a peerage and a grant of £30 000 in August Retired from active service June 1926

**HORNE, Right Hon Sir Robert S G B E, K C, M P,** Ex Chancellor of the Exchequer after being President of Board of Trade since March 1920 and Minister of Labour since Jan 1919 a 55 a son of the manse he had brilliant university career at Glasgow Called to Scottish Bar 1896 Contested Stirlingshire twice unsuccessfully in 1910 Did valuable work in transportation etc in war time Joined the Government as 3rd Civil Lord of the Admiralty and represents Hillhead division of Glasgow G B E 1920 Became Chancellor of the Exchequer April 1921 resigning Oct 1922 Was Vice Chairman of Baldwins Ltd Nov 1922–Dec, 1924, and holds other directorates

**HORNIMAN, Miss,** 18 Montagu Mansions W pioneer in modern drama production First theatrical venture was (1894) at Avenue Theatre London In Dublin founded a theatre and company and did the same for Manchester Hon M A of Manchester University Her company achieved success in London 1912

**HORRIDGE, Mr Justice,** 13 Rutland Gate S W a judge of the King's Bench formerly M P for East Manchester K C 1901 knighted on elevation to Bench in 1910 Tried some notable probate actions in 1916 Assisted in the Divorce Court

**HORTON, Rev Robt F, M A, D D,** Chesils Christ Church Rd Hampstead a 71 minister of Lyndhurst Road Congregational Church Hampstead since 1880 one of the most scholarly men in his Church President of the Free Church Council in 1905 and of the Congregational Union in 1903 Author of 30 books Returned from visiting India 1913 Issued his autobiography in 1917 Married Miss Violet Basden April, 1918 Visited U S A 1920

**HOUGHTON, Alanson Bigelow,** U S A Ambassador to Great Britain since March 1925 a 62 Member of an old Massachusetts family he graduated at Harvard and did post graduate work in Germany and France Later entered the family business of glass manufacture in Corning N Y Elected a member of Congress in 1919 Appointed Ambassador in Berlin in 1921 Succeeded Mr Kellogg in London March 1925 An able man interested in education and literature Made a pessimistic report to the President on European affairs March 1926

**HOUSMAN, Laurence,** c/o J B Pinker Talbot House Arundel Street W C a 61 novelist poet artist art critic and playwright puzzled the literary world with his anonymous "Englishwoman's Love Letters (1900) part author of "Prunella"

**HOWARD DE WALDEN, Lord,** 47 Portland Place W a 46 a great owner of London property much interested in music, and has composed under pseudonym of I E Lilis Married in 1912

**HOWARD, Ebenezer, O B E, J P,** 5 Guessens Road Welwyn Garden City founder of Garden City movement which gave rise to Letchworth a 76 formerly stenographer in House of Lords Entertained 1912 at banquet in his honour

**HOWARD, Rt Hon Sir Esme, K C B, K C M G,** Ambassador to the United States British Embassy Washington a 63 Educated at Harrow entered the diplomatic service in 188 holding important posts Served in S African War Was Minister to Switzerland 1911 1913 Minister to Sweden 1913 1919 Ambassador to Spain 1919 1924 Appointed Ambassador to U S A in 1924

**HUDSON, Sir Robert, G B E,** Hill Hall Essex a 62 was chief agent to the Liberal Party until 192 By virtue of having been secretary of the National Liberal Federation, 1893 1922 knighted in 1906 for his services as director of the Liberal forces Took an active part in the British Red Cross organisation in the war Married Viscountess Northcliff in 1923

**HUGHES, Charles Evans,** ex Secretary of State U S A 1921 25 a 63 After university training practised as a lawyer in New York Conducted a notable investigation into insurance companies in 1906 Elected Governor of New York in 1907 Was Republican candidate for the Presidency in 1916 A very able statesman of high principles Visited London in July 1924

**HUGHES, Rt Hon W M,** Ex Prime Minister of Australia a 62 born in Wales educated at Llandudno Grammar School and St Stephen's School Westminster which he revisited during his stay in England in 1916 went to Australia in 1884 M L A of N S Wales 1894 1901 devoted himself to the Labour interests advocating an advanced policy then e Attorney General Attended the Allies Economic Conference in Paris and delivered many memorable addresses in England Scotland and Wales Visited President Wilson in Washington May 1918 and arrived in England for Imperial Conference Was present at the Peace Conference in 1919 Called within the Bar and made K C just before returning to Australia in July Attended Imperial Conference, July 1921 His wife was appointed G B E in 1922 Resigned Premiership in spring of 1923 having held it since 1915

**HUNTER, Gen Sir Archibald, G C B,** Naval and Military Club Piccadilly W, a 70, a very distinguished soldier who was Lord Kitchener's right hand man during the final Soudan campaign and commanded a division in South Africa Was Governor of Gibraltar Retired from Aldershot command Oct 1917 Represented Lancaster Division of Lancs for a short period

**HUTCHINSON, Arthur S M,** 1 Greville Place N W author of If Winter Comes a novel that attained phenomenal success 1921 22 a 47 Son of Lieut General H D Hutchinson he was born in India Was editor of the Daily Graphic for four years His stories "Once Aboard the Lugger" "The Happy Warrior" and "The Clean Heart"

have found abundant favour. Other novels by him are "This Freedom," and "One Increasing Purpose." Visited South America in 1924. Married in Feb., 1926, Miss Bristow-Gapper.

**HUTTON, Rev. John A., D.D.,** Editor of the "British Weekly" since Oct., 1925, and formerly minister of Westminster Congregational Church, Buckingham Gate, S.W., 1923-25, a. 58. Educated at Glasgow, he was ordained in 1892, and has held pastorates in Edinburgh, Jesmond, and Glasgow. Brother-in-law of Sir D. Y. Cameron, R.A. A notable preacher and author with an original and impressive style.

**HYDE, Dr. Douglas,** Ratra, Frenchpark, Ireland; historian, poet, and folk-lorist, founder and president of the Gaelic League, which promotes the study of the Irish language, Irish literature, art, industry, and games, until 1915. President of the Irish Texts Society. Member of the Irish Senate, Feb. to Oct., 1925.

**IBANEZ, Vicente Blasco,** Spanish novelist, a. 60. A native of Valencia, for which later he was seven times elected Deputy. Author of "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse," which attained an extraordinary success during the war. His other novels include "The Shadow of the Cathedral" and "The Matador." Now resides in Paris. Visited U.S.A. in 1921. "Blood and Sand" published in 1923. Aroused much feeling in 1925 by attacks on the Monarchy.

**INCHCAPE, Viscount, G.C.M.G., G.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.,** 4, Seamore Place, W.1, chairman of the P. & O. Company, a 74. Native of Arbroath, he went to India at the age of 22 as a clerk in the shipping firm of which he is now senior partner. Appointed a member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council of India in 1891, and later of the Council of India from 1897 to 1911. Served on many important Government committees. Chairman of the London Board of the Suez Canal Co. Negotiated satisfactorily, after the war, the sale of 418 vessels. Sir James Lyle Mackay was raised to the peerage as Lord Inchcape in 1911. A strenuous opponent of Government extravagance. Was a member of the Geddes Committee in 1922, and went to India on an errand of retrenchment. Advance to a viscount Jan. 1, 1924, as Viscount Inchcape of Strathnaver. G.C.S.I., June, 1924.

**INGE, Very Rev. W. Ralph, D.D.,** The Deanery, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C., a. 66; succeeded Dr. Gregory as Dean of St. Paul's, 1911; formerly Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity, Cambridge; an authority on the mystics; formerly Vicar of All Saints' Ennismore Gardens. C.V.O., July, 1918. His books on national and social problems have had a large sale. Lectured in U.S.A. in 1925. His books, "England" and "Lay Thoughts of a Dean" were published in 1926.

**INSKIP, Sir Thomas, C.B.E., K.C., M.P.,** Solicitor-General since Nov., 1924, and previously Oct., 1922, to Jan., 1924, a. 50. Educated at Clifton and King's Colleg Cambridge. Called to the Bar in 1899; K.C., 1914. Elected Conservative M.P. for Central Bristol, Dec., 1918, and again in 1922. Chancellor of Truro Diocese, 1920-22, and a notable churchman. Knighted on becoming Solicitor-General.

**INVERFORTH, Lord,** Minister of Munitions and Supply, Jan., 1919, to April, 1921, a. 59; a native of Kirkcaldy, Andrew Weir founded the firm of shipowners bearing his name. Was Surveyor-General of Supply at the War Office from March, 1918, to end of the war, doing valuable work. Created a peer, Jan., 1919.

**INVERNAIRN, Lord,** Glasgow, chairman of Wm. Beardmore & Co., engineers. Sir Wm. Beardmore, Bart., was created a peer, New Year's Day, 1921, for special services in war-time. Chairman of the Industrial Welfare Society.

**IRWIN, Lord, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Viceroy of India** since 1926, formerly Minister of Agriculture, Nov., 1924–Nov., 1925, ex-President of the Board of Education, after being Under-Secretary for the Colonies, April, 1921–Oct., 1922; eldest son of Viscount Halifax, a. 43. Served in the war. M.P. since 1910. Visited West Indies, 1921-2. Appointed Viceroy of India in Nov., 1925, and was created a peer as Lord Irwin of Kirby Underdale.

**ISLINGTON, Lord, G.C.M.G., G.B.E., D.S.O.,** 20, Portman Square, W., a 62; an ex-Under-Secretary for India; formerly known as Sir John Dickson-Poynder. Appointed Governor of New Zealand, 1910, in succession to Lord Plunkett; was a member of the I.C.C., 1898-1904; served in South African War, 1900. Appointed Chairman of Indian Public Service Commission, 1912. Appointed Under-Secretary for Colonies, Aug., 1914, and Under-Secretary for India in May, 1915, retaining the latter office on change of Ministry, Dec., 1916. G.B.E., July, 1926.

**ITALY, Victor Emmanuel III., King of,** a. 57; succeeded to throne 1900, on assassination of his father, King Humbert; married, 1896 Princess Hélène of Montenegro; took a prominent part in the relief of victims at Messina after the 1908 earthquake; industrious, amiable, well read. Led his nation to join the cause of the Allies in the spring of 1915 amid great enthusiasm. G.C.B., Nov., 1916. His eldest daughter, Princess Yolanda, married Count Calvi di Bergolo, on April 9, 1923. In May, King George and Queen Mary visited Rome. The King of Italy and the Queen visited London, May 1924. His daughter Princess Mafalda married, in Sept., 1925, Prince Philip of Hesse. The Dowager Queen Margherita died in Jan., 1926.

**IVEAGH, Earl of, K.P.,** 5, Grosvenor Place, S.W., a. 79; educated at Trinity College, Dublin. A member of the well-known Guinness family. Created a baronet in 1885, a baron in 1891, a viscount in 1905, and an earl in 1919.

**JACKS, Rev. Dr. L. P.,** Manchester College, Oxford, editor since 1902 of the "Hibbert Journal," a. 66; educated at Manchester College, Göttingen, and Harvard. Assisted the late Dr. Stopford Brooke (whose daughter he married), and was minister of Unitarian church at Birmingham and Liverpool. Author of more than one novel. Appointed Principal of Manchester College, Oxford. Published in 1917 the Life of Stopford Brooke. In 1921 appeared "Legends of Smokeover." His son, Maurice Leonard Jacks, became headmaster of Mill Hill School in 1923.

**JACKSON, Right Hon F S, M P,** 33 Pont Street S W a 56 Chairman of the Unionist Party organization until 1926 after being Financial Sec to the War Office Oct 1922 March 1923 Son of 1st Lord Allerton educated at Harrow and Cambridge His cricketing powers won him early fame at Cambridge and later as a member of the Yorkshire team Represented Howdenshire division in Parliament P C Jan 1 1926 Governor designate of Bengal

**JACKSON, Sir Barry,** founder of the well known Birmingham Repertory Theatre a 47 a citizen of Birmingham who has attained great success in the theatrical world Produced Hamlet in modern dress Knighted in 1925

**JACKSON, Admiral Sir Henry B, G C B, K C V O,** First Sea Lord of the Admiralty from May 27 1915 to Nov 1916 a 71 served in the Zulu War Appointed Assistant Director of Torpedoes in 1882 and three years later Controller of the Navy Commanded the Third Cruiser Squadron in 1908 Head of the Royal Naval War College for a time Represented the Admiralty at the International Conference on Aerial Navigation in 1910 Had been chosen for the Mediterranean command before the war Rendered valuable aid at the Admiralty and succeeded Lord Fisher as First Sea Lord after the latter's resignation His great scientific attainments—he is a F R S—have made him an expert on wireless telegraphy and torpedoes President of Royal Naval College Greenwich Nov 1916 to July 1919 Firse and Principal Naval Aide de Camp to the King 1917 1919 Appointed Admiral of the Fleet July 1919 retired July 1924

**JACOBS, W W,** Beechcroft Berkhamsted a 63 made a reputation with Many Cargoes and The Skipper's Wooing and has written many other stories with a rich humour and a nautical flavour Some have been filmed Sea Whispers appeared 1926

**JAPAN, Emperor Yoshihito of,** a 47 son of late Emperor elected Crown Prince 1889 educated at Nobles School and by European tutors lieut general in Japanese Army and vice admiral in Navy since Nov 1909 Married 1900 to Princess Sadako and has four sons His serious illness was reported in Oct 1921 Heir is Crown Prince Hirohito K G 1912 The Prince visited England in May 1921 and was created G C B He married Princess Nagaka in Jan 1924 and has acted as Regent since 1921

**JELLICOE, Admiral of the Fleet Earl, O M, G C B, G C V O,** Governor General of New Zealand 1920–24 appointed to supreme command of the Grand Fleet in August, 1914 remaining thus until Nov 1916 a 66 entered the Navy in 1872 winning £80 prize for gunnery when a lieutenant Served in Egyptian War and on Sir E Seymour's expedition to relieve the Legations at Peking Has been 3rd Sea Lord and 2nd Sea Lord Commanded the Red Fleet in 1913 manœuvres G C B conferred Feb 1915 Advanced from rank of Vice Admiral to that of Admiral on March 5 Visited by the King in July 1915 Promoted Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order after the North Sea Battle, 1916, and to the Order of Merit First Sea Lord from Nov 1916 to Dec 1917 Raised to Peerage as Viscount Jellicoe of Scapa Jan 1918 A son and heir was born to him in April 1918 Received £50 000 as a grant Appointed Governor of New Zealand April 1920 Has published two volumes relating to naval service in the war Retired from active service in the Navy Dec 1924 Raised to earldom on Jan 1 1925

**JEROME, J K,** a 67 after career as clerk schoolmaster journalist actor made great hit with 'Three Men in a Boat His play 'The Passing of the Third Floor Back has had an extraordinary success Produced The Great Gamble (1914) Cook (1917) His autobiography was published in 1926

**JOFFRE, Marshal,** French Commander in Chief in the war from the beginning until Dec 1916 a 74 entered the Army in the Franco Prussian War as a second lieutenant commanding a battery in the Siege of Paris Has always been a leader of men and proved a tower of strength in France's time of trial Wrote an interesting record of his march to Timbuctoo and is a keen mathematician Given the great honour of Marshal in Dec 1916 Visited U S A on a special mission April 1917 Elected a member of the French Academy in 1918

**JOHN, Augustus, A R A,** 28 Mallord Street Chelsea S W Declined nomination to the Royal Academy until April 1921 when forswearing the determination of a life time he was elected A R A An exceedingly original artist with special gift of insight in portraiture President of the National Portrait Society An exhibition in 1923 included a remarkable portrait of Mme Suggia

**JOHN Sir William Goscombe, R A,** 24 Greville Road St John's Wood a 67 sculptor designed the insignia for Prince of Wales's investiture among his principal works are the statue of King Edward VII at Cape Town and memorials to Lord Salisbury (Westminster Abbey) and the King's Regiment at Liverpool Was knighted July 1911

**JOHNSTON, Sir H H, G C M G K C B,** St John's Priory Poling Arundel a 65 famous explorer and administrator in 1889 led expedition to Lake Nyasa and Tanganyika founding British Central Africa Protectorate Consul General in the Regency of Tunis late Special Commissioner and Commander in Chief for the Uganda Protectorate and adjoining territories author of many books including a biography of David Livingstone His first novel The Gay-Dombeys appeared in 1919 followed by another a collection of short stories appeared in 1923 and an autobiography

**JOHNSTON, William M.,** former Lawn Tennis Singles Champion on grass a 32 Born in San Francisco and began playing lawn tennis on the public cement courts In 1915 won U S A Singles Championship and again in 1919 Was member of victorious U S A team in Davis Cup matches 1920 Won with Griffin, Doubles Championship in U S A in 1920 Defeating his compatriot F T Hunter won World's Singles Championship at Wimbledon July 7, 1923, did not defend the title in 1924

**JONES, Henry Arthur,** 19, Kidderpore Avenue, N W, a 75 Hon M A Harvard University 1907, began life in a city

warehouse; achieved success with "The Silver King" and other melodramas, of his later plays, over 30 in number Mrs Dane's Defence" and "The Liars" especially have had a great vogue "The Ogre" was produced 1911, "The Pacifists" in 1917 Published in 1913 "The Divine Gift," a play in book form His play, "The Lie," was a success in 1923

**JONES, Rev. J. D., M.A., D.D.**, The Manse, St Stephen's Road, Bournemouth, where he has been pastor of Richmond Hill Congregational Church since 1898 a 60 advocated and carried to success a scheme for raising £250,000 to assist needy Congregational pastorates Chairman of the Congregational Union in 1909–10, and, for the second time, 1925 6 Received D D degree 1914 His 25th year at Bournemouth was celebrated in 1923 The first Congregational Minister to preach in Canterbury Cathedral, on Jan 18 1925

**JONES, Major-Gen. Sir Robert, Bart., C B., F.R.C.S**, 116, Park St, Grosvenor Sq W 1 eminent orthopaedic surgeon, a 68 in Liverpool where he received his medical training, he has long held important hospital appointments He received the Liston Prize of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1909 knighted in 1917 for his valuable work in R A M C, and as Inspector of Military Orthopaedics A very skilful surgeon with hosts of grateful patients Hon consultant to Ministry of Pensions, K B E Made a baronet Jan 1 1920

**JONES, Robert T. ("Bobby")** winner of the British Open Golf Championship on June 25 1926 a 25 first amateur to win it since H Hilton won it in 1897 Is Open Golf Champion of U S A but lost Amateur Championship Sept, 1926 Lives at Atlanta Georgia, and has won 7 national championships

**JOYNSON-HICKS, Rt. Hon. Sir William, Bart., M.P.**, 70, Queen's Gate, S W, Home Secretary since Nov, 1924 a former Minister of Health, a Parliamentary Secretary to the Overseas Trade Dept, Oct, 1922 to March 1923 when he was appointed Postmaster General and Paymaster General Member of the House of Laymen, much interested in philanthropic work successfully contested Mr. Winston Churchill's seat at N W Manchester, 1908, now sits for Twickenham Keen on increasing British aircraft in the war Received baronetcy Aug, 1919 Entered Mr Baldwin's Cabinet, May 1923, and in his second Ministry became Home Secretary, Nov, 1924

**JUGO-SLAVIA, King Alexander II.**, succeeded his father, King Peter, August, 1921 having acted as Regent since 1914 a 38 Educated in Petrograd, returned to Serbia in 1903. On his elder brother's renouncement of succession, he became Crown Prince in 1909. Had enthusiastic greeting in England in 1916 having won distinction in the war A grave young ruler with fatalistic temperament Married Princess Marie of Roumania, 1922. A son and heir was born in Sept, 1923.

**KAYE-SMITH, Sheila**, 17, Holland Park, W., novelist Her first novel, "A Tramping Methodist," was published in 1908, and since then "Sussex Gorse" "Tamarisk Town" and other stories have increased her reputation for poignant portraiture of rustic life. "The End of the House of Alard" (1923) Married, Oct., 1924, Rev Theodore Fry "The George and the Crown" was published in 1925

**KELLAWAY, Rt. Hon. Fredk. G.**, 16, Eliot Park, Lewisham, Managing Director of the Marconi Co, Postmaster-General April, 1921–1922, after being Parliamentary Secretary to the Dept of Overseas Trade, a 54, Represented Bedford in the Liberal interest, 1910–1922 Joined Mr Lloyd George's Government on its formation P C June, 1920. Defeated at the General Election, 1922

**KELLOGG, Hon. Frank B., LL.D.**, Sec. of State for U S A since 1925 a former U S A Ambassador to Great Britain a 70. Born at Potsdam N Y and was admitted to the Bar in 1877 City Attorney of Rochester, Minn and County Attorney of Almstead County before entering private practice Was Senator for Minnesota 1917–22 President of the American Bar Assocn in 1912 Married Miss Clara L Cook of Rochester Minn Appointed in Dec, 1923 U S A Ambassador to Great Britain An able lawyer with diplomatic gifts.

**KELLY, Gerald Festus, A.R.A.**, a 46 son of the late Rev F I Kelly vicar of Camberwell Studied painting in Paris and one of his Salon pictures was purchased for the Luxembourg by the French Government Has won many successes as a portrait painter, A R A April 1922

**KEMP-WELCH, Lucy**, Kingsley, Bashley the Rosa Bonheur of British art Her "Colt Hunting in the New Forest" was purchased by Chantrey Trustees Many other pictures, usually with horses have had success

**KENDAL, Dame Madge, D B.E**, famous actress of the Victorian Era, a 77 Daughter of J W Robertson whose son was F W Robertson the dramatist, she made her debut as Ophelia in 1865 With her husband the late W H Kendal she played at the St. James's Theatre for many years. Was created D B E July 1926

**KENDALL, Guy, M.A.**, headmaster of University College School, Hampstead, a 50; after securing three First Class honours at Oxford became a master at Charterhouse in 1902 Has been a warden of a University Settlement, a Town Councillor, an author of many articles on education and a writer of charming sonnets Appointed headmaster of University College School in June, 1916

**KENNEDY, Rev G. A. Studdert, M.C.**, author of "Rough Rhymes of a Padre," "The Hardest Part" and various other books Ordained in 1908, he served as an army chaplain through the war gaining the Military Cross Was vicar of St. Paul's, Worcester, until his ever-widening influence as a preacher led him, in 1922 to London Is now rector of St. Edmund's, Lombard Street, and a chaplain to the King By verse pen, and voice, as "Woodbine Willie," he has laboured indefatigably to bring men and women face-to-face with the realities of post-war perils

**KENWORTHY, Commander the Hon. J.M., M.P.**, eldest son of Lord Strabolgi a 40 Entered the Royal Navy in 1902, and served in the Great War Has represented Central Hull since 1919 in the Liberal interest

and has displayed a real Parliamentary gift, especially at question time An all-round athlete.

**KENYON, Sir Frederic G., G.B.E.**, Brit Museum W C, Director and Principal Librarian of the British Museum, a 63 a learned student of papyri, he has also specialised on Robert Browning's poetry Has been connected with the British Museum since 1889 Is a territorial officer. Knighted, 1912 Elected President of the British Academy in July, 1917 Elected, July, 1918, Professor of Ancient History at the Royal Academy

**KERNAHAN, Coulson,** Frognal Fairlight, Sussex, a 68; author of "A Dead Man's Diary," "God and the Ant," "Visions" and many widely circulating books A strong believer in the duty of providing adequate national defence, and has advocated eloquently the need of National Service Published "Hope's Star in War's Sky" (1916) Good Company" (1917), More Than This World Dreams Of' (1917) Spiritualism' (1919), 'Black Objects" (1920) Stories of Celebrities" (1923) and 'The Reading Girl" (1925)

**KEYES, Admiral Sir Roger, Bart, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.**, Commander-in Chief of the Mediterranean Station since June, 1925, a 54 Served in Chinese rebellion with distinction Later was naval attache Commodore of the Submarine Service when war came Organized the brilliant naval attack on Zeebrugge and Ostend on April 23, 1918, and received knighthood in recognition of its success Rear Admiral commanding the Battle Cruiser Squadron, Atlantic Fleet, April 1919-1921 Received baronetcy and grant of £10,000 in Aug Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff Oct, 1921–1925 Promoted Admiral March, 1926

**KINDERSLEY, Sir Robert, G.B.E.**, President of National Savings Organisation, a 54 a director of the Bank of England and other great financial interests Did splendid work in promoting war savings in the war

**KING, Captain H. D., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.P.**, Financial Secretary of War a 49 Served on the training ship Conway, but quitted the sea in 1899 for the law, being called to the bar in 1905 Represented N Norfolk for 4 years and, since 1922 S Paddington Wounded in the war in which he gained the D S O Was a Unionist Whip prior to taking office in Mr Baldwin's Ministry Nov, 1924

**KING, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie, LL.D., C.M.G.**, Prime Minister Dominion of Canada, a 52 Edited the 'Labour Gazette" of Canada for eight years, and then entered the Dominion Parliament. Served in Sir W Laurier's Ministry, 1909-11 as Minister of Labour Has been very active on Royal Commissions Became Prime Minister on defeat of Rt. Hon A. Meighen, in Dec., 1921 P C June, 1922. Sustained severe setback in General Election, Oct., 1925, losing his own seat. Elected again, Feb, 1926 Resigned Premiership July, 1926, but, following General Election in Sept., returned to office

**KIPLING, Rudyard,** Bateman's, Burwash, Sussex, a 61; while a youth on the "Civil and Military Gazette," Lahore, wrote poems and short stories, the fame of which reached Europe; travelled extensively and lived for some time in America, has made a great reputation by his stories and poems, has been called "the Laureate of the Empire", visited Canada in 1907 Hon. D Litt of Oxford Cambridge, and Durham and LL D of McGill University Montreal, received Nobel Literature Prize (1907), wrote in collaboration with Mr C R. L Fletcher "A School History of England" (1911) Illustrated edition of poems published 1912 His poem on France was much appreciated in 1913, and a play "The Harbour Watch" His only son was killed in the war Is a Rhodes trustee "The Years Between" was published in 1919 and Collected Verse," 1922 A history of the Irish Guards in the War appeared in 1923 Lord Rector of St. Andrew's University in 1923 receiving hon LL D. A member of the Broadcasting Committee appointed by the Govt Aug, 1925 Received July 1926, Gold Medal of Royal Society of Literature. "Debits and Credits" was published in Sept.

**KNUTSFORD, Viscount,** Kneesworth Hall Royston, Herts, a 71 succeeded his father in viscounty, Jan, 1914 Formerly Hon Sydney Holland Indefatigable pleader for London Hospital of which he is Chairman Was a famous swimmer in his undergraduate days at Cambridge Married Earl of Ashburnham's daughter His daughter married the Duke of Montrose's 2nd son, Lord Malise Graham, in 1919

**KREISLER, Fritz,** acclaimed by many as the greatest living violinist a 51 trained by Hellmesberger and Massart distinguishing himself at Vienna Conservatoire, London début 1902. Served in Austrian Army, and was wounded in Sept, 1914 Played in U S A in 1917 Welcomed on his reappearance in London, May, 1921.

**KUBELIK, Jan,** a 47 violinist of international fame, idolised in England and America Son of a musician he was the first pupil to be trained by the now famous Sevcik.

**LAGERLOF, Selma,** Sweden's leading author, born Nov 20 1858, she taught in a Stockholm school for girls for 10 years then becoming, in 1885 a governess in a family Wrote Gosta Berling's Saga" at age of 33 which instantly secured fame Two other books are "Jerusalem" translated into English, and The Miracles of Anti Christ" She was the first Swede who has secured the Nobel Prize Has written her autobiography, 1924

**LANE-FOX, Rt. Hon. George R., M.P.**, Secretary for Mines since Nov, 1924, and previously Nov, 1922–Jan, 1924 a 56 After Eton and New College, Oxford, entered Parliament in 1906 for Barkston Ash division Wounded in the war A Master of oxhounds he is popular in the House of Commons P C, 1926

**LANG, Matheson,** actor, Green Room Club W educated at Inverness College and St Andrew's University Toured with Louis Calvert's repertory company, and later with Sir Frank Benson's company. Important rôles include "Pete," "John Storm," "Benedict" "Charles Surface," and 'Shylock" A very popular actor who made successes in U S A and Australia, in addition to his London work

**LANKESTER, Prof Sir Edwin Ray, D Sc Oxon, LL D, F R S**, 44 Oakley Street Chelsea S W a 79 ex Director of Natural History Museum South Kensington Hon Fellow of Exeter College Oxford member of the Institute of France president and founder Marine Biological Association editor of the Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science President British Association 1906 K C B, 1907 now engaged in literary work

**LANSDOWNE, Marquess of, K G** Bowood Park Calne a 82 Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs 1900 5 Secretary for War 1895 1900 Viceroy of India 1888 1893 Governor General of Canada 1883 1888 his administration at the Foreign Office was conspicuous for the number of treaties of arbitration arranged with foreign Powers and for the agreements with France and Japan Became a member of the Coalition Government in May 1915 with a seat in the Cabinet without a portfolio On the fall of the Coalition Ministry retired from active politics but addresses the House of Lords occasionally

**LARKIN, Hon P C**, High Commissioner for Canada 19 Victoria Street S W a 70 Established the Salada Tea Company in Toronto in 1887 and the company handles a quarter of all tea sold in Canada Member of Royal Commission appointed in 1911 to study Imperial resources Generous donor to the Toronto Hospital and first president of the Ontario Club Was a close friend of the late Sir W Laurier Appointed High Commissioner in London Feb, 1922

**LASCELLES, Viscount, K G, D S O** Chesterfield House W, eldest son of the Earl of Harewood a 44 Educated at Eton afterwards entering the British Army serving during the war with distinction and being three wounded Was hon attaché to British Embassy at Rome from 1905 to 1907 when he accompanied the Governor General of Canada as A D C Received D S O and Croix de Guerre in the war when captain in the Grenadier Guards Married on Feb 28 1922 H R H Princess Mary only daughter of King George and Queen Mary amid remarkable demonstrations of popular satisfaction Inherited the estate of the late Marquis of Clanricarde his great uncle His son and heir was born in Feb 1923 and another son in Aug 1924

**LASKER, Dr**, 110 Nassau Street, New York a 58 chess champion of the world since 1894 but in 1920 conceded Capablanca's superiority When not playing chess finds pleasure in lawn tennis Native of Germany Retired from series of games with Capablanca April 1921, yielding the palm to him

**LA THANGUE, Henry Herbert, R A**, Orchard Hey Kinnerton Chichester an artist famed for his skill in painting chequered light and shade under trees Educated at Dulwich College the R A Schools and in Paris

**LAUDER, Sir Harry,** Lauderdale Dunoon Scotland Scottish comedian equally popular in America and Britain a 56 born at Portobello Has often sung before Royalty his homely ballads of which I love a lassie and Roaming in the gloaming are special favourites Has acquired Scottish estate Pleaded for the pit ponies 1912 from his own mining experience in boyhood Visited Australia in 1914 His son enlisted became a captain and was killed in 1917 Visited U S A and Canada 1917 returning home in May, 1918 His book A Minstrel in France appeared Sept 1918 Received knighthood for Empire service during war April 1919

**LAVERY, Sir John, R A, R S A, R H A**, 5 Cromwell Place S W a 70 a prominent member of the Glasgow School a portrait painter of great distinction Held retrospective exhibition of his pictures in London June 1914 Knighted Jan 1918 R A 1921

**LAWLEY, Hon Sir Arthur, G C S I** 9 Seymour Street W a 66 Lieut Governor of the Transvaal 1902 5 youngest son of 2nd Lord Wenlock has been Governor of Western Australia Administrator of Matabeleland and Governor of Madras Published an interesting volume on Red Cross work in 1917

**LAWRENCE, Col T E**, adviser on Arab affairs to the Colonial Office a 38 From study of Archæ at Jesus College Oxford proceeded to exploration work in Arabia Rendered most important and valuable aid during the war in the Mesopotamian campaign His remarkable work in the East was the subject of a film exhibited in Great Britain in 1920 and a volume by Lowell Thomas in 1925 Re enlisted as a private in Air Force

**LAWRENCE, General the Hon Sir Herbert, G C B**, a C Son of the first Lord Lawrence joined the Army and served in the South Africa War In the Great War he was Chief of the Staff at Headquarters of the B E F Received many honours of British and foreign distinctions including the C C B Was a member of the Mines Commission which reported early in 1926 Married the eldest daughter of the first Lord Hillingdon

**LEACOCK, Stephen,** 165 Cote des Neiges Montreal humorous writer a 57 A native of Hampshire has lived in Canada most of his life Though head of Department of Political Economy at McGill University is better known as author of several delightfully amusing books including Nonsense Novels Arcadian Adventures with the Idle Rich Winsome Winnie and others Visited England in 1921, and has published a volume on his experiences Over the Footlights appeared in 1923 Winnowed Wisdom is a recent book

**LEE, of Fareham, Viscount, G B E, G C S I, K C B**, a former First Lord of the Admiralty a 58 was British military attaché with U S Army in Spanish American war Rejoined Army in 1914 and served with Expeditionary Force M P for Fareham Division 1900 1918 Civil Lord of the Admiralty from 1903 to 1905 Donor to the nation of Chequers Court his country seat, Performed valuable war service Raised to Peerage in June 1918 Resigned post of Director General of Food Production in July, Minister for Agriculture Aug 1919 Feb 1921, when he was appointed First Lord of the Admiralty A Viscounty was conferred Nov, 1922 G C S I Jan, 1925 Appointed a Trustee of the Natl Gallery, 1926

**LEITCH, Miss Cecil,** winner of the Ladies Golf Championship a 36 At St. Andrews in 1908 she was in the semi final

Has won the French Championship and the "Golf Illustrated" gold cup. Her four sisters are golfers. She retained the Open Championship, May, 1920, but was defeated for the Ladies' Championship, June, 1920, and May, 1922. She won the French and Canadian Championships in 1921. Won the British Championship in June, 1926.

**LENGLEN, Mlle. Suzanne,** ex-holder of the Ladies' Singles Championship o. the world at lawn-tennis, a. 27. Made a reputation rapidly in 1913 and 1914 by her brilliant play in the Riviera, with the culminating success at St. Cloud in June, 1914. At her first appearance at Wimbledon in 1919 won the Ladies' Singles Championship from Mrs. Lambert Chambers, and retained it in 1920, 1921, 1922, and 1923. Retired from contest at Wimbledon, July, 1924, owing to ill-health. Her first novel was published in 1925. She regained the Championship on July 3, 1925 Beat Helen Wills (U.S.A.) 6–3, 8–6, at Cannes, Feb., 1926. Withdrew at Wimbledon from Singles championship contest, June, 1926. Lost amateur status by signing a contract for exhibition matches, etc.

**LEVER, Sir S. Hardman, Bart., K.C.B.** Joint Financial Secretary to the Treasury Dec., 1916–1919, after doing good war service as Assistant Financial Secretary to the Ministry of Munitions. Appointed K.C.B. in Feb., 1917. Was formerly head of a great firm of accountants in the United States. Created a baronet, 1920. Treasury representative at Ministry of Transport until August, 1921.

**LINCOLN, Bishop of (Right Rev. W. S. Swayne, D.D.)** The Old Palace Lincoln. Took First Class in Final School of Theology at Oxford, and was ordained in 1885 Was chaplain in S. African War; vicar of St. Peter's, Cranley Gardens, and Prebendary of St. Paul's. Appointed Dean of Manchester, July, 1918. Bishop of Lincoln since 1920.

**LINCOLNSHIRE, Marquess of, K.G.,** 53, Prince's Gate, S.W., a. 83; Lord Great Chamberlain; ex-Lord Privy Seal; formerly President of Board of Agriculture; keen on small holdings. President of National Liberal Club for many years. Better known as Earl Carrington; he became a marquess in 1912. K.G. Lost his only son, Lord Wendover, in the war, May, 1915.

**LINDSAY, Alexander D., C.B.E., LL.D.,** Master of Balliol Col., Oxfd., since May, 1924; son of Principal T. M. Lindsay, of Glasgow. Fellow and Tutor in philosophy at Balliol 1906–1922. Professor of Moral Philosophy in Glasgow University, 1922–24. Was President of the Oxford Union in 1902. Has democratic sympathies. Succeeded the late A. L. Smith as Master of Balliol. Glasgow Univ. conferred LL.D. on him, June, 1925.

**LINLITHGOW, Marquess of,** Civil Lord of the Admiralty Oct., 1922–1923; a. 39. Succeeded his father in the marquessate in 1908. Married a daughter of Sir F. Milner, Bart. Deputy Chairman of Unionist party organisation since 1923.

**LIPTON, Sir Thomas Johnstone, Bart., K.C.V.O,** Osidge, Southgate, Middlesex, a. 76; Grand. Officer of Crown of Italy; one of H.M.'s Lieutenants for City of London; Chairman of Liptons, Ltd.; owns tea estates in Ceylon; owner of yachts Erin and Shamrock; challenged for America Cup, 1889, 1901, 1903, 1914, and 1920; founded the Alexandra Trust for providing the poor with cheap, wholesome meals. Indefatigable helper of starving Serbs in 1915 and had a high Order conferred on him by the King of Serbia. Received Freedom of Glasgow, where he began as a poor boy.

**LIVERPOOL, Bishop of (Rt. Rev. A. A. David, D.D.),** formerly Headmaster of Rugby, a. 59; educated at Exeter School and Queen's College, Oxford, taking two Firsts; assistant master at Bradfield College and then at Rugby, where he became headmaster in 1909, after being headmaster at Clifton for four years. Became Bishop of St. Edmundsbury, June, 1921, and was translated to the bishopric of Liverpool, 1923.

**LIVERPOOL, Earl of, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O.,** Hartsholme Hall, Lincoln, a. 56; ex-Governor of New Zealand; served in Boer War; an all-round sportsman. Comptroller of his Majesty's Household, 1909–1912. The designation of Governor was changed to Governor-General in June, 1917.

**LLOYD, Edward,** Heene Rd., Worthing, a. 81; famous tenor, first appeared in public at the Gloucester Musical Festival, 1871. Retired several years ago. Sang in Coronation Service of King George. Reappeared "for this occasion only" at the Mansion House on behalf of Belgian Relief Fund, February, 1915. Married Mrs. Hann, 1921.

**LLOYD GEORGE, Rt. Hon. D., M.P.,** O.M., Prime Minister, Dec. 1916, until resignation on Oct. 19, 1922, a. 63; Minister of Munitions of War from May, 1915, to July, 1916; became Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1908, after making great reputation at the Board of Trade; a solicitor; in Parliament since 1890; keen and effective debater. Was the leader of Wales in its revolt against the Education Act; a strategist of great courage, and an orator. An advocate of Welsh disestablishment. His Budget of 1909, containing far-reaching proposals, roused a great political storm, and led to the General Election of 1910. Great indignation and controversy raged in 1910 over the demands in Form IV for information from landowners in connection with the new land tax. Introduced National Insurance Bill, 1911, which was at first warmly received, but afterwards roused great opposition among medical men and Friendly Societies. Commenced Land Campaign, October, 1913. Added to his reputation by the measures he took in finance in war time. In Coalition Ministry undertook the new office of Minister of Munitions, and on the death of Lord Kitchener became Secretary for War. In Dec., 1916, on the resignation of the Coalition Ministry, was called to form a new Government as Prime Minister. Received Edinburgh's Freedom of the City, May, 1918. Manchester, his birthplace, also conferred its freedom on him. Formed a new Ministry after the General Election in Dec., 1918. Took a leading part in the Peace Conference. On the signing of peace received the Order of Merit. His wife was made J.P. in Dec., 1919, and was appointed D.B.E. in 1920. He was the leading figure in the Allies' Peace Conferences of 1920. Out of office since Oct., 1922, he has been a frequent speaker in and out of Parliament. Visited U.S.A. and Canada, 1923. Re-elected Chairman

of Liberal Parliamentary party, Feb 1, 1926 Correspondence between him and Lord Oxford revealed a schism in Liberal leadership in 1926

**LLOYD, Rt. Hon. Lord, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.,** High Commissioner of Egypt, Governor of Bombay 1919–1923 a 47 Represented W Staffordshire, 1910–1918, and made able contributions to debates on foreign affairs Has travelled widely Married Hon Blanche Lascelles P C, Jan 1924, K C S I Feb, 1924 M P for Eastbourne, Nov 1924–May, 1925 Succeeded Lord Allenby in Egypt, 1925 A Peerage was conferred, Oct 1925

**LOOKE, W. J.,** Les Arcades, Cannes a 64, novelist and dramatist, for many years secretary of the Royal Institute of British Architects Produced play, "The Man from the Sea," Sept, 1910, later books "The Glory of Clementina Wing" 1911, "Stella Maris" 1913, "The Fortunate Youth" 1914, and "Jaffery" "Far-Away Stories" published in 1916, "The Red Planet" 1917 "The Rough Road", "The House of Baltazar" 1920 "The Mountebank," 1921 "The Tale of Triona," 1922, "Moorlins and Co," 1923, "The Coming of Amos" 1924, "The Great Pandolpho" 1925; "The Old Bridge," 1926

**LOCKER-LAMPSON Godfrey, M.P.,** Under Sec to the Foreign Office, after being Under Sec to the Home Office Nov 1924–Dec, 1925 and previously March, 1923 Jan, 1924, a 51 Eldest son of Frederick Locker Lampson, litterateur and was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge Called to the Bar, 1906 A Charity Commissioner. Entered Parliament as M P for Salisbury in 1910 and has represented Wood Green since 1918 An able and rising politician with experience in diplomacy

**LOCKER - LAMPSON, Commander Oliver, C.M.G., D.S.O., M P.,** a 45 Entered Parliament in 1910 Did distinguished work in the war Has held various Parliamentary secretaryships An all-round sportsman and an excellent speaker Took a leading part in 1926 in protesting against Russian intrigues in British labour troubles and elsewhere.

**LODGE, Sir Oliver Joseph,** Normanton House Lake, near Salisbury, for many years Principal of Birmingham University a 75, a pioneer of wireless telegraphy inventor of machinery for dispelling fog prominent in physical research with a profound faith in the ultimate unity of science and religion "Modern Problems," published 1912 Elected President of British Association 1913 Published a remarkable memoir in 1916 of his son Raymond. Visited U S A, 1920

**LOHR, Marie,** actress, 16a John St Adelphi, W C. dghtr of Kate Bishop, a popular actress (who died in June, 1923) she soon achieved success on the stage Entered on management of a London theatre in 1918 achieving success with her third play "Nurse Benson"

**LONDON, Bishop of,** Fulham Palace, S W, a 69; Dr Winnington-Ingram was formerly head of Oxford House Bethnal Green, preached every Sunday afternoon in Victoria Park, and did a great work among the poor, was Bishop of Stepney before translation to present See in 1901, a man of broad views and generous sympathies with all classes, had a most enthusiastic welcome in Canada, 1910, Visited the front at Easter, 1915, and addressed thousands of troops Took a leading part in the National Mission of 1916. Started on a world tour, July, 1926

**LONDON, Lord Mayor of, Alderman Sir Rowland Blades, Bart., M.P.,** Mansion House, E C 4 a 58 Served as a Sheriff in 1917–18, and became Alderman in 1920. Knighted in 1918, and created a baronet in 1922 Has represented Epsom Division of Surrey in Parliament since 1918 Has held many presidentships of London institutions, and is a Governor of the London, Guy's and Middlesex Hospitals.

**LONDONDERRY, Rt. Hon. Marquess of, K.G.,** Londonderry Hse Park La, W., a 47 Minister of Education and leader of the Senate in the Parliament of Northern Ireland, 1921–26 Represented Maidstone, 1906–1915 when he succeeded to the marquesate Married a daughter of late Lord Chaplin. Was A.D C. to Sir W Pulteney in first year of war, and was second in command of the Royal Horse Guards. Was Finance member of the Air Ministry, and later Under Secretary K G, 1919, P C, Jan 1 1925 Resigned his post in N. Ireland Cabinet Jan, 1926

**LONSDALE, Earl of, G.C.V.O.,** 14, Carlton Hse Ter S W 1 a 69 Educated at Eton. Succeeded his brother in the Earldom in 1882. Married in 1878 the daughter of the 10th Marquis of Huntly Has been an ardent sportsman all his life taking particular interest in the Turf hunting and boxing Founded the Lonsdale belt A popular figure always at the International Horse Shows in London Served as A A G for the Imperial Yeomanry in the Boer War Was Mayor of Whitehaven for two years Owns 175 000 acres Has often entertained Royalty at his magnificent country seat Lowther Castle Is Lord Lieutenant of Cumberland G C V O, June, 1925

**LORAINE, Lieut.-Colonel Robert, D.S.O.,** a popular actor who, after fighting in the Boer War and making a study of mechanics, especially in connection with motor-car engines, took to the air early in 1910 and rapidly became a leading airman In July, 1911, flew from Bournemouth to Alum Bay heights, I O W in a storm Active in the war. Awarded Military Cross in 1916. Achieved success in "Cyrano" 1919 and later, in other plays

**LOUISE, H R H., Princess, Duchess of Argyll,** Kensington Palace, W; fourth daughter of Queen Victoria, married Marquess of Lorne (afterwards Duke of Argyll), 1871; deeply interested in art and education as well as in philanthropy The Duke of Argyll died at Cowes in May 1914 after a brief illness

**L O V A T, Lord, K.T., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.,** Beaufort Castle, near Inverness, a 55 the 16th baron in his ancient lineage. His wife is daughter of witty Lord Ribblesdale. Served in S Africa with "Lovat's Scouts," being mentioned in despatches Raised an extraordinary number of yeomanry Received the K T in 1915, and the K C M G, in 1919. Chairman of the Forestry Commission.

**LUCAS, E. V.,** 36, Essex Street, W.C a 58 journalist, biographer essayist, editor and the most accomplished anthologist of the day;

editor and biographer of Charles Lamb. With Mr. C. L. Graves has made England laugh heartily at frequent intervals by the series of skits which began with "Wisdom While You Wait." Edited "Methuen's Annual" in 1914. His first novel is "Landmarks" Elected a member of the Athenæum Club under its special rule as a compliment in 1917. Published "A Boswell of Baghdad," 1917; "Twixt Eagle and Dove," 1918; "Urbanities," 1921. Travelled in U.S.A., and elsewhere, 1920, publishing in 1921 the result of his experiences. Received the LL.D. from St. Andrews in 1922, and published "Genevra's Money." "Encounters and Diversions" (1924). Became Chairman of Methuen & Co. in 1924. Published "Introducing London," and "Zigzags in France," in 1925; "A Wayfarer in Rome," 1926.

**LUGARD, Colonel the Right Hon. Sir F. D., G.C.M.G.**, a. 68; saw varied service in Asia and Africa; first High Commissioner Northern Nigeria, 1900–6; Governor of Hong-Kong, 1907. To his exertions we owe Uganda and our East African Protectorate and Northern Nigeria. Married Miss Flora L. Shaw, 1902. Became Governor of Nigeria, 1912, and had status of office raised in Jan., 1914; resigned Jan., 1919. Lady Lugard was appointed D.B.E., Jan., 1918, as Founder of the Hospital Committee in the war. Sir Frederick became P.C., Jan., 1920.

**LUNN, Mme. Kirkby**, 15, Marlboro' Rd., N.W., opera singer; married W. J. K. Pearson in 1899; a native of Manchester who has sustained British musical reputation in opera abroad and at home. Sang in British National Opera performances in 1923.

**LUTYENS, Sir Edwin, R.A.**, 13, Mansfield Street, W.1, a. 57; eminent architect, m. first Earl of Lytton's daughter Emily. Elected A.R.A., Feb., 1913; and R.A., March, 1920. Knighted, Jan., 1918. Designed cenotaph in London, and many public buildings. Is architect for the new Delhi.

**LYTTELTON, Hon. and Rev. Edward**, Dean of Whitelands College, Chelsea; rector of Sidestrand, Norfolk, 1918–1920, a. 71; appointed headmaster of Eton, 1905 and notified in the spring of 1916 his resignation; once head of Haileybury. Was famous at Eton and Cambridge as a cricketer.

**LYTTELTON, General Sir Neville**, G.C.B., Royal Hospital, Chelsea, a. 81; Commander-in-Chief in Ireland from 1908 until 1912; commanded forces in South Africa, 1902–4; Chief of General Staff, 1904–8; has served in Canada, India, Gibraltar, Egypt. One of eight brothers—sons of the fourth Lord Lyttelton. Succeeded Sir George White as Governor of Chelsea Hospital, 1912.

**LYTTON, Earl of, Governor of Bengal, G.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.**, a. 50; has taken a prominent part in many public movements; staunch advocate of women's enfranchisement; one of the most earnest of the younger peers Piloted Education Act through House of Lords, July, 1918, most admirably. Was British Commissioner for Propaganda in France, P.C., 1919. Under-sec. for India until he was appointed Governor of Bengal, Dec., 1921, succeeding Lord Ronaldshay in 1922. Was acting-Viceroy in Lord Reading's absence in 1925.

**MACARA, Sir Charles Wright, Bart.**, 33, York St., Manchester a 81; ex-President English Federation Master Cotton Spinners Associations, 1894–1914; Chairman of Committee of International Federation Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, 1904–1915; took prominent part in drawing up the Brooklands Agreement, which terminated twenty weeks cotton strike in 1892 and has since regulated negotiations between employers and operatives; formulated a scheme for adjustment of wages according to state of cotton trade; first President Manchester Cotton Association; formulated scheme for an Industrial Council representative of capital and labour for settlement of labour disputes; proposals adopted by the Government, October, 1911; originated Lifeboat Saturday movement in 1891, and directed it until 1896. A biography was published in 1918. Publications: "Social and Industrial Reform," "In Search of a Peaceful World," "Recollections" and "Getting the World to Work."

**McCARDIE, Mr. Justice**, Judge of the High Court since Oct., 1916; a. 57. Called to the Bar in 1894, and made a rapid progress, becoming at last the most popular of junior counsel. Raised direct from the junior Bar to the Bench. Known as "the Bachelor Judge."

**MACASSEY, Sir Lyndon, K.C., K.B.E.**, ex-director of shipyard Labour; called to the Bar in 1899, and was lecturer at the School of Economics; acted for three years as secretary to the Royal Commission on London Traffic; visited U.S.A. to inquire into locomotion systems. Did valuable work in wartime, and was appointed in Jan., 1917, as Director of Shipyard Labour. Created in August a K.B.E.

**MacCORMACK, John**, opera singer, a. 41; trained in Milan by Sabatini; won gold medal at National Irish Festival, 1902; scored immediate success at Covent Garden in "Cavalleria Rusticana" and other operas in 1907 Irish by birth, but was naturalised in 1917 as an American citizen. Sang in London during 1925 and 1926.

**MacDONALD, Rt. Hon. J. Ramsay, M.P.**, Upper Frognal Lodge, Hampstead, N.W., Prime Minister Jan. 22, 1924–Nov. 1924; a. 60; Chairman I.L.P., 1906–9; journalist and effective writer on economic subjects. His wife, a daughter of the late Dr. John Hall Gladstone, and an authority on Women's Labour, died in 1911. A member of Royal Commission on Indian Civil Service, 1912 to 1914. Differed from most Labour members as to the war and its causes. Visited Paris in July, 1917. Defeated by great majority at Leicester, Dec. 1918, and in E. Woolwich, March, 1921. Elected at General Election, Nov., 1922 and chosen Leader of the Labour Party, becoming thereby Leader of the Opposition. After the General Election in Dec., 1923, when the Labour Party added to its strength considerably, the Baldwin Ministry fell in Jan., 1924, and Mr. MacDonald became Premier. Delivered an important speech at the League of Nations in Geneva in September, 1924. His son Malcolm was an unsuccessful Labour candidate, in 1923, and 1924. A new edition of his book on Socialism appeared Sept., 1924. On his Government sustaining defeat in Oct., 1924, demanded a Dissolution and after

the General Election resigned office. Elected a Trustee of the British Museum, Dec., 1924. Received the Freedom of Edinburgh in 1925.

**McCURDY, Rt. Hon. Charles A., K.C.,** Joint Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury, April, 1921–1922; Food Controller, March, 1920–21, after being Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food since Jan., 1919, a. 56 After unsuccessfully contesting Winchester, represented Northampton 1910–1923. Did very valuable work in war propaganda by voice and pen. P.C., 1920. Chairman of the United Newspapers Co

**McKENNA, Rt. Hon. Reginald, P.C.,** 36, Smith Square, Westminster, S.W., a. 63; Chancellor of the Exchequer from May, 1915, to Dec., 1916 after being Home Secretary; late First Lord of the Admiralty; Financial Secretary to the Treasury, 1905–7; President to the Board of Education 1907–8; called to the Bar in 1887; represented North Monmouthshire, 1895–1918; combines a faculty for mathematics with a love of rowing, and has distinguished himself in the schools and on the river. Won widespread popularity by introducing the new War Loan in June, 1915, with several novel features His Budget, introduced in Sept., 1915, was acclaimed as a masterly attempt to deal with unique financial conditions owing to the war. Elected Hon. Fellow of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, in Jan., 1916. Defeated at General Election, Dec., 1918 On assuming Chairmanship of the Midland Bank, gave up political career.

**MACKENNAL, Sir Bertram, R.A.,** 38, Marlborough Hill, St. John's Wood, N.W., a. 63; Australian sculptor; designed the Coronation Medal and coinage of the present reign; first Colonial to be elected Associate of Royal Academy, 1909; selected to design Edward VII. Memorial in conjunction with Sir Edwin Lutyens, M.V.O., 1912 Knighted July, 1921, after unveiling of statue of King Edward by the King. R.A., Nov., 1922.

**MACKENZIE, Compton,** author, son of the late Edward Compton, of the Compton Comedy Co., a. 43. His novels "The Passionate Elopement" and "Carnival" secured much appreciation. Published "Sinister Street" in 1913, and its sequel later. Went as a war correspondent in 1915. "Sylvia Scarlett," 1918. "Poor Relations" 1919. Bought a Channel island, Isle of Jethou, where he lives.

**MACKENZIE, Sir A. C., Mus.Doc., LL.D., F.R.A.M.,** a. 79; former Principal of Royal Academy of Music, and composer of various operas, oratorios, and other works. Native of Edinburgh, studied in Germany and at the Royal Academy of Music. Acclaimed at centenary of R.A.M. in July, 1922. Resigned, 1924, and was succeeded by Mr. J. B. McEwen.

**MACKINNON, Mr. Justice (Sir Frank D. Mackinnon, K.C.),** a judge of the High Court since Oct., 1924; a. 55. Educated at Highgate School and Trinity College, Oxford he was called to the Bar in 1897, and became K.C. in 1914. A pupil of Lord Justice Scrutton he collaborated later with him in the law-book on "Charter-Parties." Gained an important practice in the Commercial Court. Succeeded the late Mr. Justice Ballhache on the Bench with the approval of most lawyers concerned in commercial litigation.

**MACLAY, Right Hon. Lord,** Shipping Controller in Ministry, Dec., 1916–1921, a. 69; a great shipowner on the Clyde. Created a baronet in 1914. Keenly interested in Quarrier's Homes and other philanthropies. Created a peer, Nov., 1922.

**MACLEAN, Right Hon. Sir Donald, B.E.,** 6, Southwick Place, W., a. 62; Deputy Chairman of Committees 1911–1918; M.P. (L.) Peebles 1910–22. Presided over London Appeal Tribunal with regard to objections to military service. Knight Commander of the British Empire, Aug., 1917 Elected leader of the remnant of Asquithian Liberals, giving place to Mr. Asquith in 1920. Defeated at General Election, Nov., 1922, Dec. 1923, and Nov., 1924.

**MACMILLAN, Sir Frederick,** 22, Devonshire Place W., a. 75; chairman of publishing firm of Macmillan & Co.; chairman of Board of National Hospital for Paralysis and Epilepsy. Former President of Publishers' Association.

**MACMILLAN, Rt. Hon. Hugh P., K.C.,** Lord Advocate for Scotland in 1924; a. 53. Only son of the late Rev. Dr. Hugh Macmillan. Educated at Edinburgh and Glasgow Universities. Became an Advocate in 1897, and rose steadily to a leading position at the Scottish Bar. Presided over Mines Conference, July, 1925.

**MACNAMARA, Rt. Hon. T. J., P.C.,** Rollscourt Avenue, Herne Hill, S.E., a. 65; ex-Minister for Labour; Secretary of the Admiralty, 1908–1920; Under-Secretary Local Government Board, 1907–8; son of a soldier; first a teacher in an elementary school; turned to scholastic journalism and organisation of teachers; a competent authority on education. Did excellent work at the Admiralty. Defeated at General Election, Oct., 1924, and again at Walsall in 1925.

**McNEILL, Rt. Hon. Ronald, M.P.,** Financial Sec. to the Treasury since Nov., 1925, after being Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs; a. 65. After education at Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford, entered journalism, rising in 1900 to editorship of the "St. James's Gazette." Did important encyclopædic work. Unionist M.P. for St. Augustine division of Kent 1911–18, and since then for Canterbury. A forceful personality from his schooldays when he played cricket for Harrow. P.C., Jan. 1, 1924.

**MACready, General the Right Hon. Sir Nevil, Bart, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,** Commander-in-Chief in Ireland, April, 1920–1922, after being Commissioner of Metropolitan Police, a. 64. Served in Egypt and South Africa. Was A.A.G. of Cape Colony for three years, and afterwards A.A.G. at Headquarters. Commanded the 2nd Infantry Brigade. Won high praise as Adjutant-General in the war, being specially mentioned by Viscount French in his dispatches. Appointed G.C.M.G. in Jan., 1918. Baronetcy conferred Jan., 1923, on retirement from the Army.

**MACROBERT, Alexander Munro, K.C., M.P.,** Solicitor-General for Scotland since Dec., 1925; a. 53. A native of Paisley and was educated at its Grammar School, and

afterwards at Edinburgh and Glasgow Universities Called to the Bar in 1897 and rose steadily Appointed Sheriff of Lorfar in 1923 M P for E Renfrew since 1924 Served in the war as Assistant Director of Materials at the Admiralty

**MADDEN, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Charles Edward, Bart, G C B, G C V O, K C M G**, Commander in Chief of Atlantic Fleet 1919–1922 Was the 4th Sea Lord from 1910 to 1912 Is brother in law of Admiral Earl Jellicoe having married Miss Constance Cayzer sister of Lady Jellicoe Entered the Navy in 1875 and was promoted to flag rank in April 1911 Served in the Egyptian War and has specialised in gunnery K C B Jan 1916 G C B 1919 appointed C in Chief of the Home and Atlantic Fleets April 1919 Received baronetcy and £10 000 G C V O 1920 First and Principal Naval A D C to the King, 1922–24 Promoted Admiral of the Fleet July 1924

**MAETERLINCK, Maurice**, a 64 dramatist and essayist almost had his future blighted by being called the Belgian Shakespeare made his first hit with Pelleas and Mélisande Received Nobel Literary Prize 1911 His works were placed on the Index in 1914 a fact which he said was something unimportant Visited England in the summer of 1915 and was welcomed warmly

**MAJOR, Miss E H, O B E**, Mistress of Girton College Cambridge since Oct 1925 Studied at Girton taking honours in the History Tripos in 1888 Headmistress of King Edward's High School Birmingham 1910–1925 Was a member of the Council of Birmingham University Succeeded Miss Philipotts at Girton

**MALLET, Right Hon Sir Louis G C M G**, a 61 private secretary to Sir E Grey from 1905 to 1907 when he was appointed Assistant Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs Became British Ambassador to Turkey in 1915, and a Privy Councillor On retirement owing to war from Constantinople was appointed G C M G

**MANCHESTER, Bishop of (Rt Rev William Temple, D D)** Bishopscourt Manchester son of late Archbishop Temple a 45, Headmaster of Repton 1910–14 Appointed rector of St James's Piccadilly 1914 but resigned to devote himself to the Life and Liberty Movement Was an hon chaplain to the King and chairman of the Workers Educational Association A rising power in the Church of England by voice and pen Appointed Bishop of Manchester, Dec 1920 Took leading part in "C O P E C" Conference in 1924

**MANOEL, ex-King** Fulwell Park Twickenham Succeeded his father King Carlos of Portugal 1908, but was deposed Oct 1910 on Republic being proclaimed 38 Married to Princess Augustine Victoria of Hohenzollern in Sept 1913 Took a special interest in crippled soldiers in Great Britain

**MARCONI, Senator Guglielmo, Hon D.Sc., LL D**, Marconi House, Strand W C a 52 born Bologna (mother an Irishwoman) educated at Leghorn and Bologna University Developed wireless telegraphy by which first transoceanic message was telegraphed in 1901 his system established on business basis 1907 In receiving the hon degree at Oxford of D Sc he was called the magician who found a way of transmitting signals from shore to shore and from ship to ship" The State acquired his short stations for transmitting to ships in 1909 Received Nobel Prize for Physics, 1909 King George bestowed the honorary G C V O on Chevalier Marconi July 1914 Was appointed a Senator by the King of Italy Jan 1915

**MARKINO, Yoshio**, a 53 Japanese artist Went to America to study art in 1894 and came to England in 1897 where he earned his living as a clerk for four years In 1901 he started to try to live by his art but found very little support often having but one meal a day Since then his pictures and sketches of London and Londoners have made him famous His motto is Paint common subjects and show your high art

**MARLBOROUGH, Duke of**, Blenheim Palace Woodstock a 56 Under Secretary for the Colonies 1903 05 assistant military secretary to Lord Roberts in S Africa Paymaster of the Forces 1899–1902 married Consuelo daughter of the late Mr W K Vanderbilt (who secured a divorce in Nov 1920 and married Col Balsan July, 1921) The Duke married secondly, in June 1921 Miss Gladys Deacon A former Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Agriculture

**MARLOWE, Thomas**, Carmelite House E C 4 a 58 eldest son of T H Marlowe, of Aughnacloy, Co Tyrone Educated at Queen's College Galway Studied medicine at the London Hospital before entering journalism Editor of the "Daily Mail" from 1899 to 1926 and has seen every editorship of London daily newspapers change Married Alice Warrender second daughter of the late J Morrison Davidson Chairman of Associated Newspapers, Ltd

**MARSHALL, Lord**, Shabden Park Chipstead Surrey first ex Lord Mayor of London to be created a peer a 61 Educated at Dulwich College and Trinity College Dublin Entering Corporation of London served as Sheriff in 1902 and as Lord Mayor in 1919 with special distinction and success Sir Horace Brooks Marshall was created a peer New Year's Day 1921 He has always taken a generous interest in the Orphan Working School Reedham Orphanage and other philanthropies Lady Marshall died in May 1921

**MARTIN-HARVEY, Sir John**, Parkholm East Sheen actor naval architect and amateur artist in youth caught by stage glamour and joined Sir Henry Irving's company Made extraordinary success with "The Only Way" Biography by Geo Edgar published in 1912 Played in special Shakespearian revivals during 1916 Knighted Jan 1921

**MARY H R H Princess, Viscountess Lascelles**, Chesterfield House Mayfair W Only daughter of King George and Queen Mary she was born April 25 1897 and was christened Victoria Alexandra Alice Mary During the war was trained as a nurse at the Great Ormond Street Hospital for children and was indefatigable in other directions Visited the French battlefields after the Armistice Is president of the Girl Guides Was married on Feb 28 1922 to Viscount Lascelles

K C, D S O eldest son of the Earl of Harewood in Westminster Abbey receiving an enthusiastic greeting from vast crowds Possesses the gracious tact of the Royal Family winning all hearts by her charm and sympathy A son was born in Feb 1923 and another in August, 1924

**MASARYK, Thomas,** President of the Czecho Slovaks a 75 Son of a coachman he was apprenticed to a blacksmith Entered Vienna and Leipzig Universities and at age of 29 was lecturer on Philosophy and later professor at Prague Has been described as mixture of Tolstoy and Walt Whitman Entering the Austrian Parliament he became leader of the Czech party Fled to England at outbreak of war In spring of 1917 went to Russia and inspired the raising of a Czechoslovak corps Chosen as first President of the Czech Republic His wife died May 1923

**MASEFIELD, John, LL D,** dramatist and novelist His notable poem The Everlasting Mercy is says James Douglas a new vision of life at its best and in his novel The Street of To Day one finds a new note in literature Published Dauber in 1913 and a tragedy The Faithful in 1915 Energetic in hospital work abroad Welcomed by U S A appreciators in 1916 Among later books are Gallipoli The Old Front Line Kim Cole (1923), Sard Harker (1924) and Odtaa (1926)

**MASON, A E W,** Garrick Club W a 61 one of the favourite novelists of the day M P for Coventry 1906 10 his most famous novels are The Four Feathers The Truants Running Water and The Broken Road Has also written several plays — g The Witness for the Defence produced at the St James Theatre 1911 and Open Wind was 1913 Published in 1917 The Four Corners of the World His play At the Villa Rose made a success in 1920 and Running Water was produced in 1 — Issued in 1923 was The Winding Stair and The House of the Arrow (1924)

**MASTERMAN, Rt Hon C F G,** 46 Gillingham St S W a 51 Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster from Feb 1914 to Feb 1915 after being Secretary to the Treasury previously Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board and Under Secretary to the Home Office unseated in petition at N West Ham June 1911 returned for S W Bethnal Green July 1911 defeated at by election Feb 1914 in three cornered contest in S W Bethnal Green Resigned his post in the Cabinet Feb 1915 owing to inability to secure re election to Parliament Defeated at General Elections in 1918 and 192 but won a seat for Rusholme Dec 1923 Published a volume on the British Constitution 1921 Defeated at General Election Oct 1924

**MAUDE, Cyril,** Redlap Dartmouth a 64 actor son of Capt and the Hon Mrs Maude was for nine years co manager of Haymarket Theatre now lessee and manager of The Playhouse Charing Cross married (1888) Miss Winifred Emery who died in July 1924 Visited Canada and U S A in 1913 Achieved great success as Grumpy Made retrée Sept 1919 in "Lord Richard in the Pantry" Intimated his approaching retirement from stage in 1926

**MAUGHAM, W S,** 43 Bryanston Sq, W a 52 Liza of Lambeth (1897) made his name as a novelist for eleven years he wrote for the theatre without any success in inducing managers to produce his work suddenly succeeded in 1907 and is now amongst the most successful playwrights in 1908 had four plays running in London simultaneously Loaves and Fishes produced 1911 His play Caroline made a success in 1916 and was revived in 1926 In 1919 Caesar's Wife in 1920 The Unknown and in 1922 East of Suez were produced Our Betters 1923 The Moon and Sixpence 1925

**MAURICE, Major-Gen Sir Frederick, K C M G,** notable writer on military matters a 59 Entered the Army in 1882 and served in the Tirah Expedition and S African War During the war was Director of Military Operations but was placed on retired pay in 1918 as a result of a controversy relating to the strength of the Army in the field Acted subsequently as a military correspondent and has written books on the war Principal of Working Men's College since 1922 His book Governments and War appeared in 1926

**MAWSON, Sir Douglas, D Sc,** a 44 leader of the Australian Antarctic Expedition, 1911 Lecturer on Economic Geology University of Adelaide was physicist geologist and photographer with Shackleton Expedition acted as geologist to expedition which explored New Hebrides Discovered lode of radium ore at Mt Painter S Australia 1911 Married Miss Delprat in March 1914 was knighted in June

**MAXSE, L J,** 8 John Street Adelphi, W C on of the most active and interesting of literary personalities of the day a master of invective Editor of the National Review and a strong upholder of British interests Fond of lawn tennis Published a collection of his articles on Germany in 1915

**MAXWELL, General the Right Hon Sir John Grenfell, G C B, K C M G, C V O,** a 67 After heavy service in Egyptian campaigns was Military Governor of Pretoria then Chief Staff Officer of the 3rd Army Corps and later Commander of the Forces in Egypt On outbreak of war took rapid and efficient means to repulse Turkish onslaughts Appointed K C M G in June 1915 Returned to England in April 1916 Commander in Chief of the Forces in Ireland after the Dublin trouble in April 1916 Later appointed General Officer Commanding in Chief Northern Command in which he was succeeded by Sir F. Ivor Maxse Retired June 1922

**MAXWELL, Rt Hon Sir Herbert, LL D D C L,** Monreith Wigtownshire and 23 Cumberland Mansions W a 81 a voluminous writer mainly on history natural history and biography President of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland 1900 1913; was chairman of Royal Commissions on Tuberculosis and Scottish Historical MSS. Sat in Parliament for twenty six years

**MAXWELL, W B,** Albert Court, S W 7 chairman of the Incorp Society of Authors author of "The Ragged Messenger," "Vivien" "The Guarded Flame" "The

Rest Cure" "Mrs Thompson" "The Devil's Garden" and other popular stories "Spinster of this Parish" "The Day's Journey" Gabrielle and Elaine at the Gates are recent novels Is eldest son of the late Miss Braddon novelist who married Mr Maxwell, the publisher

**MEATH, Earl of, G C V O**, Ottershaw Chertsey a 85 formerly in the Diplomatic Service interested in philanthropic and social movements an Imperialist who is striving for recognition throughout Greater Britain of an annual Empire Day and of the systematic teaching of patriotism in the schools Lost a son in the war Lady Meath died in 1918 Published his reminiscences in 1923 and received G C V O

**MEIGHEN, Rt Hon Arthur**, Prime Minister of Canada July to September 1926 and previously July 1920 Dec 1921 a 52 Born at St Marys W Ontario graduated at Toronto Univ and has represented a Manitoba constituency in the House of Commons since 1908 Associated closely with Sir R Borden whom he succeeded in the Premiership in negotiations with Grand Trunk Rly Co and in framing the War Time Franchise Act A moderate Protectionist and a staunch Imperialist Received Freedom of the City of London during his attendance at Imperial Conference July 1921 His party was defeated Dec 1921 Formed new Ministry July, 1926, but was defeated at General Election, Sept 1926

**MELBA, Dame Nellie**, a famous soprano and operatic singer of the day She takes her name from her native city Melbourne Covent Garden saw her debut in 1888 Celebrated the twenty fifth anniversary of her appearance at Covent Garden in May 1913 Her father died in 1916 Was made D B E in 1918 for her work on behalf of war charities Returned to England March 1919 and reappeared in opera Her singing was heard at sea 1 000 miles by wireless in 1920 After a year's holiday in Australia returned to England and sang in opera during 1923 Published her life story in 1925 Appeared for the last occasion in opera on June 8 1926 and held a farewell concert in the Albert Hall in the same month

**MENPES, Mortimer, Roy Inst, F R G S**, 25 Cadogan Gardens S W born in South Australia first exhibited etchings Royal Academy 1880 since won special fame by his pictures of Japan his Transvaal War studies, and his series of books illustrated in colour

**MERRIVALE, Right Hon Lord**, President of the Admiralty Probate and Divorce Division since Oct 1919 a 71 H F Duke formerly a journalist in West of England then barrister winning success especially with jury cases M P (C) for Exeter 1911 18 K C in June 1915 Made several notable speeches in Parliament 1916 Retained Irish Secretaryship in new Ministry until appointment to Lord Justiceship of Appeal in 1918 Received a Peerage Jan 1, 1925, as Lord Merrivale of Walkhampton

**MERRY DEL VAL, Cardinal**, The Vatican, Rome a 61, Secretary of State to the Pope 1903–1914, supposed to be largely responsible for the Ultramontane policy which has affected the Roman Church adversely both in France and Spain Born and educated in England while his father was secretary to Spanish Embassy Was archbishop at 35

**MERSEY, Viscount**, 22, Grosvenor Place S W a 86 acted as President of Titanic Commission in 1912 appointed judge of King's Bench, 1897 President of Bankruptcy Court 1904 1905 was M P (C) for two years on South Africa Committee which examined Cecil Rhodes Sir John Bigham was raised to Peerage 1910 Presided over inquiry into the Lusitania and Laconia war tragedies in 1915 Received viscounty on New Year's Day, 1916 Resumed judicial work in 1921 to assist in Divorce Court for a brief period

**MESTON, Lord, K C S I**, a 61 ex Lieut Governor of the United Provinces Finance Member of the Viceroy's Council for some years Raised to Peerage as Lord Meston of Agra and Dunottar 1919 Published India at the Crossways 1920

**METHUEN, Field-Marshal Lord, G C B, G C V O, G C M G**, Corsham Court Wilts a 81 General Officer Commanding in Chief South Africa 1907 to 1909 Saw service in Gold Coast 1873, Ashanti War 1874 Egypt 1882 commanded Methuen's Horse in Bechuanaland Field Force 1884–5 commanded 1st Division 1st Army Corps South Africa 1899 1902 Created Field Marshal 1911 Appointed temporarily Governor of Malta in Jan 1915 resigning in 1919 Appointed Feb 1920 Constable of the Tower

**MEUX, Admiral of the Fleet the Hon Sir Hedworth, G C B**, Theobalds Park Waltham Cross Herts a 70 had 50 striking years in the Navy to his credit served at bombardment of Alexandria Commanded Naval Brigade which reached Ladysmith in the nick of time to quote Sir George White's dispatch Though the ammunition available was very limited Captain Lambton so economised it that it lasted out to the end of the siege Created K C B in 1908 Married Viscountess Chelsea Assumed the surname of Meux on inheriting a fortune from Lady Meux Appointed to Portsmouth Command 1912 Hoisted his flag as Admiral of the Fleet on March 3 1913 On retirement was elected M P for Portsmouth Jan 1916 but resigned Dec, 1918 Placed on retired list in the Navy July 1921

**MEYER, Rev F B, D D**, a 79 prominent Baptist was from 1910 to 1920 Secretary Free Church Council His protest against the Johnson Wells boxing match in 1911 succeeded in its object the match being stopped Frequent visitor to the United States and copious writer Returned to pastorate of Christ Church Westminster Bridge Road in 1915 resigning in 1920 President of National Free Church Council 1920 Visited Australia in 1923 and had a tour in Canada and U.S.A., 1926

**MIDLETON, Earl of, K P**, 84, Portland Place W a 70 Secretary of State for India 1903–5 Secretary for War from 1900–3 largely increased and reorganised the Regular Army as Secretary of State, 1900–3 lost his Parliamentary seat in 1906 after holding it twenty five years. Succeeded his father in viscounty 1907 Received K.P honour in 1916 On Irish Convention increased his reputation by tolerant tact. Raised to an earldom Jan 1 1920

**MIERS, Sir H A., F.R.S**, Birch Hoys, Cromwell Range, Manchester a 68, for several years Principal of the University of London. A very distinguished man of science and learning, with many interests Began as an assistant in the British Museum Trustee Belt Memorial Fellowship. Knighted, 1912 Vice-Chancellor of University of Manchester

**MILL, Hugh Roberts, D.Sc., LL.D.**, Hill Crest Dorman's Park, Surrey a 65; ex chairman of Trustees and Director of British Rainfall Organisation; Editor of British Rainfall and Symon's Meteorological Magazine 1901–1919 Presented to Trustees for the nation in 1910 records of rainfall in British Isles since 1677 wrote historical introduction to Sir E Shackleton's "Heart of the Antarctic," 1909 His biography of the late explorer appeared in 1923

**MILLERAND, M.**, ex President of the French Republic after being premier of France succeeding M Clemenceau in 1920 a 67 for many years was a member of the Chamber of Deputies Was Minister of Commerce from 1899 to 1902, and later Minister of Public Works A vigorous Minister of War from its outbreak to Nov 15 1914 On the resignation of M Deschanel was elected President, Sept 23, 1920 Retired, June 1924, after adverse vote Elected to the Senate, April 1925

**MILNE, A. A.**, a 44; educated at Westminster School and Trinity College, Cambridge After editing "Granta," began a career in London journalism in 1903 Author of various amusing books and plays Was on "Punch" for 9 years "The Truth about Blayds" had a good run, and "The Dover Road" was produced, June, 1922 "The Great Broxopp" was produced March, 1923, and "Success" later Some of his charming poems were published Dec 1924 and a "Gallery of Children," in 1925

**MILNE, General Sir George, G.C.M.G. K.C.B., D.S.O.**, Chief of the Imperial General Staff from Feb 1926 a 60 Entered the Army in 1885 and has had wide war experience Lieutenant of the Tower of London 1920 to 1923 and since then General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Eastern Command.

**MITCHELL, Peter Chalmers, F.R.S., F.Z.S., D.Sc.**, Zoological Society, Regent's Park, N W, a 62 Secretary to Zoological Society of London since 1903 Organising Secretary for Technical Instruction to Oxfordshire C C, 1891–93 Examiner in Biology to Royal College of Physicians, 1892–6, 1901–3 Examiner in Zoology to University of London 1903 The obvious improvement of the Zoo has brought him congratulations Took an air trip in South Africa, March, 1920, which unfortunately broke down at Tabora before reaching destination. C.B.E, 1919

**MITCHELL-THOMSON, Rt. Hon. Sir William, Bart., M.P.**, Postmaster-General, a 49 A native of Edinburgh, he was educated at Winchester College, Edinburgh University, and Balliol College Represented in the House of Commons successively N W. Lanark, N Down, and Maryhill division of Glasgow. Is now M.P. for S. Croydon. A widely travelled man with a business training that should bring him far on the road of politics. Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food in the last Conservative Government, he became Postmaster-General Nov, 1924 Was Chief Civil Commissioner in the General Strike, 1926

**MOFFATT, Rev. Dr. James**, 43, Oakfield Avenue, Glasgow; a 56 A native of Glasgow, he was educated successively at the Academy, the University, and the Free Church College there Ordained to the ministry in 1896 he has distinguished himself in scholarly research Completed a modern translation of the Bible. Is editor of "The Expositor"

**MOISEIWITSCH, Benno**, eminent pianist, a 36; native of Odessa where he was trained in Imperial Musical Academy and later under Leschetitzky London debut in 1909 was an immediate success For recreations he plays billiards and chess

**MOND, Right Hon. Sir Alfred, Bart., M P**, Melchet Court, Romsey a 58 ex-Minister of Health after being First Commissioner of Works (Dec 1916–April, 1921) Liberal M P 1906–1923 and 1924 1926 joined the Conservative party Jan 1926, formerly one of the proprietors of the "Westminster Gazette" chairman of Brunner Mond & Co chairman Mond Nickel Co Became a Privy Councillor in June 1913 Joined Mr Lloyd George's Ministry in 1916 Lady Mond was appointed D B E in 1920 Minister of Health Apl, 1921–Oct 1922 Defeated in Dec, 1923, he returned to Parliament as M P for Carmarthen, Aug 1924 Sir Alfred's speeches against Socialism attracted much attention in 1925 Notified on Jan. 26, 1926, his decision to join the Conservative party

**MONEY, Sir Leo G. Chiozza**, well known economist and author, a 56. Born in Genoa he has been an industrious writer and controversialist, especially on fiscal problems Represented N Paddington 1906–1910 and E Northamptonshire 1910–18 Has the faculty of making statistics clear and interesting Knighted in June, 1915 Entered the Ministry in Dec, 1916, as Parliamentary Secretary to the Shipping Controller Lost his seat Dec 1918 Sat on Mines Commission in March, 1919.

**MONRO, General Sir Charles, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.S.I.**, Governor of Gibraltar, Bath King of Arms, former Commander-in Chief in India a. 65; entered the Army in 1879 and has served in South Africa and India Was Commandant of the School of Musketry, Hythe Won distinction in the war, carrying out the memorable evacuation of Gallipoli Commanded the First Army Corps in France until his appointment in August 1916 as Commander in Chief in India Promoted General June 1917 G C B, 1919, and G C S I. Appointed Bath King of Arms, Feb, 1921 Baronetcy conferred March, 1921

**MONTAGU, Lord, of Beaulieu**, Beaulieu, Hants a 60, a great sportsman and expert motorist, once edited "The Car" and other publications, was "Times" correspondent in the Matabele War. As the Hon. J W E Scott-Montagu was a popular member of Parliament until succeeding to the Peerage, 1905. Had extraordinary rescue from drowning in the Persia on the way to India, Jan., 1916. Created K C I E, 1919. Has written many able articles in the Press on subjects relating to our roads Married, secondly Miss Pearl Crake, in 1920.

**MONTESSORI, Dr Maria,** whose name is linked with her system of education After taking the degree of Doctor of Medicine became in 1897 assistant to the Children's Clinic in the University of Rome Published The Montessori Method in 1909 which attracted great attention among students of child life Visited England in 1923 Durham conferred the LL D degree on her Dec 1923

**MOORE, George,** 121 Ebury Street S W author of A Mummer's Wife Esther Waters and other distinctive works Published recently some interesting recollections and candid criticisms and a study of the Gospels in the form of a story In 1918 his Story Teller's Holiday was issued A later volume In Single Strictness His play The Coming of Gallathe was produced 1923 Ulick and Soracha was issued in 1926

**MOORE-BRABAZON, Lieut -Col J T C, M P,** Parliamentary Sec to the Ministry of Transport since Nov 1924 and previously Oct 1923 Jan 1924 a 42 Educated at Harrow and Trinity College Cambridge Won the Daily Mail prize of £1 000 for flying a mile in an English made machine in 1910 Represents Chatham in the House of Commons Was Parliamentary private secretary for the Air Ministry to Mr Churchill 1920 21

**MORGAN, John Pierpont,** 12 Grosvenor Square W and 23 Madison Avenue New York only son and successor to the late J Pierpont Morgan (who died on March 31 1913) Born in 1867 he was educated at Harvard graduating in 1889 Joined his father's firm and one of his earliest tasks was arranging for the payment of eight millions of money by the United States for the French rights in Panama Resembles his late father in quiet judgment and far sighted prudence in finance

**MORRIS, Lord K O M G,** a 67 Premier of Newfoundland 1909 to 1917 attended Imperial Conference 1909 and 1911 and (May 1912 Newfoundland was always ready to take her share of the Imperial burden Visited England in 1916 Resigned Premiership Jan 1918 Raised to Peerage as Lord Morris of St John's

**MORRISON, Arthur** author of many striking novels a 63 Tales of Mean Streets published 30 years ago drew attention to his powers Author of various plays Is well known as an expert on Chinese and Japanese art and has a remarkable collection Has given the nation some rare specimens of the art of the Far East

**MOSLEY, Oswald, ex-M P,** 8 Smith Sq S W a 30 Eldest son of Sir Oswald Mosley Bart He was educated at Winchester and Sandhurst He served in the War and was formerly in the 16th Lancers Married Lady Cynthia Curzon daughter of the late Marquis Curzon Represented Harrow Division 1918–1924 Joined the Labour Party in 1924 Lady Cynthia is Labour Candidate for Stoke

**MOTT, Dr John, R,** 347 Madison Av New York a 60 Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Student Volunteer Movement chairman of the Continuation Committee of the World Missionary Conference over which he presided in Edinburgh with consummate success A lifelong worker and traveller on behalf of young men and foreign missions Declined to be U S A Ambassador to China Visited England in 1924 A street in Salonica is named in his honour

**MOYNIHAN, Sir Berkeley, Bart, K C M G, F R C S,** 33 Park Square Leeds eminent surgeon a 60 Honorary surgeon to Leeds General Infirmary and Prof of Clinical Surgery at University of Leeds Has specialised in abdominal surgery on which he has written a text book Son of Capt Moynihan V C Knighted in 1912 Elected President of the Royal College of Surgeons July 1926

**MUNNINGS, Alfred J, R A,** a native of Suffolk a 47 Earned rapid fame by his fine pictures of horses and country scenes including Changing Horses which gained the Paris Salon gold medal Elected A R A in 1919 and R A in 1925 His picture of Epsom Downs on a race day is in the Tate Gallery In the Academy exhibition of 192 he had The Coming Storm and The Whip Was attached to Canadian Cavalry Brigade in France in the war

**MURRAY Sir David R A,** well known as a landscape artist a 77 President of the Institute of Water Colours since Jan 191 Came later into the study of art than is usual but soon gained a high reputation by his pictures of Picardy the Trossachs etc Elected R A in 1905 Knighted Jan 1918

**MURRAY, Sir John, K C V O,** 50 Albemarle St W a 75 head of historic publishing house of Murray founded 1768 years ago specially interested in Hospital for Sick Children High Sheriff for County of London in 1908 C V O 1913 Acquired the business of Smith Elder & Co in 1917 Knighted July 1926

**MURRAY, Prof Gilbert,** Yatscombe Boars Hill Oxford a 61 appointed in 1908 Regius Professor of Greek at Oxford University for ten years Professor at Glasgow scholar and humanist historian of Greek literature and translator of Euripides an advanced thinker and stimulating teacher has written plays Elected a Trustee of British Museum in 1914 Wrote in 1915 an able defence of Viscount Grey's policy Lectured in Scandinavia in 1916 and visited the United States Contested Oxford Univ Dec 1918 March, 1919 Nov 1922 Dec 192 and Oct 1924 unsuccessfully Chairman of the League of Nations Union First incumbent of Chas E Norton chair of Poetry in Harvard University, 192 6

**MURRAY, Rt Hon Sir G H, G C B, G C V O P C,** 15 Cadogan Square S W, a 77 Permanent Secretary to the Treasury 1903–11 was private Secretary to Mr Gladstone and Lord Rosebery when Prime Ministers Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue 1897 99 Secretary to the Post Office 1899–1903 G C V O 1920

**MUSSOLINI, Benito, G C B.,** Prime Minister of Italy a 43 Was a Socialist exile in Switzerland After war wounds, founded with some comrades the Fascisti movement to

counteract Bolshevism. Signor Mussolini and other leaders won seats in the Chamber of Deputies at the General Election in 1922, and Signor Mussolini became Premier. A man of forceful individuality, he has wielded a beneficent influence. King George conferred the G.C.B. on him during his visit to Rome in May, 1923. Sought to consolidate the Fascisti movement in Parliament in 1923, and the newspaper "Il Secolo" was acquired. Took drastic action against Greece, September, 1923. The Order of Annunziata was conferred on him in March, 1924. Assumed yet another office in his Cabinet, Aug., 1925. Received shots in the face, April 7, 1926, but was able to sail next day for Tripoli. A 4th attempt on his life was made in September.

**NAIRNE, Sir Gordon, Bart.,** Comptroller of the Bank of England since May, 1918, a. 65; entered the Bank of England in 1880, and was chief cashier from 1902 until his present appointment to a new office. Knighted in 1914. A Director of the Bank.

**NANSEN, Fridtjof, G.C.V.O.,** Lysaker, near Christiania, Norway, a. 64; made his first Arctic exploration in 1882, followed by a second in 1889, when he crossed Greenland: from 1893 to 1896 was engaged in his famous expedition in the Fram, when he penetrated farther north than any of his predecessors. Professor of Zoology at Christiania University. Took active part (1905) in effecting separation of Norway from Sweden and was the first Norwegian Ambassador to England; resigned 1908. Now a Professor of Oceanography at Christiania University. Director of Russian Famine Relief. Awarded a *Nobel* prize for Peace work, Dec., 1922. Lord Rector of St. Andrews Univ., 1926.

**NATHAN, Rt. Hon. Col. Sir Matthew, G.C.M.G.,** a.64; Gov. of Queensland, 1920–25; Chairman Board of Inland Revenue, 1911 to 1914; Secretary to the Post Office, 1909; Governor of Natal, 1907–9; Governor of Hong-Kong, 1903–7; Governor of Gold Coast, 1900–3; Administrator Sierra Leone, 1899; Secretary Colonial Defence Committee, 1895–1900; Under-Secretary for Ireland, 1914 to 1916. Returned to the Army. Appointed permanent secretary to the Ministry of Pensions, Dec., 1916, resigning in July, 1919, to become Chairman of Special Grants Committee. Governor of Queensland, July, 1920–1925.

**NEILSON-TERRY Phyllis** actress who, as daughter of Fred Terry and Julia Neilson, and niece of Ellen Terry, has hereditary dramatic genius, a. 34. Début, 1909, at Blackpool Opera House; in London, Jan. 3, 1910, as Marie de Belleforêt in "Henry of Navarre." Secured great success, 1912, as Viola, Juliet, and Rosalind, and was accorded complimentary banquet.

**NEWBOLT, Canon W.C.E.,** 3, Amen Ct., E.C., a. 81; Principal of Ely Theological College for thirteen years; now Canon and Chancellor of St. Paul's Cathedral: acknowledged to be one of the leading preachers and writers in the Church of England to-day. Presented with portrait, 1912.

**NEWBOLT, Sir Henry, C. H.,** Netherhampton House, Salisbury, a. 64; poet and romancer. Made his name with "Admirals All," stirring verse on naval themes: wrote "Drake's Drum." Shilling collection of his poems, 1897–1907, proving their wide popularity, published in 1910. Wrote some fine poems on the war. Was knighted in Jan., 1915. "A New Study of English Poetry" was published in 1918, and "St. George's Day, and Other Poems." Appointed a Companion of Honour, Jan., 1922.

**NEWCASTLE, Bishop of (Rt. Rev. Dr. H. L. Wild),** formerly Archdeacon of Nottingham, a. 61; son of Rev R. L. Wild, rector of Hurstmonceaux; educated at Charterhouse and Exeter College, Oxford; became rector of Wootton in 1904; next vicar of Carrington, and then vicar of St. Giles's, Oxford; an upholder of "Central Churchmanship"; appointed Bishop of Newcastle in September, 1915.

**NEWMAN, Sir George, K.C.B.,** Chief Medical Officer of Ministry of Health, Whitehall; formerly Medical Officer for Finsbury. Writes on Bacteriology and Public Health. Knighted in 1911. K.C.B., Jan., 1918. Appointed Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health, July, 1919.

**NEWSHOLME, Sir A.,** apptd., 1908, Chief Medical Officer of the Local Government Board, work which ended in 1919; many years Medical Officer of Health, Brighton; an eminent authority on public health. Numerous publications on medical and hygienic subjects. Knighted, Feb., 1917.

**NEWTON, Lord.,** ex-Assistant Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, 75, Eaton Sq., S.W., a. 69; for 13 years M.P. for Newton Division of Lancs, delighting the House with occasional witty speeches. Since his succession to the Peerage has enlivened debates of the House of Lords with caustic humour. Appointed Paymaster-General in Coalition Ministry, June, 1915, but went to the Foreign Office in 1916. Led the negotiations as to prisoners of War at The Hague in July, 1917, and again in 1918.

**NORTHUMBERLAND, Duke of, K.G., C.B.E.,** Alnwick Castle Northumberld., a. 46; served in South African War and Soudan. Married in 1911 the younger daughter of the Duke of Richmond. A man of marked ability in speech and public affairs. Led a controversy on nationalisation of mines in 1919. Is chairman of the new "Morning Post" Company. Made K.G., May, 1925

**NORWAY, Haakon VII., King of,** a. 54; second son of late King of Denmark; married King Edward's daughter, Princess Maud, 1896; accepted Crown of Norway, 1905; has heir, Prince Olaf, a. 23.

**NORWICH, Bishop of (Rt. Rev. Bertram Pollock, K.C.V.O., D.D.).** The Palace, Norwich, a. 63; Master of Wellington College 17 years until 1910, when appointed bishop. Suggested a basis of Church reunion. K.C.V.O., 1921.

**NORWOOD, Dr. Cyril,** Headmaster of Harrow School, N.W.: a. 51. Educated at Merchant Taylors' School and St. John's College, Oxford, taking first-class honours. For two years in Admiralty as a clerk, and then became an assistant master in Leeds Grammar School. Headmaster of Bristol Grammar School from 1906 to 1916, when

he was appointed Headmaster of Marlborough College Succeeded Dr Lionel Ford as Headmaster of Harrow School 1926

**NOVAR Viscount, K T, G C M G,** Secretary for Scotland Nov 1922 Jan 1924 ex Governor General of Australia a 66 Liberal M P from 1884 until his appointment t Governor Generalship in Feb 1914 Privy Councillor since 1910 Married Lady Helen Blackwood the gifted daughter of a gifted father the late Marquess of Dufferin Appointed Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St Michael and St George Feb 1914 Viscounty conferred in Nov 1920 Knight of the Thistle 1926

**NOYES, Dr Alfred, C B E,** 8a Cadogan Gardens S W a 46 great poet and critic who published his first volume The Loom of Years when twenty one A collected edition f his verse appeared in 1910 Visited United States in 1913 and had LL D conferred by Yale University Professor of English Literature at Yale University A notable volume by him is A Salute from the Fleet Appointed C B E 1918

**O'BRIEN, William,** Bellevue Mallow a 73 founded United Ireland the Irish People and the United Irish League has been prosecuted nine times and imprisoned for ver two years published his Reminiscences in 1906 Elected for Cork City 1910 retired Dec 1918 Wrote a book on Parnell 1926

**O'CONNOR, Rt Hon T P, M P,** 2 Morpeth Mansions S W a 78 came to London fifty six years ago founded successively the Star the Sun Weekly Sun M A P T P s Weekly I P O I P s Magazine and I P s Journal (1914) Brilliant with pen and tongue for forty years President of the United Irish League of Great Britain One of a commission to report on riots in Liverpool 1911 Became censor of films in 1917 Father of the House of Commons and was entertained by all parties at a luncheon in 1923 A street in Athens has been named in his honour Made a Privy Councillor in June 1924 Edits T P s Weekly and writes memoirs in the Daily Telegraph

**O'GRADY, Sir James,** Governor of Tasmania since Oct, 1924 a 60 A trade union secretary for many years Represented a division of Leeds from 1906 1924 Was on two missions to Russia during and after the war Presided over Trades Union Congress in 1898 Appointed Governor of Tasmania and knighted 1924

**OLIVIER, Rt Hon Lord, K C M G,** Secretary of State for India in the Labour Cabinet Jan to Nov 1924 a 67 Son of Rev H A Olivier he entered the Colonial Office in 1882 Served in British Honduras Leeward Islands and Jamaica (Governor from 1907 to 1913) Sir Sydney Olivier was next the Permanent Secretary of the Board of Agriculture for 4 years Entered Mr Ramsay Macdonald s Cabinet and was elevated to the Peerage A former secretary of the Fabian Society

**OMAN, Sir C W, K B E, M P,** a leading British historian, a 66 author of histories of Greece, Europe the Peninsular War and the Byzantine Empire Since 1883 has been Fellow of All Souls, Oxford and was elected for Oxford University as M P in 1919 His pen was actively busy in the cause of the Allies K B E 1920

**ONSLOW, The Earl of,** Under Secretary for War since Nov 1924 Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education May 1923-Jan 1924 a 50 Son of the late Earl who was once Governor General of New Zealand Entered Diplomatic Service and served as one of Viscount Grey s secretaries at Foreign Office His country seat Clandon Park Guildford was used as a military hospital in the war A former Lord in Waiting to the King

**OPPENHEIM, E Phillips,** novelist 13 Clarges St W a 60 Educated at Wyggeston Grammar School Leicester Among early books were The Mysterious Mr Sabin and A Prince of Sinners Success has evoked a succession of entertaining and engrossing stories of mystery including Mr Grex of Monte Carlo The Mystery Road Prodigals of Monte Carlo etc

**ORCHARD, Rev W E, D D,** King s Weigh House Chapel Duke Street W a 41 Ordained minister of Presbyterian Church Enfield 1904 In 1914 became minister of a Congregational church adopting various liturgical methods that created discussion Has published several thought provoking volumes of theology Attracts men and women of widely varying views by his outspoken and original sermons

**ORCZY, Baroness,** Villa Bijou Monte Carlo authoress of The Scarlet Pimpernel which was dramatised by herself and her husband and has unending runs Other novels include I Will Repay Beau Brocade The Elusive Pimpernel Unto Caesar The Laughing Cavalier Lord Tony s Wife The League of the Scarlet Pimpernel The First Sir Percy The Triumph of the Scarlet Pimpernel and The Honourable Jim

**ORMSBY-GORE, Hon W G A, M P,** Under Sec for the Colonies since Nov 1924 a 41 Eldest son of Lord Harlech he was educated at Eton and New College Oxford Has sat in the House of Commons since 1910 and made his mark in debate Was chairman of the Government Commission that visited E Africa in 1924

**O R P E N, Sir William, R A,** 8 South Bolton Gardens S W a 47 studied at Slade School Elected A R A, 1910 Had brilliant successes in portraiture notably the picture of Earl Spencer in Royal Academy 1916 Sir W Orpen presented to the War Museum a splendid set of his war pictures in 1918 He was appointed a Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire in 1918 Elected R A, April 1919 His striking picture of a chef in R A 1921 was much admired

**OXFORD and ASQUITH, Earl of, K G,** 44, Bedford Square W C formerly Rt Hon H H Asquith K C was Prime Minister and first Lord of the Treasury—succeeding the late Sir H Campbell Bannerman—from April 1908 to Dec, 1916 a 74 a Yorkshireman educated at City of London School went with a scholarship to Balliol, followed up a brilliant career at Oxford by making an enviable reputation at the Bar entered Parliament in 1886 relinquished a fine practice when appointed Home Secretary in 1892

afterwards he returned to the Bar Married secondly Miss Margaret Tennant, daughter of the late Sir C Tennant Bart, in 1894 Made vigorous attacks on Mr Chamberlain's policy 1903–5 Chancellor of the Exchequer 1905 8 Introduced Old Age Pensions and the Licensing Bill 1908 When receiving the hon Oxford degree D C L he was presented as a distinguished alumnus of Oxford and a powerful advocate But as a politician even more if possible than an advocate he had proved his distinction having been selected while still young by Mr Gladstone—that prince among statesmen—for one of the high offices of State Lord Rector of Glasgow University 1909 Lord Rector of Aberdeen 1908 Elder Brother Trinity House 1909 Succeeded in forcing through both Houses despite the most strenuous opposition the Parliament Bill of 1911 abolishing the veto of the House of Lords Introduced Home Rule Bill 1912 Completed eight consecutive years as Premier in April 1916 Presented with the freedom of Morley his native place Offered in March 1914 certain suggestions on the Home Rule question after private conversations with Mr Bonar Law Became Secretary for War for a time at any rate at the end of March and was returned unopposed for East Fife Was succeeded at the War Office by Earl Kitchener Formed in May 1915 a Coalition Government resuming the Premiership Visited in June the British and French Headquarters and again in July Delivered notable speeches in the Guildhall on the war Was present at the Allies Conference in Paris March 1916 proceeding later to Rome More than once visited the front His brilliant elder son Raymond was killed in action Sept 1916 The Coalition Ministry resigned in Dec 1916, Mr Asquith declining an honour offered him by the King Delivered Roman Lecture on the Victorian Era in 1918 Defeated at the General Election Dec 1918 His daughter Elizabeth married Prince Antoine Bibesco April 30 1919 Elected M P for Paisley Feb 1920 The publication of Mrs Asquith's Autobiography created a literary sensation in 1921 and was followed by a visit of the authoress to the U S A Mr Asquith presided over the Universities Royal Commission in 1922 In 1923 published an analysis of pre war events Re elected for Paisley Dec 1923 but was defeated in Oct 1924 Visited Egypt in the later months of the year Raised to the Peerage as Earl of Oxford Jan 26 1925 Delivered first speech in House of Lords on Mar 3 1925 Received on May 11 the Freedom of the City Made K G June 1925 Huddersfield's Freedom was conferred in 1924 Appointed member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council 1925 Resigned Liberal Leadership Oct 1926

**OXFORD, Bishop of (Rt. Rev. Thos S Strong, G.B E., D D.),** Cuddesdon Palace Oxford Ordained 1895 Delivered Bampton Lectures in 1885 Dean of Christ Ch Oxford 1901 1920 Vice Chancellor of University 1911 1917 A clear writer and impressive speaker Appointed Bishop of Ripon June 1920, and succeeded the late Dr H M Burge as Bishop of Oxford, July 1925

**PADEREWSKI, Ignace,** pianist with special reputation for interpreting Chopin's works, a 78 son of professor of the violin at Odessa University début in London, 1889 played in London during 1910 received the Philharmonic Society's Gold Medal in 1916

**PADEREWSKI, Sir Ignace, G B E** ex Prime Minister of Poland a 66 Paderewski started life as a music teacher and did not think of becoming a concert pianist until after the death of his first wife First appearance in London 1890 Made pathetic appeal on behalf of Poland March 1917 Was invited to become President of Poland when it became an independent kingdom Attended the Peace Conference Has placed his country's needs before his own fame in music Returned to the concert platform in U S A and Great Britain in 1923 Played for British ex service men a series of recitals in 1925 giving £5000 to the fund Knighted by the King June 25 after receiving L L D from Glasgow Univ on previous day

**PAIN, Barry,** Farnham Royal Bucks author of many humorous stories including The Gifted Family Published (1912) In a London Garden In 1913 Eliza's Son and Mrs Murphy appeared

**PAINE, Rear-Admiral Sir Godfrey K C B, M V O,** Inspector General of the Royal Air Force 1918 20 a 53 was commandant of the Central Flying School Salisbury Plain joined Navy 1885 commanded the Actaeon qualified as aerial pilot 1911 Knighted March 1918 Was Master General of Personnel on the Air Council

**PAINLEVE, Paul,** Prime Minister of France April–Nov 1925, and from September to November 1917 distinguished French statesman a 63 son of a lithographic artist he studied science and published a book when 21 Became Professor at the Faculty of Science Lille and seven years later went to the Sorbonne Is the youngest member of the Academy A famous mathematician and scientist he was Minister of Instruction in M Briand's Ministry A pioneer supporter of aviation he has done great service to France Joined M Ribot's Cabinet March 1917 President of the French Senate June 1924 April 1925 Minister for War 1925 6

**PAISH, Sir George,** The Denne Limpsfield a 59 was joint editor of The Statist with which he was connected for thirty five years author of Savings and the Social Welfare and books dealing with investments and railways Knighted 1912 Rendered special service to the Treasury at the outbreak of war

**PARKER, Louis N,** 213 Cromwell Road Kensington W a 74 dramatist and composer after producing nearly fifty plays (original and translated) dreamed the Shrewsbury historical pageant thereby originating a new movement in local patriotism His play Drake' produced 1912 Joseph and His Brethren was produced in 1913 in London His play "Disraeli" attracted attention 1916

**PARKER, Right Hon Sir Gilbert, Bart P.C,** 24 Portman Square, W a 64 a novelist whose novels of Canadian Egyptian English and Channel Islands life have made readers throughout the English speaking world once an editor in Australia Has also written plays Was an active politician until he

retirement in May, 1918 Received baronetcy on King's Birthday in 1915 Sworn a Privy Councillor, June, 1916. Published "The Power of Glory" 1925

**PARMOOR, Rt. Hon. Lord, K.C.V.O.,** Lord President of the Council, Jan.-Nov., 1924, 29, Wilton Crescent, S.W., a 74 A former Unionist M.P. for Stroud, Stretford, and Wycombe successively won success at the Bar as C. A. Cripps K.C. becoming Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales in 1895 Greatly interested in ecclesiastical law, on which he has written learnedly Raised to Peerage in 1914, when appointed member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council Chairman of Quarter Sessions in Buckinghamshire Married, secondly Miss Ellis in 1919 Joined the Labour Ministry, Jan., 1924

**PARR, Hon. Sir James, K.C.M.G.,** High Commissioner for New Zealand since 1926, a 57 held office in Massey and Coates Ministries as Minister for Education 1920–6, Public Health 1920–23 Minister of Justice 1923–6 and Postmaster General 1925–6 Mayor of Auckland 1911–15 A capable administrator in all the offices he has held

**PARRY, His Honour Judge,** Clarendon, Sevenoaks, has won fame as author and playwright After 17 years as county court judge in Manchester appointed county court judge for Lambeth "Kintawampus" and "What the Butler Saw" are diverse examples of his play writing Published "Farewell to Manchester," "What the Judge Saw," and other books

**PARSONS, Sir Charles A., K.C.B., D.Sc., F.R.S.,** 1 Upper Brook Street, W., a 72 the inventor of the steam turbine, chairman of the Parsons Marine Steam Turbine Company Received freedom of Newcastle-on-Tyne July 1914. A member of the Admiralty, Pres of British Association 1917, and again in 1919 Presented £10,000 to the Association in 1922 His only son was killed in the war, May, 1918.

**PARTRIDGE, Sir Bernard,** 10, Holland Park Road, W. a 64, a son of a famous surgeon, first devoted himself to stained glass designing acted under the stage name of Bernard Gould joined "Punch" staff in 1901 and is now chief cartoonist Elected, under the Special Rule a member of the Athenæum Club in 1915. Knighted June, 1925

**PATTERSON, Gerald L.,** a former champion at lawn tennis, a 30. Learnt the game on his father's court at Melbourne Nephew of Dame Nellie Melba Served in the war, winning the M.C. On first visit to England in 1919 defeated Norman Brookes at Wimbledon winning the world's championship and All Comers Singles Played for Australasia in Davis Cup challenge and won all his matches Defeated at Wimbledon in 1920 by W. T. Tilden, but regained championship at Wimbledon, July, 1922 His service proved irresistible Did not defend his title in 1923

**PAULHAN, Louis,** St Cyr l'Ecole (près Versailles), France a 43; winner of the "Daily Mail" £10,000 prize for an aeroplane flight from London to Manchester (April, 1910) Was a mechanic employed in a balloon factory Won a prize for designing a model aeroplane, and became a flier First distinguished himself in 1909 Visited America (Dec., 1909). Took part with his aeroplane as a lieutenant of reserve in the French military manœuvres, Sept 1910

**PAVLOVA, Anna,** Ivy House Golders Green N.W. most famous dancer of the day Russian by birth she has become cosmopolitan by her genius

**PEEL, Viscount, G.B.E.,** 52, Grosvenor Street W. eldest of late Viscount Peel who was Speaker of the House of Commons, a 60 First Commissioner of Works since Nov 1924 Sec of state for India Mar 1922–Jan., 1924 after being Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster Under Secretary for War, 1919–1921, married eldest daughter of Lord Ashton represented S. Manchester, 1900–6, and Taunton 1910–12 Parliament Was a war correspondent in Greco Turkish War Elected Chairman of the L.C.C. in 1914 Parly Sec. to the Ministry of National Service, 1917–19 P.C., 1919 G.B.E. Appointed Minister of Transport Nov., 1921 and Secretary for India in March 1922 Entered Mr Baldwin's Cabinet, Nov 1924

**PEMBERTON, Max,** a 63, J.P. for West Suffolk author of many historical novels of adventure such as "The Iron Pirate" "Kronstadt" "My Sword for Lafayette" Wrote "Hullo, Ragtime!" a revue which was very popular and was followed by "Come Over Here" Collaborated in the play "My Lady Frayle," which was a success in 1916 Issued "The Man of Silver Mount" in 1918, and "Panama" in 1922

**PERCY, Rt. Hon. Lord Eustace, M.P.,** Pres of the Bd of Education since Nov., 1924, after serving in Mr Baldwin's previous Ministry as Parliamentary Secretary to Ministry of Health, a 39 Seventh son of the late Duke, and brother of the present Duke of Northumberland Educated at Oxford University and thereafter entered Diplomatic Service Married Miss Stella Drummond in 1918 Conservative M.P. for Hastings

**PERKS, Sir Robt., Bart.,** 11 Kensington Palace Gardens, W., a 77 contractor, civil engineer financially interested in London railways and great public works in South America and Canada engineered the Methodist 20th Century Million Guineas Fund secured Westminster Aquarium site for Methodist Headquarters 1902 M.P. South 1891–1910. Published a book on Methodist Union, 1920

**PERRIS, Ernest A.,** 16, Queen Anne's Grove, Bedford Park, W.4, a 52 Editor of the "Daily Chronicle" since 1918 previously News Editor and Acting Editor of the "Daily Chronicle" from 1904–18 established the London News Agency, 1893 held editorial positions on various London newspapers from 1899–1904

**PERSHING, General John J., G.C.B.,** ex-Commander-in-Chief of the American Army a 66 Was senior cadet captain in 1886 at West Point Promoted from captain to brigadier-general over the heads of 862 officers He fought with Indians in the West, negroes in the Spanish War and the Moros in the Philippines Pursued Villa on the Mexican frontier Lost his wife and three children by fire in San Francisco Arrived in England as the leader of "America's Standard bearers," in June, 1917 to command the American Expedi

tionary Force. Received the G.C.B. in July, 1918. Became a Freeman of the City of London, July 18, 1919. Retired from active service, 1924.

**PETAIN, Marshal,** a brilliant leader of the French Army. First won fame in the war by his splendid defence of Verdun. Three times elected to teach infantry tactics at the War School. Marshal Joffre made him a brigadier-general four weeks after war began. Following the Battle of the Marne, he was promoted General, and soon afterwards was given the command of the 33rd Army Corps. Led the 2nd Army in June, 1915, in Champagne. Appointed Chief of the General Staff at the Ministry of War in April, 1917. Received the Military Medal for his brilliant work, Aug., 1918. Made a Marshal of France, 1918. Appointed Vice-Pres. of the Superior Council of War, 1922. Visited London, June, 1922. Sent to control the attack on the Riffs in July, 1925.

**PETERBOROUGH, Bishop of (Rt.Rev. Cyril Bardsley, D.D.),** The Palace, Peterborough; a. 56. Son of Canon Bardsley, once vicar of Huddersfield. Educated at Marlborough and New College, Oxford. After holding vicarages in Nottingham and St. Helens, became hon. secretary of the Church Missionary Society in 1910. Appointed Bishop of Peterborough in 1924.

**PETRIE, Professor Sir Flinders,** University College, London, aged 73; the revealer of ancient Egypt to the modern English world; has been excavating among the buried cities in Egypt since 1880, latterly in large part among the great tombs, and has written extensively on this fascinating subject; holds the Chair of Egyptology in University College. Knighted, July, 1923.

**PHILIPSON, Mrs. Hilton, M.P.,** who succeeded her husband (Captain Hilton Philipson) as Conservative M.P. for Berwick, after he (a National Liberal) had been unseated on petition. Formerly well-known on the London stage as Miss Mabel Russell. Elected M.P., June, 1923, Dec., 1923, and Oct., 1924.

**PHILLIMORE, Lord,** Cam House, Campden Hill, W., a. 81; a judge from 1897 to 1916; appointed a Lord Justice of the Court of Appeal, October, 1913; eminent authority on ecclesiastical law. Resigned Lord Justiceship of Appeal, Oct., 1916. Wrote a volume on Peace Treaties, in 1917. Raised to Peerage, June, 1918. Was President of the English Church Union, 1919–20.

**PHILLPOTTS, Eden,** Eltham, Torquay, a. 64; a novelist who has written mostly about Devon. His novels "The Secret Woman," "The Mother," and "The Three Brothers" are representative of his style. "The Human Boy" is a classic picture of boyhood. Two plays by him produced in 1913, and "St. George and the Dragon" in 1919. A collection of Dartmoor stories was published in 1914, "The Green Alleys," 1916, "The Nursery," 1917, and "Storm in a Teacup," 1919. Received the freedom of Torquay in 1921. In 1923 his story "Children of Men" appeared. His comedy "The Farmer's Wife" was played in 1924-1926, over 1,200 times. "Up Hill and Down Dale" was published in 1925, and "Peacock House" in 1926.

**PICKFORD, Mary,** world famous as cinema actress; née Gladys Smith, was born in Toronto, a. 32. Acted at age of five as Eva in "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Joined the Biograph Company as a film actress when sixteen, and made an amazing success in a wide variety of film stories. Married Mr. Owen Moore, but, securing a divorce in 1920, married Mr. Douglas Fairbanks, and visited Europe on honeymoon trip, and again in 1926.

**PILSUDSKI, Marshal Joseph,** a. 59. A Pole, born at Vilna, who was sent to Siberia for 5 years when 19 years old. Organised a secret army, but fled from Poland in 1907. In the Great War he sided with the Central Powers and led 18 000 Polish legionaries. Imprisoned by the Germans in Magdeburg fortress. Released, he returned in 1918 to Warsaw and became supreme in the Council of Regency. Invaded Russia in 1920, but was driven back. Resigned his post as Chief of the State in 1921, and as Chief of the Staff of the Army in 1923. Reappearing, he drove out M. Witos in May, 1926, from the premiership and appointed M. Ratay as provisional President.

**PINERO, Sir Arthur,** 115A, Harley Street, W., a. 71; after seven years on the stage wrote farcical comedies, afterwards devoting himself to serious drama, notably "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" (revived successfully during 1913), "The Gay Lord Quex," "His House in Order," "The Thunderbolt," and "Mid-Channel," produced 1909; "Preserving Mr. Panmure," 1911; "The 'Mind-the-Paint' Girl," 1912. "Mr. Livermore's Dream" was played in 1917, and "The Freaks" in 1918. Lady Pinero died in 1919.

**PLUMER, Field-Marshal Lord, G.C.B., G.B.E., G.C.V.O., G.C.M.G.,** High Commnr. for Palestine since June, 1925; ex-Governor of Malta, a. 69. Joined Army at age of 19, and saw active service in Soudan, and South African Wars. During European War added to his laurels as commander of the 2nd Army, B.E.F., in France. General Officer Commanding Italian Expeditionary Force for 5 months. A tower of strength to the Allies. Governor of Malta 1919–1924. Made a Field-Marshal, July, 1919, and received a Peerage with grant of £30,000. Created G.B.E. June, 1924.

**PLUNKETT, Rt. Hon. Sir Horace, F.R.S., D.C.L., K.C.V.O.,** 105, Mount Street, W., a. 72, youngest son of the sixteenth Baron Dunsany; in Parliament from 1892 to 1900; founder and President of the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society. An economic and social reformer, who has succeeded in founding the Agricultural Co-operative Movement in Ireland. Vice-President Dept. Agriculture for Ireland, 1899-1907. Complimented on the King's visit to Ireland in 1911 by a special message. Laboured for peace on the Irish Question in 1914 with fine perseverance. Had a narrow escape in the Dublin riots of 1916. Chosen unanimously as President of the Irish Convention which met in July, 1917, and concluded its sittings in April, 1918. One of Ireland's greatest sons. His Irish home was destroyed in 1923 by revolutionaries.

**POINCARE, Raymond,** ex-President of the French Republic, a. 66; a real orator, as his tributes to Queen Victoria and King Edward proved; became Premier and Foreign Minister in 1912; was Minister of Public In-

struction, 1892; Finance Minister 1894 and 1906. Vice President of the Chamber of Deputies for a time Elected, January, 1913, President of the French Republic, and resigned Premiership Paid two visits to London, and was presented with the Freedom of the City His term of office ended Jan, 1920 Succeeded M Briand as Premier, Jan, 1922 but was defeated at General Election, May 1924 and resigned Published reminiscences in 1926 in three volumes Formed a Ministry in July 1926

**POLLOCK, Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick, Bart., P.C.,** 21 Hyde Park Place W a 81, Corpus Professor of Jurisprudence at Oxford 1883 1903 has written on Spinoza, mountaineering and the science of politics Edits the "Law Quarterly" and Law Reports His legal works are classics K C, 1920

**PONSONBY, Rt Hon. Sir Frederick, G.C.V.O, G.C B,** Ambassadors' Court St James's Palace, and the Saxon Tower Windsor Castle a 9 appointed Keeper of the Kings Privy Purse, Oct 1914 Was a favourite and constant attendant upon King Edward Also served Queen Victoria His father was long in the Royal service as Private Secretary to Queen Victoria K C B June 1918 Treasurer to the King and Keeper of the Privy Purse G C B, Jan, 1926

**POPE, His Holiness the (Pius XI.),** Born at Desio a small town near Milan in 1857 He was librarian of the Ambrosian and Vatican Libraries Is a marvellous linguist credited with an acquaintance with at least 20 languages He was Papal Nuncio in Warsaw during an anxious crisis in the war He was created Archbishop of Lepanto in 1919 and next year Cardinal of Milan, having succeeded the late Cardinal Ferrari On the death of Benedict XV in Jan, 1922 Cardinal Ratti was elected Pope A highly accomplished scholar The Pope is credited with an earnest desire to play the part of pacificator in world affairs The King and Queen visited him in May, 1923

**PORTLAND, Duke of, K G.,** 3 Grosvenor Square W, a 69 Succeeded to the dukedom in 1879 Married in 1889 Miss Dallas Yorke Is Lord Lieut of Nottingham Has often entertained royalty at Welbeck Abbey. A popular and esteemed peer who served for two periods as Master of the Horse

**POULSEN, Dr. Valdemar,** Vestre Boulevarde Copenhagen, inventor of the Poulsen system of radio telegraphy a 56 son of a Danish judge first became an engineer with the Copenhagen Telephone Co.; invented the telegraphone in 1899 demonstrated in 1906 the possibility of using his arc and waves in radio telegraphy and telephony A gramophone playing in the Poulsen station in Berlin was heard by his method 15 miles away Was made D Phil by University of Leipzig and has the medal of Merit of his native country

**PRETYMAN, Rt. Hon. C. G., ex-M.P,** 2, Belgrave Square, S W a. 66. Civil Lord of the Admiralty Dec, 1916–1918, after being Parly Sec to the Board of Trade M P for Woodbridge Division 1895–1906 and 1908 1923 for Chelmsford Division Held Government office as Civil Lord and Secretary to the Admiralty Made a Privy Councillor June 1917.

**PRIESTMAN, Bertram, R.A.,** Walberswick, Suffolk; a 58. A member of a Quaker family in Bradford; was educated at Bootham School For over 35 years has been painting charming landscapes, now to be found in many art galleries A R A, 1916, R A 1923

**PRINCESS ROYAL, H.R.H., the,** 15, Portman Sq W, eldest daughter of the late King Edward, married Duke of Fife July 27, 1889 who died January 29 1912 has two daughters Duchess of Fife and Princess Maud the elder of whom was married to Prince Arthur of Connaught in Oct, 1913, and the younger was married in 1923 to Lord Carnegie, eldest son of the Earl of Southesk.

**PRINGLE, W. M. R.,** formerly M P for N W Lanarkshire (1910 18) and Penistone division (1922 24), a 62 Educated at Glasgow University Called to the Bar of the Middle Temple His Parliamentary methods gave rise to the phrase "pringling"

**QUILLER-COUCH, Sir A. T.,** The Haven Fowey Cornwall a 68, novelist poet, and essayist Knighted in 1910 Chief works "Troy Town" (Fowey) "The Blue Pavilions" "The Splendid Spur" "Finished Stevenson's St Ives" Known as "Q" Published 1912, "The Vigil of Venus" Became King Edward Professor of English Literature in University of Cambridge 1912 Published a war story in 1915 "Nicky-Nan, Rescuist", in 1918, "Foe Fairel" "Essays in Criticism" 1924

**RADFORD, Robert,** leading English bass vocalist a 52 Studied at Royal Academy of Music Has sung in Royal Opera the Handel Festival (since 1906), and Three Choirs' Festivals Has been an active promoter of the British National Opera Co Favourite roles are Boris and "The Father" in "Louise"

**RAMSAY, Commander the Hon. A. R. M, D S.O, R N.,** Commander of H M S, Dunedin after being Naval attaché to British Embassy in Paris since July 1919 son of Earl of Dalhousie, entered Royal Navy 1 45 gained D S O in the war Married H R H Princess Patricia of Connaught younger d of Duke of Connaught, Feb 27 1919 A son was born Dec 20, 1919

**RAMSAY, Prof. Sir W. M.,** 13, Greenhill Terrace, Edinburgh, a 75, Professor of Humanity Aberdeen University from 1886 (resigned 1911) worked at history and geography in Asia Minor for more than 45 years, and is our greatest authority on St Paul's travels

**RANJITSINHJI, Prince (Maharajah Jam Sahib of Nawanagar), G.B.E., G.C.S.I.,** a 54; at Cambridge developed by assiduous practice the little knowledge of cricket he had brought with him from India, obtained his Blue in 1893 has played for England here and in Australia; first man to score over 3,000 runs in one season, became Jam Sahib in 1907; visited England and again played for Sussex, 1908, 1912, and 1920. Offered troops in the war, and accompanied them to the front Received the K C S I in 1917 Raised to the rank of Maharajah, Jan.,

1918. G.B.E. in 1919. Visited England in 1925. Present at League of Nations Conference in Geneva. G.C.S.I., June, 1923.

**RAVEN-HILL, Leonard,** Savage Club, Adelphi, W.C., a. 59; famous as cartoonist and illustrator for "Punch." Began as a painter, exhibited at Salon and Royal Academy. Began drawing for "Punch," 1896. Is the lineal successor of Charles Keene. Founded the "Butterfly," an attempt at an artistic popular magazine which was too good to last.

**READING, Marquess of, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., ex-Viceroy of India,** a. 66; Rufus Daniel Isaacs was the son of City merchant; was stockbroker before being called to the Bar; took silk, 1898, and attained a great reputation; appointed Solicitor-General for England March, 1910, and became Attorney-General, Oct., 1910. Entered the Cabinet, June, 1912. His purchase of shares in the American Marconi Co. was the subject of inquiry and much controversy in 1913. Appointed Lord Chief Justice, Oct., 1913, and was created a peer on New Year's Day, 1914. Received in June, 1915, the G.C.B., as special recognition of his services in the war crisis. A viscounty was conferred upon him in June, 1916. Visited U.S.A. on financial mission in 1917. An earldom was conferred on him, Nov., 1917. Appointed in Jan., 1918, Ambassador Extraordinary to the United States, and was warmly congratulated on his work, when returning in May, 1919, to judicial work. Appointed in Jan., 1921, Viceroy of India. G.C.V.O., June, 1922. Returned at end of his notable viceroyalty in April, 1926, and was raised to rank of a Marquess.

**RIDDELL, Lord, of Walton Heath,** 20, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W., well-known newspaper proprietor who acted as liaison officer between the Press and the Government at Versailles, a. 61. Mr George Riddell first practised as a solicitor, then became director of "News of the World," C. Arthur Pearson, Ltd., "Western Mail," etc. Knighted in 1909, and received baronetcy for war services. Raised to the Peerage, Jan., 1920. Published an interesting book, "Some Things that Matter," 1922, and another volume in 1926.

**RIDGE, W. Pett,** Garrick Club; novelist and writer of London stories; has made a special study of hard-up London life the best-known being "Mord Em'ly," "Erb," "The Wickhamses," "Name of Garland," and "Thanks to Sanderson." Published "Mixed Grill" in 1913; "The Happy Recruit," 1914 "On Toast," 1916; "Top Speed," 1918. "The Bustling Hours," 1919; "Well-to-do Arthur," 1920; "The Lunch Basket," "Miss Mannering," "A Story-Teller," 1923, "Aunt Bertha," 1925, and "Ernest Escaping."

**RIDGEWAY, Rt. Hon. Sir West,** Athenæum Club, S.W., a distinguished soldier, later held many diplomatic and administrative offices; was Chairman of the Committee which went to South Africa to frame the Transvaal Constitution. Made G.C.B., 1906. Governor of Ceylon, 1896–1903; Under-Secretary to Government of India in Foreign Department, 1880–84; Under-Secretary for Ireland, 1887–1893.

**RIPON, Bishop of (Right Rev. E. A. Burroughs, D.D.),** The Palace, Ripon; a. 44. Educated at Harrow and Balliol College, he was ordained in 1908. Appointed a residentiary canon of Peterborough in 1917, and, four years later, Dean of Bristol. His contributions to the Press in wartime had a wide influence. Appointed Bishop of Ripon, Sept., 1925.

**ROBERTSON, Field-Marshal Sir Wm. R., Bart., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.,** a. 66; was Quartermaster-General when war began in 1914, and won eulogies from the Commander-in-Chief. It is said of him: "He has an iron constitution, no nerves, and nothing disturbs him." He saw much active service in South Africa and India, and was wounded. Was Assistant Director of Military Operations for six years, and was then Brigadier-General of the General Staff at Aldershot. Was Commandant of the Staff College at Camberley. Became in Dec., 1915, Chief of the Imperial General Staff. Present at the historic Conference of the Allies in Paris in March, 1916. Appointed G.C.B., Jan., 1917. Appointed to the Eastern Command in lieu of C.I.G.S., Feb., 1918. From March, 1919, to 1920 General Officer Commanding-in-Chief the Army of the Rhine. Received Baronetcy and £10,000 in August. Field-Marshal, April, 1920. Published "Soldiers and Statesmen," 1926.

**ROBERTSON, C. Grant, M.A., C.V.O.,** Principal of the University of Birmingham, a. 57. Educated at Highgate School and Hertford Coll. Oxford, gaining First Class in Lit. Hum., and Modern History. Elected Fellow of All Souls' Coll. in 1893. Has lectured and written on history with great ability. Appointed, in succession to Sir Oliver Lodge, Principal of Birmingham University, Jan., 1920.

**ROBEY, George, C.B.E.,** 3, Cadogan Place, S.W., comedian known as the "Prime Minister of Mirth"; a. 57. Made many successes in pantomime. Appeared in "The Bing Boys" and its sequel. Invested as a Commander of the Order of the British Empire, March, 1919, for his remarkable work in raising many thousands of pounds for war charities.

**ROBINS, Elizabeth,** Henfield, Sussex; made her name first as an actress in Ibsen's plays, secondly as a novelist with "The Open Question" (1898), followed by several other novels; helped the suffragist cause by a play, "Votes for Women." Her novel, "When are you going to?" excited interest in 1913. "The Mills of the Gods" appeared in 1920, "Time is Whispering" in 1923, and "Ancilla's Share" in 1924. "The Secret that was Kept" appeared in 1926.

**ROBINSON, Sir J. B.,** a. 86; S. African born, became multi-millionaire by buying farms on the Rand before Transvaal gold reefs were discovered; once friend and adviser of Kruger, but quarrelled before the war. Nominated a peer, 1922, but declined the honour.

**ROCHE, Mr. Justice,** Judge of the King's Bench since Oct., 1917, a. 59; called to the Bar in 1896, and took silk in 1906. Had wide experience of commercial cases, and was notable at the Bar for his lucidity in complicated matters.

**ROCHESTER, Bishop of (Rt. Rev. J. R. Harmer, D.D.),** Bishop's Court, Rochester, a. 69; captain of the School at Eton; Bishop of Adelaide ten years, and Bishop of Rochester since 1905.

**ROCKEFELLER, John D.**, 4, West Fifty fourth St, N York a 87, reputedly one o the richest men on earth Began life as a book-keeper started an oil factory absorbed rivals got control of the oil industry and created the Standard Oil Trust one of the greatest financial combinations in existence Has given over £20,000,000 to Rockefeller Foundation

**RODD, Rt. Hon. Sir Rennell, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., G.C.M.G.**, ex Ambassador to Italy, a 68, appointed to Rome, 1908, has had remarkably varied experience in diplomacy including special mission to Abyssinia as a poet of no mean repute Received G C M G in June 1915 after anxious work in Italy during the war G C B, Jan 1920.

**ROMER, Mr. Justice (Sir Mark Romer)**, Judge in the Chancery Division since May 1929 a 60 Son of late Lord Justice Romer and grandson of Mark Lemon a former editor of "Punch" Educated at Trinity Hall Called to the Bar in 1890 Married in 1898 a daughter of the late Lord Ritchie Succeeded Sir A Peterson as a judge of the High Court

**RONALD, Sir Landon**, 34, Warwick Avenue, W 9, a 53, Principal of the Guildhall School of Music, Conductor of Albert Hall Sunday Concerts New Symphony Orchestra, Symphony Concerts, etc, and has had immense success throughout Europe in this capacity also is one of the most popular song-writers living Associated with Sir Thomas Beecham in Albert Hall Promenade concerts in 1915 Appointed conductor of Scottish Orchestra May, 1919 Knighted, Jan, 1922 Published an interesting volume in 1923

**RONALDSHAY, Earl of, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.**, ex Governor of Bengal, eldest son of Marquess of Zetland, a 50 After Harrow and Cambridge travelled over many unbeaten tracks in Persia Asia, Siberia China and India Was A D C to the Viceroy in 1900 Has written illuminating volumes on politics and travel in the Far East Elected Unionist M P for Hornsey Division in 1907, marrying in same year a daughter of Colonel M Archdale Appointed Governor of Bengal in 1917 P C and K C S I on end of governorship, 1922

**ROOT, Hon. Elihu**, Washington, D C, a 82 has been United States Secretary of State and Secretary for War A man of fine character and a brilliant administrator In 1906 he made a memorable visit to the South American Republics, and in 1907 visited Mexico Attended the Hague arbitration as to Newfoundland Fisheries, 1910, United States Senator Awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for 1912 Made a vigorous indictment of President Wilson's policy in the war, Feb, 1916 Took leading part in presentation of Abraham Lincoln's statue to London, 1920.

**ROSEBERY, Earl of, K.G., K.T.**, 38, Berkeley Square, W, The Durdans, Epsom, and Dalmeny, Midlothian; a 79; succeeded to the title in 1868, first took office under Mr Gladstone as Under-Secretary in the Home Department, 1881 and subsequently was First Commissioner of Works and Foreign Sec., succeeded to the Premiership in 1894, resigned 1895 and retired from the leadership of the Liberal Party, Oct, 1896 Since then he has been prominent on several important occasions notably during the Fashoda crisis and the Transvaal negotiations in both of which he supported Lord Salisbury, has delivered many notable speeches on literary and social subjects, was the first Chairman of the London County Council is an enthusiast in regard to Imperialistic ideals and the future of London, and a devotee of the Turf. In 1900 published an interesting study of Napoleon—"The Last Phase" In Dec 1901 returned for a time to political life, with a speech at Chesterfield, and became President of the Liberal League and later a vigorous critic of Mr Chamberlain's policy, is Chancellor of London University Created Earl of U K, 1911 Has been called "The Orator of the Empire" Received the freedom of Selkirk in June 1913 and delivered an interesting historical speech Presented Epsom with the Common Fields as a "proof of my deep and abiding affection for the place and people" His illness in the spring of 1914 aroused much sympathy Having recovered, he took part in King's visit to Scotland receiving their Majesties at Dalmeny Delivered stirring speeches on the war in which both of his sons served Appointed Captain General of the Archers in Jan, 1915 Unveiled the statue of Gladstone in Edinburgh, Jan 1917 The Royal Victorian Chain was conferred on him June, 1917 Sustained in Nov 1917 the sad loss of his second son Capt Neil Primrose M P, killed in action in Palestine Ill health has, to universal regret withdrawn him from public life Two volumes of his orations were published 1921 Won the Two Thousand Guineas race in 1923 A study of his career by E T Raymond was published in 1923 His son, Lord Dalmeny, married Eva, Lady Belper, June 22, 1924

**ROSS, Colonel Sir Ronald, K.C.B., F.R.C.S., M.D., LL.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.**, formerly Physician for Tropical Diseases a. King's College Hospital Denmark Hill S E., a 69, devoted himself to study of malaria since 1892, discovered life history of malaria parasites in mosquitoes in 1907 8, awarded Nobel Prize for Medicine, 1902, "a poet, mathematician and the apostle of tropical sanitation" The Albert Medal was awarded him in 1923 An appeal was issued in 1923 for an Institute in his honour

**ROTHERMERE, Rt. Hon. Viscount**, a 58, second son of the late Alfred Harmsworth, barrister at law Chief proprietor of the Daily Mail, Daily Mirror, Daily Sketch, London Evening News, Sunday Pictorial, Weekly Dispatch, etc Created a baronet, July, 1910, a baron, Jan, 1914, a viscount, May, 1919 Sworn a Member of the Privy Council in 1917 Was Director-General of the Royal Army Clothing Department, 1916–17. First Secretary of State for Air, 1917–18 Founded the King Edward VII Chair of English Literature and the Vere Harmsworth Chair of Naval History in the University of Cambridge, and the Harold Vyvyan Harmsworth Professorship of American History in the University of Oxford In February, 1923, he purchased for £155 000 the site of the Royal Bethlem Hospital as a gift to the London public in memory of his mother. This fine addition to the open spaces of the Metropolis will bear the name of Geraldine Mary Harmsworth Park His son, Hon. Esmond Harmsworth, has been Conservative M P., for the Isle of Thanet since 1919.

**ROTHSCHILD, Lord,** 148 Piccadilly a 59 eldest son of the late Lord Rothschild a well known writer on zoology and possesses a valuable zoological entomological museum at Tring Trustee of British Museum Liberal Unionist M P for Mid Bucks from 1899 1910 Succeeded to title on his father's death in 1915

**ROUMANIA, King Ferdinand of,** who succeeded his uncle King Charles, on October 10 1914 a 61 Married a daughter of the late Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha (son of Queen Victoria) in 1892 Their daughter Princess Marie married King Alexander of Jugo Slavia 1922 The King and Queen of Roumania visited London May 1924 Prince Carol their eldest son renounced the heirship to the throne and his 4 year old son was appointed in Jan 1926 as Crown Prince

**ROWLATT, Mr Justice K C S I,** Gay bowers Manor House Danbury appointed a judge August 1912 junior Treasury counsel 1905 to 1912 formerly Recorder of Windsor Knighted 1912 K C S I conferred Nov 1918 for his services as chairman of a commission in India

**ROYDEN, Miss Maude,** youngest daughter of the late Sir T Royden Bart, M P a 50 Educated at Cheltenham Ladies College and Lady Margaret Hall Oxford Social service in Liverpool and elsewhere was followed by energetic work in the women's suffrage movement Was assistant minister of City Temple though a member of the Church of England from 1917 to 1920 when she started Fellowship services in Kensington and later with Dr Percy Dearmer at the Guild House, Eccleston Square S W Visited U S A, 1922 A forcible speaker and writer

**RUNCIMAN, Rt Hon W, M P,** 8 Barton St S W a 56 President of the Board of Trade from Aug 1914 to Dec 1916 former President Board of Agriculture late President of Board of Education 1908 Financial Sec to the Treasury 1907 was formerly managing director of Moor Line of cargo steamships He is a Wesleyan Methodist attempted to settle the Education Question in conjunction with the Archbishop of Canterbury Defeated at General Election Dec 1918, again in 1920 Nov 1922 and Dec, 1923 Elected at the General Election Oct 1924 for W Swansea Elected President of the Chamber of Shipping, 1926

**RUSSELL, George,** Editor of "The Irish Statesman" and well known poet a 59 Born at Lurgan co Armagh, went to school at Rathmines After seven years in an office joined the Irish Agricultural Organisation Became editor of "The Irish Homestead" in 1905 A poet of undoubted power, as testify his "Collected Poems" An artist with originality and charm Adopted the pseudonym of "A E" says modestly "I have had no career All my adventures have been in my mind A member of the Irish Convention in 1917, but resigned in Feb 1918.

**RUSSELL, Mr. Justice (Hon. Frank Russell), K.C.,** a Judge of the Court of Chancery since Oct., 1919; son of the late Lord Chief Justice, Lord Russell of Killowen. Called to the Bar, 1898 Married a daughter of Lord Ritchie. An able lawyer whose sound judgment should be valuable on the Bench.

**RUTHERFORD, Prof Sir Ernest, O M, F R S** a 55 Is Cavendish Prof of Experimental Physics Born in New Zealand he graduated at Cambridge University Won the Nobel Prize for Chemistry High authority on radio activity Was for nine years a professor at McGill University and for twelve years at Manchester University One of the world's leading physicists President of British Association 192 Received the Order of Merit on Jan 1, 1925 President of the Royal Society

**ST. ALBANS, Bishop of (Rt Rev. Michael S Furse, D D),** The Palace St Albans a 56 son of the late Archdeacon Furse was educated at Eton and Trinity College Oxford Fellow and Dean of Trinity College 1895 to 1903 when he was appointed Archdeacon of Johannesburg In 1909 became Bishop of Pretoria a diocese bigger than England achieving success by his manly sincerity Succeeded Dr Jacob as Bishop of St Albans in 1920

**ST EDMUNDSBURY AND IPSWICH, Bishop of (Rt Rev W G Whittingham, D D),** succeeded Dr David Aug 1923 educated at Peterhouse Cambridge Vicar of Weedon 1899 to 1904 and Vicar of Knighton until 1917 Archdeacon of Oakham since 1918 Canon of Peterborough 1915–1922, rector of St Andrew's Glaston

**ST HELIER, Lady, D B E,** 52 Portland Place W Widow of the late peer better known as Sir Francis Jeune Has been a prominent London hostess for many years, at her home were to be met all the interesting people of the age, an active supporter of many charitable causes C B E, 1920, and a Dame since June, 1925

**SAINTSBURY, George,** a 81 an erudite bookman Professor of English Literature at Edinburgh University until resignation in June 1915 completed in 1904 his "History of Criticism and Literary Taste in Europe" and in 1910 published the third volume of "History of English Prosody" has read nearly all the printed stock of English verse before 1600 Published a book on Wine 1920

**SALEEBY, Dr. C W,** 13 Greville Place N W, a leading writer on sociology especially eugenics prolific contributor to the Press defended successfully in 1913 an action for libel connected with the vivisection controversy Very active in Prohibition campaign in 1917 An eager advocate of sunlight treatment for sick children.

**SALISBURY, Bishop of (Rt. Rev St. Clair Geo Alfred Donaldson, D D),** The Palace Salisbury a 63 Son of the first Premier of New South Wales he was ordained in England and became a curate in Bethnal Green After being rector of Hornsey he was Archbishop of Brisbane and Metropolitan of Queensland, 1904–21 Appointed Bishop of Salisbury June, 1921 His descent from an archbishopric to a bishopric is unique

**SALISBURY, Marquess of, K G, G.C V O,** 21, Arlington Street W, and Hatfield, Lord Privy Seal since Nov, 1924, after being Lord President of the Council, Nov., 1922 Jan, 1924 a 65 son of Lord Salisbury who was Premier, when 16 accompanied his father to the Conference at Constantinople which resulted in the Peace of San Stefano; was

also present at "Peace with Honour" Congress at Berlin: fought with distinction in late Boer War; succeeded Mr. Balfour as Lord Privy Seal, 1903; was President of Board of Trade; appointed a Brigadier-General in 1915. Appointed K.G., Mar., 1917. Elected Chairman of the "Die-Hard" party, July, 1922. Joined Mr. Baldwin's Cabinet in Nov., 1924, and now leads the House of Lords.

**SALTER, Mr. Justice,** Judge of the King's Bench since Oct., 1917, a. 67; after graduating at London University was called to the Bar in 1885, becoming K.C. in 1904. Represented Basingstoke Division from 1906 to his appointment to the Bench. Was Recorder of Poole. A sound lawyer who had much success as an advocate.

**SAMMARCO, Signor,** opera singer, a. 53; born at Palermo made début in Milan, and has sung in most of the world's great opera-houses in Rigoletto, Don Giovanni, and Iago. His repertoire includes 60 operas.

**SAMMONS, Albert,** 7, Craven Hill Gardens, W.2, violinist, a. 40; practically self-taught as a musician, although studied for a short time with Mr. F. Weist-Hill. Played solos since he was eight years old. First important concert engagement was in 1903, at Harrogate, when he played Mendelssohn's Concerto. Was a member of one of London's greatest orchestras until his brilliant playing led to fame as a soloist. Called to military service in 1917. Married Miss Hobday, Dec., 1921.

**SAMSON, Air Commodore Charles R., D.S.O.,** former Acting Colonel of the Royal Air Force, a. 43; obtained pilot's certificate, 1911; flew above the Kaiser's yacht in the Medway, 1911; made first successful flight from British man-of-war, Jan., 1912. Did good service in the war. Awarded a bar to the D.S.O. in 1917: C.M.G., 1919. Commands No. 1 Group, Kenley.

**SAMUEL, Arthur M., M.P.,** a. 54; A Norwich citizen, educated there, he rose to be Lord Mayor of Norwich in 1912. Entered the House of Commons as Conservative M.P. for Farnham division of Surrey in 1918. An indefatigable worker, he has served on many important committees, finding time nevertheless for literary and archæological interests. Is Parliamentary Secretary to the Overseas Trade Dept.

**SAMUEL, Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert L., G.C.B.,** a. 56; ex-High Commsnr. of Palestine: Home Sec. from Jan. to Dec., 1916; Postmaster-Gen. from May, 1915, to Jan. 1916; was Under-Sec. to the Home Department, 1905–1909; earned high praise by his conduct of the Children's Bill, 1908, and won a Privy Councillorship; was given seat in the Cabinet as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in 1909; appointed President of the Local Government Board, in Feb., 1914. On reconstruction of Ministry in May, 1915, became Postmaster-General and then Home Secretary. Defeated at General Election, Dec., 1918. Appointed High Commissioner of Palestine, and knighted July, 1920. Chairman of Coal Commission, which issued its report, March, 1926. Received G.C.B., July, 1926.

**SANDERS, Col. Rt. Hon. Sir R. A., Bt.,** was Minister of Agriculture, Nov., 1922–Jan., 1924; 3, Eaton Sq., S.W.; a. 59. Under-Secretary for War, April, 1921–1922, after being a junior Lord of the Treasury since Feb., 1919; created a baronet, Jan., 1920.

**SANKEY, Mr. Justice, G.B.E.,** judge of the King's Bench Division since April, 1914; a. 60. Educated at Lancing College and Jesus College, Oxford. Called to the Bar, 1892; took silk in 1909, and became also Chancellor of the diocese of Llandaff. A former member of the L.C.C. Advanced his reputation in Appeal cases. G.B.E., Aug., 1917. Presided over the Mines Commission in March, 1919.

**SARGANT, Lord Justice,** a. 70; appointed judge in the Chancery Division, March, 1913. Educated at Rugby and New College, Oxford; called to the Bar, was Junior Counsel to the Treasury before elevation to the Bench. Appointed a Lord Justice of Appeal, 1923. A sound lawyer, of unobtrusive personality. His sister was the first lady to preside over a section of the British Association, being president of the Botanical Section in 1913.

**SAROLEA, Dr. Charles,** 21, Royal Terrace, Edinburgh, a. 56; one of the best-informed scholars of the day. Edited the "Collection Nelson," a task made easier by his own great library. Belgian by birth, he lectures in Edinburgh University on French literature, and is now a naturalised Englishman.

**SASSOON, Sir Philip, Bart., G.B.E., M.P.,** Lympne, Kent; Under-Sec. for the Air Ministry since Nov., 1924; a. 38. Since 1912 has represented Hythe Div. in Conservative interest. Was private secretary to F.M. Earl Haig and Parliamentary Secretary to Mr. Lloyd George when Premier. His portrait by Sargent was in Royal Academy 1924.

**SATOW, Rt. Hon. Sir E.M., G.C.M.G.,** Ottery St. Mary, Devon, a. 83; has had long diplomatic experience in the East: British Minister at Tokio, 1895–1900; at Pekin, 1900–6; a great authority on China and Japan; a British delegate at The Hague Conference, 1907: Member of International Court of Arbitration.

**SAYCE, Prof. A. H.,** 8, Chalmers Crescent, Edinburgh, a. 80; Professor of Assyriology, Oxford University; philologist, antiquary and excavator in Egypt; was for many years a resident in Egypt; has made great contributions to Biblical and ancient history, and to the literature of the monuments; is an Anglican clergyman, and was one of the Old Testament revisers. Interesting autobiography issued in 1923.

**SCHARRER, Irene,** famous pianist; educated at Royal Academy of Music and swiftly attained success, playing at Nikisch's Symphony concerts, and in Leipzig and Berlin. Possesses a very large repertoire and is especially popular in symphonies.

**SCHUSTER, Sir Claud, K.C.B., C.V.O.,** 16, Phillimore Gardens, Kensington, secretary to the Lord Chancellor since June, 1915; a member of the National Health Insurance Committee (1913–15), of which he was secretary during the strenuous days of initiating the Insurance Act. A former Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies. Knighted June, 1913. C.V.O., June, 1918; K.C.B., Jan, 1920.

**SCOTT, C.P., LL.D.**, The Firs, Fallowfield, Manchester, a. 80; Governing Director (Editor since 1872) of the "Manchester Guardian," a leading morning Liberal paper in the country, a forceful instructor of opinion; M.P., 1895-1906. Entertained in May, 1921 to celebrate his jubilee and the centenary of the "Guardian" Received hon. LL.D. from Manchester University. Hon. Fellow of Corpus Christi College. Freedom of Manchester conferred, 1926.

**SCOTT, Sir Giles Gilbert, R.A.**, architect of Liverpool Cathedral, a. 46. Grandson of Sir Gilbert Scott, R.A. Educated at Beaumont College. Elected A.R.A. in 1918, and R.A. in 1922. Knighted by King on July 19, 1924

**SCRUTTON, Lord Justice**, a Lord Justice of Appeal, a. 70 Educated at Mill Hill, University College, and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he had an exceptionally brilliant career. Called to the Bar, 1882, he took silk in 1901, and was raised to the Bench in 1910. An authority on copyright and mercantile law. Appointed Lord Justice of Appeal in Oct., 1916.

**SEAMAN, Sir Owen, D.Litt.**, 10, Bouverie Street, E.C., a. 65; succeeded Sir F. Burnand as Editor of "Punch," 1906, of which he was assistant editor; has a remarkable gift for humorous verse; began life as a schoolmaster after doing well at Cambridge both in scholarship and oarsmanship; has been writing for "Punch" since 1894. Knighted in 1914. His spirited verses and editorship of "Punch" were a national asset in war-time

**SEDGWICK, Anne Douglas** authoress a 53; her novel "Tante," in 1912, was acclaimed as an exceptionally clever novel Other books include "Valerie Upton," "The Dull Miss Auchinard," and "Franklin Kane." Married Basil de Selincourt, 1908. Published "The Encounter" in 1914; "The Third Window" in 1920; "The Little French Girl" in 1924.

**SELEY, Rt. Hon. Major-Gen. J. E. B., C.B., D.S.O.**, Brooke House, I. of Wight, a. 58; changed parties during the fiscal controversy; Liberal Under Secretary for the Colonies, 1908-1911; served with the Imperial Yeomanry in the South African War; was Secretary for War from 1912 until the crisis respecting Ulster compelled his resignation in March, 1914. Appointed Brigadier-General in 1915. C.B., Jan., 1916. His eldest son was killed in 1917. He himself was injured, but returned to the front. Married the Hon. Mrs. Nicholson, July 31, 1917. Became Parliamentary Under-Secretary to Ministry of Munitions, July, 1918. Under-Secretary for Air, Jan. to Nov., 1919. Defeated at General Election, 1922, but elected Dec., 1923. Defeated Oct., 1924. Chairman of National Savings Committee.

**SELBIE, Principal W. B., M.A., D.D** Mansfield College, Oxford. Son and grandson of ministers, he was born, Dec. 24, 1862, and was educated at Manchester Grammar School and Brasenose College. After holding pastorates at Highgate and Cambridge, became Principal of Mansfield College in 1909. Lucid and learned, he has earned deservedly the high position held by the late Dr. Fairbairn, whose biography and that of Silvester Horne he has written. Chairman of the Congregational Union in 1914. President of Free Church Council for 1917. Elected Hon. Fellow of Brasenose College, 1926.

**SELBORNE, Earl of**, Blackmoor, Hants, a. 67; Minister of Agriculture from May, 1915, to June, 1916; sat in the Commons as a Liberal and Liberal-Unionist M.P., and married a daughter of Lord Salisbury; on his accession to the title tried to retain his seat in the Commons; Under-Secretary for Colonies, 1895-1900; was First Lord of the Admiralty; succeeded Lord Milner as High Commissioner in South Africa, where he was most successful as a pacificator one of the movers of the South African Union. Joined Coalition Cabinet in 1915. Lost two sons in the war.

**SELFRIDGE, H. Gordon**, Lansdowne House, W., founder of Selfridge & Co., Oxford Street, W., a. 63. After 19 years as director of Marshall, Field & Co.—"the largest shop in the world"—came to London and established in 1909 his business, in Oxford Street, now employing over 4,000 persons. His eldest daughter, Rosalie, married Serge de Bolotoff, son of Princess Wiasemsky, Aug., 1918, and his daughter Violet married in 1921 Vicomte de Sibour. One of the leaders of American life in London, and a pioneer who has "made good" and won the esteem of British rivals.

**SEYMOUR, Rt. Hon. Admiral Sir Edward**, Hedsor View, Maidenhead, a. 86; has served in many naval engagements in and since the Crimean War; Commander of the China Station during troubles in 1900, when he made a brave effort to relieve Europeans in Pekin; was First Naval A.D.C. to the king; ranks very high as a naval strategist; Admiral of the Fleet, 1905-1910. G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O.

**SHADWELL, Dr. Arthur**, Ham Common, Richmond, S.W., specialist in research on industrial and social matters, a. 72. After brief practice at Brighton, turned from medical profession to journalism. Has written on London's water supply, acted as "Times" correspondent, and investigated many economic questions.

**SHAFTESBURY, Earl of, K.P., G.C.V.O.**, Chandos House, Queen Anne Street, W., Lord Steward since Nov., 1922; a. 57. After Eton and Sandhurst, succeeded to Earldom in 1886. Was Lord Mayor of Belfast in 1907, and is Chancellor of Queen's University. Appointed Lord Chamberlain to the Queen in 1910. Is President of the Shaftesbury Society and Ragged School Union, in which he has an hereditary interest. A charming singer, like his sister, Lady Maud Warrender. G.C.V.O., Jan. 1924.

**SHAKESPEARE, Rev. J. H., D.D., M.A.**, a. 69; was Baptist minister at Norwich for 15 years, becoming in 1898 secretary of the Baptist Union. A genial, tactful personality, with great powers of initiating new movements. His book, "At the Cross Roads," led to much discussion. Received D.D. from Glasgow Univ., 1920. His son Geoffrey won a seat in Parliament, Nov., 1922, but lost it in 1923. Dr. Shakespeare preached in Upsala Cathedral in July, 1923. Retired from Sec. of Baptist Union, May, 1924, owing to ill-health.

**SHANNON, Charles, R A**, Townshend House, Albert Road N W, a 62, elected A R A 1911 and R A Nov 1920 His foremost portraits are The Lady with the Feather and The Sculptress both of Lady Scott the explorer's wife Began his art career as a stylist in lithography and has illustrated books Is Vice President of International Society of Sculptors, Painters, and Gravers A native of Salford

**SHARPEY-SCHAFER, Sir Edward A, F R S**, President (1912) of British Association a 76 Professor of Physiology at Edinburgh University won the Royal Society's Royal Medal in 1902 and holds many other distinctions Knighted in June 1913

**SHAW George Bernard**, 10 Adelphi Terrace W C a 70 Fabian Socialist playwright novelist economist theologian and journalist critic an Irishman married to an Irishwoman (Miss Payne Townshend) is counted a brilliantly perverse paradoxist by those who mistake his cynical exterior he is the most agile of controversialists and a thorough going humanitarian His plays are as well known on the Continent and in the United States as in London His play Back to Methuselah was produced in Feb 1924 and Saint Joan later

**SHAW, Rt Hon Thomas, C B E, M P** Min for Lab in the first Lab Cabinet Jan Nov 1924 a 53 Educated at an Elementary School He had worked at the age of eight in a cotton mill He became secretary of the International Congress of Textile Workers in 1911 Entered Parliament in the Labour interest as M P for Preston in 1918 and has been re elected thrice Speaks French and German

**SHAW of Dunfermline, Lord**, 9 Bolton Gardens S W Lord of Appeal a 76 better known as Mr Thomas Shaw the Scottish Lord Advocate Promoted to the Bench in Feb 1909 his article in the Nineteenth Century advocating free universal education is said to have suggested to Mr Carnegie his £2 000 000 gift to the Scottish Universities a fine speaker Published reminiscences in 1921 Visited U S A 1922 and The Law of the Kinsmen was published in 1923 A play on Darnley was published in 1925

**SHEARMAN, Mr Justice**, judge of the King's Bench division since April 1914 a 70 Educated at Merchant Taylor's School and St John's College Oxford Played Rugger for Oxford and was amateur champion for 100 yards and ¼ mile Was President of the O U A C Called to the Bar in 1881 and took silk in 1903 Contributed articles to the Badminton Library of Sport

**SHEFFIELD, Bishop of (Rt Rev L H Burrows, D D)**, a 69 ordained in 1881, and did good work at Dorking Wrecclesham Godalming and Croydon Brother of the Principal of King's College London Bishop Suffragan of Lewes from 1900 until his appointment in Feb 1914 as the first Bishop of the new See of Sheffield An able man who from early years as a clergyman seemed predestined for the Bishops' Bench Much interested in foreign missions Lost a son in the war

**SHERRINGTON, Sir Charles, O M, G.B.E, F.R.S, D.Sc**, ex-President of the Royal Society 1920 and holder of innumerable scientific distinctions Has served on several important committees Has been President of the British Association Croonian Lecturer Bulleian Professor Lecturer Physiology etc Received Order of Merit 1924

**SHORTER, Clement King**, a pioneer of illustrated journalism left the Civil Service for journalism was editor of the Illustrated London News founded successively the Sketch Sphere and Tatler Is an authority on the life and works of the Brontë family and on the Napoleonic era One of the founders of the Omar Khayyam Club and an ex president of the John on Club Has written delightfully of Buckinghamshire and in 1913, on George Borrow and his Circle Mr Shorter visited U S A 1919 His first wife was Dora Sigerson the distinguished poet Married Miss Banfield 1920 Edited with rare ability Boswell's Life of Johnson 1922 Edited a charming Norwich Edition of George Borrow's Works 1923 and a volume of Brontë stories in 1925 Illness curbed his literary activities in 1926 and caused him to resign the editorship of The Sphere Aug 1926

**SICKERT, Walter, A R A**, a notable artist whose work is represented in the Tate Gallery the Luxembourg Gallery and other famous art collections a 66 His portraits and etchings have aroused controversy as well as evoked enthusiasm Elected A R A in Nov 1924

**SIDGWICK, Mrs Henry**, Fisher's Hill, Woking a 81 widow of Henry Sidgwick and sister of the Earl of Balfour occupied a distinguished position in the world of higher education during her long tenure as Principal of Newnham College Cambridge, resigned 1910 but remains treasurer

**SIMON, Rt Hon Sir John, K C V O, K C, M P**, Fritwell Manor, Banbury, a 53 appointed Solicitor General 1910 his rise at the Bar has been very rapid was chairman on Street Trading member of Royal Commission on Justices of Peace 1910 son of late Rev E Simon formerly Congregational minister Bath ex M P for Walthamstow P C 1913 Became Attorney General with a seat in the Cabinet Oct, 1913 On formation of Coalition Ministry in May 1915 became Home Secretary Resigned on introduction of Compulsion Bill Jan 1916 resuming his practice at the Bar In October joined the Army Married Mrs Manning Dec 1917 Promoted major April 1918 Defeated at General Election Dec 1918 and at by election in Spen Valley but was elected Nov 1922 and added to his Parliamentary reputation in 1923 Elected Deputy Leader of the Liberal Party, Nov 1922 Made notable speeches during General Strike 1926

**SIMPKIN, Oswald R A**, Public Trustee, since 1919, a 47 a barrister who succeeded Sir Charles Stewart as Public Trustee A Suffolk man educated at Winchester, and New College, Oxford where he took two "Firsts," and was Eldon law scholar Called to the Bar in 1905 Acted in war time as head of the Blockade Section of the War Trade Intelligence Dept

**SIMS, Vice-Admiral William Sowden, G.C M G.**, who commanded the American fleet in British waters Studied at Naval War College, and was twice Pres of it. Greatly improved

the shooting of the U S A Navy Commanded the Minnesota Made a prophetic speech as to U S A and Great Britain some years ago in London which has proved a true forecast The G C M G was conferred on him in July 1918 Visited Britain May, 1921

**SIMS, Charles, R A**, Burlington House Piccadilly, W artist, a 53 studied with Constant and Le Febvre in Paris and at R A Schools Since 1894 has exhibited at Royal Academy His Fountain was bought by Chantrey Trustees and Childhood is in the Luxembourg Collection He has a delicate fancy with real originality Another picture by him was purchased by the Chantrey Trustees in 1913 Elected R A in 1915 Appointed Custodian of the Royal Academy 1920

**SINHA, Lord, K C S I**, who was the first native member of the Viceroy of India s Executive Council, and is the first Indian subject to be raised to Peerage a 62 Called to English Bar in 1886 and is K C Represented his country at Imperial War Conference in 1917 Has received freedom of the City of London Created a peer 1919 Governor of Bihar and Orissa until resignation owing to ill health in Dec 1921 Received K C S I 1921 Appointed in 1926 a member of Judicial Committee

**SLESSER, Sir Henry, K C, M P**, Solicitor General in the Labour Ministry Jan–Nov, 1924 a 43 Educated at Oundle School and St Paul s School Specialised in trade union law at the bar K C 1924 A convinced supporter of Labour he joins to his political faith a strong interest in churchmanship Defeated three times for Central Leeds Co author of Industrial Law ' Elected M P, Oct 1924

**SMILLIE, Robert, M P**, Larkhill Mid Lanarkshire Labour leader a 69 served on Commission on Safety in Coal Mines and other Commissions including Mr Justice Sankey s in 1919 Contested unsuccessfully Mid Lanark Paisley and Cockermouth Started life as a miner Declined Food Controllership Retired March 1921 from official post in Miners Federation but is President of the Scottish Miners Union Elected M P for Morpeth June, 1923 Issued his autobiography 1924

**SMITH, Very Rev Sir George Adam, M A, D D, LL D, Litt D**, a 70 Chanonry Lodge Old Aberdeen Principal and Vice Chancellor of the University of Aberdeen formerly Professor of Old Testament language literature and theology U F C College Glasgow Elected Moderator of U F Church for 1916 Knighted on Jan 1 1916 Two of his sons fell in the war

**SMITH-DORRIEN, General Sir H L, G C B, G C M G, D S O**, a 68 Governor of Gibraltar 1918–1923 was Commander in Chief of the Aldershot Command and held the Southern Command from 1912 is A D C General to the King is Colonel of the Sherwood Foresters was Adjt General in India commanded a division in the Boer War also the 4th Quetta Division, and has fought in ten campaigns Received high eulogy from Sir John French for his valuable aid in early part of the campaign in France in Aug 1914. Received G.C.B. in 1913 and the G C M G as a Birthday Honour in 1915 Owing to ill health, had to resign East African Command, Feb., 1916

**SMUTS, Rt Hon Lieut -General Jan Christiaan**, Premier of South Africa 1919 1924 Pretoria, a 56 occupied many public offices in the Transvaal before his appointment as Colonial Secretary in General Botha s Ministry Succeeded Sir H Smith Dorrien in command of East African campaign, Feb 1916 Very successful in German S W Africa campaign Made hon lieut general on Jan 1 1917 and Privy Councillor in March when he arrived in London Received freedom of the City in May Appointed a Companion of Honour 1917 Succeeded the late General Botha as Premier Obtained majority at General Election Feb 1921 Was present at Imperial Conference in Oct 1923 His Government resigning after a General Election in June 1924 resulting in his defeat by General Hertzog s party

**SMYTH, Dame Ethel, G B E, Mus Doc**, Colgn, Woking Surrey Composer and conductor daughter of the late General Smyth Her operas Der Wald The Wreckers, and ' The Boatswain s Mate made her fame Her charming volumes of reminiscence have won a deserved success recently Appointed a Dame Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire Jan, 1922 Her ' Fete Galante was produced in 1923 and some of her works were broadcast in 1925

**SNOW, Lieut -General Sir Thomas D, K C B**, a 66 G O Commanding in Chief Western Command Aug 1918 1919, entered Army in 1879 served through Zulu War, and was wounded in Soudan Expedition 1884 mentioned in despatches after Battle of Atbara Appointed in 1911 to command the 4th Division In the war General Snow by covering the retreat from Le Cateau won fame in command of the 4th Division of the British Forces Appointed K C B June 1915

**SNOWDEN, Rt Hon Philip, M P**, Chancellor of the Exchequer Jan–Nov, 1924 a 63 Began career in the Civil Service Turning to politics represented Blackburn 1906–1918 and since 1922 Colne Valley Chairman of I L P 1903–6 and 1917 20 Has issued various books incldg Syndicalism (1913) Socialism and the Drink Question ' The Living Wage ' An ardent Socialist whose energy as a speaker is limited by a frail physique, introduced the first Labour Budget April 29 1924 Mrs Snowden is a popular lecturer

**SOLOMON, Solomon J, R A**, 18, Hyde Park Gate S W President of the Royal Society of British Artists a 56 Studied at Royal Academy Schools and abroad Among well known works are Echo and Narcissus " and The Birth of Love with many portraits. Elected R A in 1906

**SOMERS, Lord, K C M G**, Governor of Victoria a 39 Formerly Captain in the 1st Life Guards serving throughout the war A Lord in Waiting to the King, 1924–26 Joint Master of the Ledbury Fox Hounds 1922–24 Appointed to succeed Lord Stradbroke as Governor of Victoria, March 1926 K C M G., April 1926

**SOUTHBOROUGH, Lord, G.C.B., G C V O G C M G, K.C.S I**, 17 Airlie Gardens W, a 66, member of innumerable Royal Commissions, has been Under Secretary for the Colonies and Vice-Chairman of the Development Commission.

Latterly, an additional Civil Lord of the Admiralty Secretary of the Order of St Michael and George 1909–11 a valuable servant of the State with wide experience G C V O June 1917 Secretary of the Irish Convention Raised to the Peerage in Oct 1917 Received K C S I, 1920.

**SOUTHWARK, Bishop of (Rt Rev Cyril F Garbett, D D)**, a 59 Succeeded Canon Wilson in 1910 as vicar of St Mary Portsea a parish which has provided three bishops already Author of The Church and Modern Problems A social reformer and broad minded preacher Appointed Bishop of Southwark July 1919

**SOUTHWELL, Bishop of (Rt Rev Bernard O F Heywood, D D)**, Bishop's Manor Southwell a 55 Son of Canon Heywood educated at Harrow and Trinity College Cambridge Was curate of Bury and then vicar for 10 years After being vicar of Swinton was appointed vicar of Leeds in 1917 Bishop of Southwell since Jan, 1926 A chaplain to the King since 1918

**SPAIN, Alfonso, King of**, a 40 born a king married Princess Henry of Battenberg's daughter Princess Ena, in 1906 Endowed with energy and courage he has dominated his kingdom A frequent and welcome visitor to England Established an admirable office for tracing prisoners of war Played polo at Hurlingham July, 1921 Has passed unscathed through many perils and is much admired for his courage Received D C L at Oxford July 1926 when a Department for the study of Spanish was founded

**SPENDER, J A**, Chantry Place Marden Kent a 64 a Balliol man formerly on the Pall Mall Gazette from 1896 to editor of the Westminster Gazette which he raised to a high position in London journalism His Comments of Bagshot published in 1911 were very fine Went to India for Dunbar and has published a book on his experiences Has written on the British Foreign Policy His Life of Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman was published in 1923 Visited Egypt as member of Lord Milner's Commission Resigned his editorship Feb 1922 Published The Public Life in 1925 Visited India in 1926

**SPICER, Right Hon Sir Albert, Bart**, 24 Palace Court, W a 79, President of London Chamber of Commerce from 1907 to 1910 was M P (L) for Central Hackney baronet since 1906 and P C in 1912 A lay leader of Congregationalism Chairman of the Marconi Select Committee 1913

**SPICER, Sir Evan, D L, J P**, Belair Dulwich, a 77, was an original member of the L C C, of which he was chairman 1906–7 A governor of Royal Holloway College, since Dec, 1920 president of Equitable Assurance Co associated with many philanthropic and public bodies Stood for Parliament in 1910 for Dulwich division Received knighthood Dec, 1910

**SPRIGGE, Sir Samuel Squire, M A, M.D**, Editor of the 'Lancet' having been on its staff for 34 years For three years was chairman of the Society of Authors Edited the Autobiography of Sir Walter Besant. Knighted in 1921

**STAMFORDHAM, Lord, G C.B, G C I E, G C V O.**, a 77 Private Secretary to the King acted in similar capacity to Queen Victoria introducing up to date methods in routine work of State Son of the late vicar of Stamfordham a village which suggested the choice of his title Lost his only son killed in action in May 1915 Lady Stamfordham died in April 1922

**STANHOPE, Rt Hon Earl of**, Civil Lord of the Admiralty since Nov 1924 a 45, Served in the S African War and European War with distinction Succeeded to the earldom in 1906

**STANLEY, Lt-Col Hon G F, C M G, M P**, Parly Sec to the Ministry of Pensions a 54 Son of the 16th Earl of Derby he was educated at Wellington College entering Woolwich and the Army and serving later with distinction in the war Represented Preston for 12 years Now M P for E Willesden

**STANLEY Sir Herbert J, K C M G**, Governor of Northern Rhodesia since April 1924 a 54 Educated at Eton and Balliol Acted successively as private secretary to the British Ministers at Dresden and Coburg and to Visct Gladstone when he was Governor-General of South Africa Was Resident Commissioner in Rhodesia 1915 1918 and since then Imperial Secy to the High Commissioner for S Africa knighted June 1924

**STEEL (Mrs) Flora Annie**, Beaufort Marle Hill Cheltenham a 79 more than 20 years in India began to publish short stories in 1891 Her first novel came out in 1894 and On the Face of the Waters, which made her reputation was published in 1896

**STEEL-MAITLAND, Right Hon Sir Arthur H D R, Bart, M P**, 72 Cadogan Square S W Min of Labour since Nov 1924 ex Under Secretary for the Colonies was Chief Organiser Central Conservative Office Special Commissioner to Royal Commission on Poor Laws 1906 7 joint author of report on Relation of Industrial and Housing Conditions to Pauperism (with Miss E I Squire) Treasurer and President of Oxford Union and rowing blue 1899 unpaid private secretary to Rt Hon C I Ritchie and Rt Hon Austen Chamberlain M P for East Birmingham 1910–18, and now for Lidington division Remained Under Secretary for the Colonies on change of Ministry in Dec 1916 Created a baronet June 1917 Became head of the Commercial Intelligence Department Sept 1917 resigning in July 1919 Additional Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs 1917 19 Joined Mr Baldwin's Cabinet as Minister of Labour Nov 1924

**STEER, P Wilson**, 109 Cheyne Walk, Chelsea a 66 a distinguished painter of landscapes and portraits Was asked to paint his own portrait for the famous collection in the Uffizi Gallery Florence Prominent member of the New English Art Club. Never exhibits at the R A

**STEFANSSON, Viljalmur**, Arctic explorer a 47 son of Icelandic parents who had emigrated to Canada he was born at Winnipeg Then as his parents removed to the U S A, he graduated at the University of Iowa Was Professor of Anthropology at

Harvard University and published results to Jesup fund on ethnological expeditions. Journeyed in 1906 to Arctic shores of Canada by way of the Mackenzie River and spent the winter among the Eskimo learning their language. Spent four years with Dr. Anderson in the Arctic finding copper. Started on a new expedition in 1915 under Canadian auspices but it met with adversity.

**STEPNEY, Bishop Suffragan of (Rt. Rev. Henry Mosley, D.D.)**, who succeeded Rt. Rev. Luke Paget in July 1919. His church work has been in Hackney, Stratford, Bethnal Green and Poplar so he knows his diocese thoroughly.

**STOLL, Sir Oswald**, Chairman and Managing Director of Coliseum Syndicate. A leading figure in the world of Variety Entertainment for many years. Promoted the War Seal Foundation. Interested in philosophy and economics. Knighted in April 1919.

**STONEHAVEN, Lord, G.C.M.G.**, Governor General of Australia. First Commissioner of Works October 1922 January 1924 after being Under Secretary for the Home Office. Eldest son of Sir Alex. Baird, Bart. Formerly in diplomacy serving in Vienna, Cairo, Abyssinia, etc. Entered Parliament in 1910 as M.P. for Rugby and acted as Parliamentary private sec. to the late Mr. Bonar Law. Appointed in May 1925 to succeed Lord Forster as Governor General of Australia. C.C.M.G. June 1925. Raised to Peerage as Lord Stonehaven.

**STORRS, Sir Ronald**, Governor of Cyprus and former Civil Governor of Jerusalem, son of Dean of Rochester, a. 44. Educated at Charterhouse and Pembroke Coll., Cambridge. Was Oriental Secretary at the British Agency in Cairo. Married Mrs. Clowes June 1923. Knighted Jan. 1, 1924.

**STRACHEY, Giles Lytton, Ll.D.**, 51, Gordon Square, W.C., a. 40, author of a critical study of Queen Victoria and Eminent Victorians, an experienced reviewer, gifted with mordant humour. First book was Landmarks in French Literature (1912). In Dec. 1922 he received the Benson Medal of the Royal Society of Literature. Books and Characters published in 1923. Son of the late Sir Richard Strachey, educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. "The Son of Heaven" a play, was produced July 1925 and "Pope" his Leslie Stephen lecture was published. Edinburgh Univ. conferred LL.D. July 1926.

**STRACHEY, Miss J. P.**, Principal of Newnham College, Cambridge since Oct. 1923. Daughter of the late Sir Richard Strachey, she was a student, placed in the Tripos. She received an honorary degree from Trinity College, Dublin. Joined the staff of Newnham College as a lecturer in modern languages in 1906 and became Fellow, Tutor and a vice principal, being latterly head of Pelle Hall, succeeded Miss Clough as Principal in 1923.

**STRACHEY, John St. Loe**, 76, Chester Sq., S.W., a. 66. Editor and proprietor of the "Spectator" until 1926 when the ownership passed to a company in which he holds a large interest. An uncompromising opponent of Socialism and Tariff Reform, interested in National Defence and Rural Housing. Was formerly editor of "Cornhill Magazine." worked enthusiastically in formation of National Reserve. Sheriff of Surrey 1914 and most strenuous in raising recruits. His book "The Adventure of Living" was a literary success in 1922. Latest book is "The River of Life" 1924. Visited Canada and published his first novel in 1925. "The Madonna of the Barricades" in 1926. "American Soundings" appeared.

**STRACHIE, Lord**, Sutton Court, Somerset, a. 69, late Parliamentary Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, raised to the Peerage 1911, was Treasurer of H.M. King Edward's Household 1905-9, M.P. South Somerset 1892 to 1911, app. Paymaster General 1912, but retired on reconstruction of Ministry 1915.

**STRADBROKE, Earl of**, Governor of Victoria 1920-1924, a. 61. Educated at Harrow and Cambridge. Succeeded his father in the earldom in 1866. Is Provincial Grand Master of Mark Masons of England. Appointed Governor of Victoria in Aug. 1920.

**STRATHOLYDE, Lord (Rt. Hon. Alex. Ure, K.C.)**, Carnduff, Helensburgh, a. 74. Lord Advocate for Scotland until October 1919. Appointed Lord President of the Court of Session Oct. 1913 and took the title of Lord Strathclyde, resigned this office in 1920. A peerage was conferred upon him on Jan. 1, 1914. G.B.E. Aug. 1919.

**STRAUSS, Richard**, conductor of the Royal Opera House, Berlin, a. 62, the most discussed music in of the day. By some his work is looked upon as "the music of the future," others seeing in it cacophony and noise. His work "The Rose Cavalier" created a very great sensation on production at Dresden in Jan. 1911. Composed the "Deutsche Motette" in 1913. Visited England 1912 and conducted "The Rose Cavalier" in Manchester.

**SUETER, Rear-Admiral Murray Fraser, C.B., M.P.**, Superintendent of Aircraft Construction, Admiralty, 1917. Received the C.B. in 1914 for his services in developing the Air Service which showed such marked predominance in the war. Elected as Anti-Waste M.P. for E. Herts. June 1921.

**SUMNER, Lord, G.C.B., Lord of Appeal**, 25, Gloucester Sq., W., a. 67, called to Bar 1883, appointed judge 1909. Lord Justice of Appeal October 1912. Contributed many articles to National Dictionary of Biography. Sworn a member of the Privy Council Oct. 1912. Became Lord of Appeal with life peerage Oct. 1913. G.C.B. June 1920.

**SUTHERLAND, Duke of**, Paymaster General since June 1924. High Commissioner for the Church of Scotland 1921-1922, a. 38. Under Secretary to the Air Ministry, Oct. 1922–Jan. 1924. Succeeded his father the 4th Duke in 1919. Married in 1912 Lady Eileen Butler. Owns about one million and a quarter acres chiefly in Scotland.

**SUTHERLAND, Right Hon. Sir William, K.C.B.**, a. 46, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster April-Oct. 1922. Private Secretary to the Prime Minister from the time of Mr. Lloyd George's accession to that office until 1920. Elected M.P. for Argyllshire Dec. 1918. K.C.B. in 1919. Specially interested in the land question.

Appointed a Whip, Feb., 1920. Married Miss Fountain in 1921. P.C., Nov., 1922. Defeated, Oct., 1924.

**SUTRO, Alfred,** 31, Chester Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W., a. 63; a popular and successful playwright; his "Walls of Jericho" and "John Glayde's Honour" have had very long runs. Was the translator of Maeterlinck. "The Fire Screen" produced 1912. "The Clever Ones" and "The Two Virtues" in 1914, and "Uncle Anyhow" in 1918, "The Laughing Lady," "The Great Well" (1922), and "Far Above Rubies" (1924) have been produced. As Head of Censorship of War Trade Intelligence Dept. received O.B.E., 1918.

**SUTTON, Sir George, Bart.,** Fleetway House, E.C.4; Chairman of Amalgamated Press. Initiated many of the highly successful ideas which resulted in the triumph of the War Loan during the war. Received a baronetcy in 1919 for his public service.

**SWAN, Annie S. (Mrs. Burnett Smith),** writer and speaker; authoress of "Aldersyde" and countless stories of homely charm; married Dr. Burnett Smith, who was Mayor of Hertford, 1912 and in 1921. Spoke on our war aims in U.S.A. and Canada, 1918. Contested unsuccessfully a seat in Parliament, Nov., 1922. Now resides at Baudrum, Carnock, Fife.

**SWEDEN, Gustav V., King of,** a. 68; married Grand Duke of Baden's daughter, Princess Victoria, in 1881; succeeded to throne, 1907; a keen player of lawn-tennis. The Crown Prince married Lady Louise Mountbatten, as his second wife, in 1923.

**SWEETSER, Jesse,** winner of the British Amateur Golf Championship in 1926; a. 24. Born in U.S.A. Began golf at St. Louis when 12 years old. Six years later won the American Victory Cup. In 1922 won U.S.A. amateur championship at Yale. Was a fine runner, representing his college versus Harvard. In final on May 29, 1926, defeated A. F. Simpson at Muirfield by 6 and 5 in 36 holes. Is six feet high.

**SWIFT, Mr. Justice (Hon. Sir Rigby Swift, K.C.),** a. 52; native of St. Helens, educated at London University and Liverpool, was called to the Bar in 1895. Represented St. Helens, 1910–18. Took silk in 1912, and became Recorder of Wigan three years later. Defended Col. Rutherford in murder case in 1919, but was mostly briefed in civil cases. Appointed a judge, June, 1920.

**SWYNNERTON, Mrs. Annie L., A.R.A.,** first woman to be elected A.R.A. since Angelica Kauffmann in 1768; a. 81 daughter of the late Francis Robinson, a solicitor in Manchester, married Joseph W. Swynnerton, sculptor, in 1883. Her symbolical work, such as "The Sense of Touch" in Liverpool Art Gallery and "St. Martin's Summer," have won her fame. Elected A.R.A., Nov., 1922. Frequent exhibitor at the International Society and Royal Academy.

**SYDENHAM, Lord, G.C.M.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E.,** 101, Onslow Square, W., a. 78; served with distinction in Egypt and the Soudan; Governor of Victoria, 1901–4 helped to reconstruct the War Office; was secretary to the Imperial Defence Committee, and has been entrusted with innumerable foreign missions. Returned from India in spring of 1913, after serving as Governor of Bombay from 1907.

**TAFT, W. H.,** Cincinnati, U.S.A., a. 69; U.S.A. Secretary of War, 1904–8; chief Justice of the Supreme Court since July, 1921; has been judge, law-professor, delegate to the Vatican and Civil Governor of the Philippines; was sent to Cuba to protect American interests, and assumed the position of Governor; visited Japan and the Philippines, 1907. Elected President of the United States, 1908, as Mr. Roosevelt's nominee, beating Mr. Bryan by an immense majority; favoured the Reciprocal Treaty with Canada and a reduction of the Tariff; an enthusiast for arbitration between nations. Signed Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty, 1911. His Presidential term ended in Jan, 1913. Visited England in June, 1922.

**TAGORE, Sir Rabindranath,** Bolpur, Bengal, a. 66; winner of the Nobel Literature Prize in 1913; a member of an ancient Bengal family; best-known volume of poetry is "Gitanjali," a translation of some of his Bengal lyrics; other books include "The Gardener," "The Crescent Moon," and "Sadhana." A drama by him, entitled "The Post Office," was produced, July, 1913, at the Court Theatre. Received knighthood on the King's birthday, June, 1915. Visited Japan in 1916. Published his "Memories" in 1917. "Lover's Gift and Crossing" issued in 1918, and "Mashi, and Other Stories."

**TALBOT, Mr. Justice (Sir George J. Talbot, K.C.),** Judge of the King's Bench Division since Nov., 1923, a. 64. Son of the late Rt. Hon J. G. Talbot, he graduated at Oxford, and was elected a Fellow of All Souls College in 1886. Called to the Bar, he became a leading authority on Ecclesiastical Law, and was appointed Chancellor of the dioceses of Lincoln, Ely, Lichfield, Southwark, and Winchester. Published a volume on "Modern Decisions on Ritual." Appointed to succeed Mr. Justice Darling on the latter's retirement in 1923.

**TEMPEST, Marie (Mrs. Graham Browne),** 8, Upper George Street, W., actress: "one of the very few English actresses equipped for emotion," says Mr. Max Beerbohm. Began in comic opera ("Dorothy") then went in most successfully for "the legitimate drama." Mr. Gordon-Lennox died July, 1921, and she married Mr. Graham Browne. Returned to England, Dec., 1922, and reappeared with success. Played in "The Cat's Cradle" in 1926.

**TENNYSON, Rt. Hon. Lord, G.C.M.G., P.C.,** Farringford, I. of W., a. 74; son of the famous poet, and long acted as his father's private secretary; wrote father's Life. Governor of South Australia, 1889–92; Governor-General of Commonwealth, 1902–4; appointed Deputy Governor of the Isle of Wight, June, 1913. Lost his sons Harold and Aubrey in the war. Lady Tennyson died in Dec., 1916. Lord Tennyson married, July, 1918, Mrs. A. K. Hichens. His eldest son captained the Test team three times in 1921.

**TERRY, Dame Ellen, G.B.E. (Mrs. Jas. Carew),** Burleigh Mansions, St. Martin's Lane, W.C., a. 78, the most charming and accomplished of [illegible] actresses: member of [illegible]

well known theatrical family began her career at eight under Charles Kean associated with Henry Irving at the Lyceum from 1878 1902 Her stage jubilee was celebrated in 1906 with great enthusiasm Went to Australia on a lecturing tour in 1914 Received LL D from St Andrews University in 1922 Created Dame of the Order of the British Empire on Jan 1 192>

**TETRAZZINI, Mme**, born in Florence a great soprano singer who though famous on the Continent and in South America for years was unknown in England until 1908 when she took London by storm Published her autobiography, 1921 Sang by Wireless in London March 192>

**THOMAS, Rt Hon James H, M P**, Secretary of State for the Colonies Jan Nov 1924 a 52 began work at the age of nine becoming later an engine driver on G W R Is General Secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen of which he was President in 1910 Became M P for Derby in 1910 Visited U S A in 1917 with valuable results Made a Privy Councillor in June 1917 Opposed the railway strike in Sept 1918 Visited U S A in 1919 A leading figure in the conference which concluded the railway strike Sept 1919 Vice Chairman of Parliamentary Labour Party Oct 1921 A Governor of Dulwich College Visited S Africa in 1924

**THOMAS, Sir William Beach, K B E**, was war correspondent of the Daily Mail on the West in France A keen observer of humanity and Nature his writing is always interesting Educated at Shrewsbury and Christ Church Oxford Was President of Oxford Univ Athletic Club His close observation and knowledge are manifest in his three volume The English Year Received the K B E in 1920 A Traveller in News appeared in 192>

**THOMPSON, Sir Edward Maunde, G C B**, Wells Somerset a 86 from 1888 to 1909 Director and Principal Librarian of the British Museum which he entered in 1861 has been called to the Bar and written works on palaeography

**THOMSON, Rt Hon Lord, D S O**, Secretary of State for the Ministry of Air Jan Nov 1924 Rose in military service to Brigadier General Contested unsuccessfully 2 seats in the Labour interest Was raised to the peerage on entering the Labour Cabinet in Jan 1924 Was on the Staff in the War and his brigade was the first to enter Jerusalem Author of a book on Old Europe's Suicide' and of Smaranda' (192<)

**THOMSON, Sir J J, O M, F R S, LL D**, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge since 1918 a 71, Fellow Trinity College Cambridge, ex Cavendish Prof of Experimental Physics at Cambridge Professor of Physics at the Royal Institution was one of those who predicted the behaviour of radium granted Nobel Prize for Physics 1906 President of the British Association, 1909 O M, 1912, Succeeded Dr Butler at Trinity College, Feb, 1918 President of the Royal Society, 1916–20

**THORNDIKE, Sybil**, actress, a 41, Played in Ben Greet's Company for four years, then with Miss Horniman's Company in Manchester Coming to London, she had notable roles in The Chinese Puzzle," The Mystery of the Yellow Room and a great variety of Grand Guignol plays Appeared in Advertising April' in 1923 in St Joan in 1924 and in 'Granite, 1926 Married Mr Lewis Casson One of our greatest actresses

**THORNE, Will, M P**, House of Commons a 60 founder and General Secretary of the Gas Workers and General Labourers' Trade Union Chairman of the Trades Union Parliamentary Committee and President of Trade Union Congress 1912 M P for West Ham South 1906 1918 and now for Plaistow Published his autobiography in 192>

**TILDEN, William T**, a 33 won the clay court championship singles of U S A 1918 and the national doubles championship of U S A with V Richards On first visit to Wimbledon defeated by J Patterson in World's Championship July 1920 A Philadelphian with a splendid service and general personality Retained the World's Championship at Wimbledon July 2 1921 but did not defend it in 192<2 when it was gained by G L Patterson Has written four books on the game Was U S Singles Champion for six years

**TOGO, Admiral**, a 79 the Nelson of Japan After Nogi's guns from the land had completed the destruction of the Port Arthur fleet Togo had his ships for three months, pending the arrival of the Baltic fleet Numerically the Russians were his superior notably in battleships but in speed manoeuvring, gunfire and discipline the advantage was all with the Japanese The battle of the Sea of Japan was fought May 27–28 when Togo won a decisive victory Made Count 1907 Visited England and attended Coronation as one of the representatives of Emperor of Japan 1911

**TOMLIN, Mr Justice (Sir Thomas J C Tomlin, K C)**, a judge of the Chancery Division since Oct 1923 a 59 Called to the Bar in 1891 he took silk in 1913 A recognised authority on the law of partnerships A very able Chancery lawyer with a huge practice before he went to the Bench

**TRENCHARD, Air Chief-Marshal Sir Hugh M, Bart, G C B, D S O**, a 53 Entered Army at age of 20 and served in South Africa A pioneer in military aviation he became commandant of the Central Flying School in 1914, and did valuable work in the war Received in August a baronetcy with grant of £10 000 Appointed Colonel of the Royal Scots Fusiliers Chief of the Royal Air Staff Went to Egypt with Mr Winston Churchill March 1921 G C B, Jan 1, 1924.

**TREVELYAN, Rt. Hon. Charles P, M P**, 14, Great College Street, S W a 56 Minister of Education Jan –Nov, 1924, former Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education eldest son of Sir George; was a member of the London School Board, Liberal M P 1899–1918 Appointed (Oct, 1908) a Parliamentary Secretary but resigned Aug., 1914 Took up a strong position against conscription in 1916 Elected Labour M.P. for Newcastle-on Tyne, Nov, 1922, and Dec, 1923 Joined Mr Ramsay MacDonald's Ministry, Jan., 1924.

**TREVELYAN, G. Macaulay, O.B.E.,** Pen Rose, Berkhamsted, a. 50; son of Sir G. Trevelyan. Volumes on Garibaldi made his reputation; published in 1913 the Life of John Bright. Acted as a special correspondent in the war. Appointed O.B.E., June, 1918, for Red Cross work. His "History of England" made a success in 1926.

**TREVELYAN, Right Hon. Sir George Otto, O.M.,** Wallington, Cambo, Morpeth, and 81, Grosvenor Crescent, S.W., a. 88, distinguished in letters and politics; has held office in several Liberal Cabinets, and was Chief Secretary for Ireland during the stormiest period (1882), is the nephew and biographer of Lord Macaulay, published an enlarged edition of the Life, 1906.

**TREVETHIN, Lord, ex-Lord Chief Justice,** a. 83. Called to the Bar in 1869, and took silk. Was Recorder of Windsor. Elevated to Bench as a judge in 1904. An acute judge of men and law. President of War Compensations Court. Sir J. Lawrence succeeded Lord Reading as Lord Chief Justice of England, April, 1921, and was raised to the Peerage in August. Resigned March, 1922.

**TRURO, Bishop of (Rt. Rev. Walter Howard Frere, D.D.),** Lis Escop, Truro, a. 63. Son of P. H. Frere, Paston House, Cambridge, he was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and took a First Class. Ordained curate of Stepney in 1887. Joined the Community of the Resurrection in 1892, and was Superior for two periods. A very learned writer on ecclesiastical history, his books mostly appeal to the scholar. Appointed Bishop of Truro in Oct., 1923. An authority on mediæval music and Russian folk songs.

**TRYON, Rt. Hon. G. C., M.P.,** Minister of Pensions since November, 1924, and October, 1922–January, 1924, after being Under-Secretary to the Ministry of Pensions, April, 1920–1922, a. 55. Son of the late Sir G. Tryon, served in S. African War. Elected M.P. for Brighton in 1910. A widely travelled man, who has impressed the House.

**TUBB, Miss Carrie,** 6, Edith Villas, W. Kensington, soprano vocalist; studied at Guildhall School of Music, and made début in opera at Covent Garden Theatre, 1910. Now one of the most popular concert singers in England.

**TUKE, Henry S., R.A.,** Swanpool, Falmouth, a. 64. First exhibited at Royal Academy in 1879, and since then has been a busy painter of sea subjects, and boys bathing. Has had many compliments from foreign art authorities. Elected A.R.A. in 1900, and R.A. in May, 1914. His picture "All Hands to the Pump" is in the Chantrey Collection.

**ULLSWATER, Viscount, G.C.B., P.C., D.C.L., LL.D.,** a. 71, as J. W. Lowther was Chairman of Committees and Deputy-Speaker, 1895–1905; in June, 1905, unanimously elected Speaker, in which office he won golden opinions from all parties in the House. Presided over a Conference on Electoral Reform which reported in 1917. Its recommendations were carried into effect in the Act passed Feb., 1918. Resigned the Speakership in April, 1921, and was created a Viscount. Presided over Royal Commission on London Government. Trustee of British Museum since Feb., 1922. President of M.C.C., 1922.

**VACHELL, Horace Annesley,** Coley, Lyndhurst, a. 65; author of many novels, including "Brothers," "The Hill," "Her Son" (dramatised), "The Queer Side," "Blinds Down," and "Quinneys." His play "Searchlights" made a success in 1915, as also "Quinneys." In 1916 he had new plays, "Pen" and "Fishpingle." In 1918 a story by him entitled "The Soul of Susan Yellam" appeared. "Whitewash" in 1920, and "The Yard," 1923, and his autobiography, "Quinney's Adventures," was published in 1924, and "Watling's for Worth" in 1925.

**VANBRUGH, Irene (Mrs. Dion Boucicault),** Manor House, Hurley, nr. Marlow, an actress who has created several of Pinero's most famous characters, notably Sophie Fullgarney in "The Gay Lord Quex," and Nina in "His House in Order." Toured in U.S.A., 1923. Reappeared with success in "All the King's Horses," 1926.

**VARDON, Harry,** famous golf-player, a. 56, has been six times open champion. Published a book in 1912 on "How to Play Golf."

**VAUGHAN, W. W., M.V.O.,** Head master of Rugby School, Rugby, a. 61. Educated at Rugby, New College, Oxford, and the University of Paris. Was assistant-master at Clifton College, then headmaster of Giggleswick School (1904–10), and head master of Wellington College from 1910 until his appointment in 1921 to succeed Dr. David as headmaster of Rugby. Specially keen on scientific education, and was President of the Science Masters' Association in 1919. Four generations of the Vaughan family have been at Rugby. Mrs. Vaughan is a daughter of the late J. Addington Symonds.

**VENIZELOS, M. Eleutherios,** ex-Prime Minister of Greece, a. 62, was Minister of Justice and Foreign Affairs in Crete, 1898. Became Prime Minister in Crete, 1909, and Prime Minister of Greece in 1911. Took leading part in forming the Balkan Alliance. Regained Premiership in disagreement with the King in Oct., 1915. Recalled to office in 1917 by the new King Alexander. Achieved notable success at the Peace Conference, but on restoration of King Constantine to the throne, after King Alexander's death, left Greece. Married Miss Schilliazi, Sept., 1912. Elected President of the National Assembly, Jan., 1924, but ill-health caused him to resign.

**VESTEY, Lord,** Kingswood, Dulwich, S.E., managing director of Union Cold Storage Company. William Vestey, born in 1859, has been interested in the refrigeration of food for many years, and owns an enormous area of land abroad. He is chairman of the Blue Star Line of steamships. Created a baronet in 1913, and a peer in June, 1922.

**WADE, George Edward,** The Avenue, 76, Fulham Road; a sculptor who taught himself his art; has executed statues, from sittings, of King Edward, Queen Alexandra, King George, and the Duke of Connaught. His statue of Earl Haig was admired in 1922.

**WALES, Archbishop of (Most Rev. A. G. Edwards, D.D.),** a. 78; son of vicar of Llanmawddwy. Headmaster of Llandovery College for ten years. Appointed vicar of Carmarthen in 1885, and Bishop of St. Asaph four years later. Had much to do with passing

the Welsh Tithe Act of 1891 Proved an able debater in the House of Lords and took a keen

by the Governing Body of the Church of Wales the first Archbishop of Wales April, 1920

**WALES, H R H. the Prince of, Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David,** b 1894 Received naval training at Osborne and Dartmouth coxswain to a winning pair in the Dartmouth Regatta 1910 Invested as Prince of Wales at Carnarvon 1911 Midshipman on Hindustan whose commander said The Prince has throughout the whole period of his training been an extremely hard worker and has struck all those about him high and low as what we call a live thing K G June 1911 Stayed some months in Paris acquainting himself with France and the language in 1912 Received the Legion of Honour from the President (July 1912) and the Croix de Guerre (October 1915) Promoted lieutenant on eve of taking a tour in German March 1913 Went through an undergraduate course at Magdalen College Oxford Performed first public duty by laying foundation stone of St Anselm's Church Kennington in June 1914 Went to the front in Nov 1914 attached to Sir J French's Staff Served with zeal and ability and was the bearer of the historic despatch from Sir J French respecting the Battle of Neuve Chapelle Celebrated quietly his 21st birthday June 1915 The Order of the Annunziata was given him by the King of Italy in July Arrived in Egypt in March 1916 on appointment as staff Captain on the staff of the General Officer commanding the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force Became D A Q M G in May Appointed in July 1917 hon colonel of a battalion of the Cheshire Regiment Appointed Grand Master of the Order of St Michael and George Visited Italian front during Austria's attack in Nov 1917 Took his seat in the House of Lords Feb 19 1918 Appointed Colonel in Chief of the Cadet Corps in United Kingdom Appointed Major in Feb, 1918 Received with much enthusiasm in Rome May 1918 Rode with the Guards on their entry into London for review by the King March 1919 Appointed Colonel in Chief of the 12th Lancers and Royal Scots Fusiliers April 1919 Became Freeman of the City of London in May and High Steward of Plymouth in June Started for a visit to Canada and U S A, Aug 1919 and won universal popularity Made several excellent speeches and undertook many new duties Had a separate home at St James's Palace Began, on March 10, 1920, a long tour to Australia, returning in October after covering 43,000 miles and doing splendid service Received a great welcome in London Visited Glasgow in March, 1921 Appealed for Boy Scouts Fund and a large amount was received G C S I and G C I E conferred on eve of voyage to India, Oct, 1921 Welcomed warmly on his tour in India, Japan, and returned to England, June 20, 1922 Created a Knight of the Thistle on his birthday in 1922 Had a strenuous year of public service in 1923 Visited his Canadian ranch in September. Wembley Exhibition owed much to his enthusiastic support Sailed in March, 1925, for a long tour to South Africa and South America, returning in October Delivered a notable speech on British trade, Feb., 1926 and was President of the British Association at Oxford in August

**WALKER, Sir Herbert A, K C B,** General Manager of Southern R Company, a 58 Began his railway career in L & N W Railway Company in 1885 rising to assistant general manager of L & S W R Company in 1912 Knighted in 1916

**WALLACE, Sir Robert, K C,** 2 Garden Court Temple E C a 76 M P for Perth 1895 to 1907 Chairman of the County of London Sessions since 1907 Has been much interested in philanthropic work in London Knighted in 1916

**WALPOLE, Hugh, C B.E,** novelist son of Bishop of Edinburgh a 41 Educated at King's College Canterbury and Emmanuel College Cambridge First book The Wooden Horse published in 1909 served in Russian Army early in the war Later as King's Messenger and at the Foreign Office Novels include Fortitude The Dark Forest Mr Perrin and Mr Traill The Green Mirror and a brilliant study of Russian life The Secret City (1919) also Jeremy The Captives Thirteen Travellers The Cathedral and The Old Ladies In 1925 appeared Portrait of a Man with Red Hair His latest novel is Harmer John

**WALSH, Rt Hon Stephen, M P,** Secretary of State for War Jan Nov 1924 Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board from June 1917 to Jan 1919 a 57 Worked in Lancashire coal mine and became miners agent Elected as Labour M P for Ince Division of Lancashire in 1906 P C, Jan 1924

**WARD, Colonel Sir E. W D., Bart, G B E, K C V O,** 5 Wilbraham Place S W a 73 served in Soudan (1885) and Ashanti (1895 6) Expeditions and in South African War was A A G in Ladysmith during the siege afterwards Director of Supplies to Field Army in 1901 appointed Permanent Under Secretary of State for War Baronetcy conferred on Jan 1 1914 Retired in spring of 1914 G B E, 1919

**WARD, Rt Hon Sir Jos G, K C M G,** Bart, a 69 "The part played by him at the Imperial Conference 1907 showed him to be a staunch and enlightened champion of the cause of Imperial unity" said the Times Was Mr Seddon's right hand man and successively Minister of Railways Telegraphs Industries and Commerce, Colonial Secretary and Postmaster General Attended the Imperial Defence Conference, London 1909, and Imperial Conference 1911 Premier from 1906 to 1912 Visited England in 1918 Was Minister of Finance, 1915 19. Defeated at General Election Dec, 1919, and again at a notable by-election March, 1923, but was re-elected Nov 1, 1925.

**W A R N E R, Pelham F.,** Riverside, Datchet, a 54, captain of the M C C. team of cricketers which visited Australia in 1903 and 1911 played for Middlesex 1894 1920 Author of many articles and volumes on cricket Retired from first-class cricket in 1920, but captained a touring team at end of 1926

**WARREN, Sir Thomas Herbert, K C V O**, President of Magdalen College Oxford for the last 41 years Born at Bristol he graduated at Balliol after education at Clifton Won the Gaisford and the Hertford and became in 1877 Fellow and tutor of Magdalen Professor of Poetry in Oxford University until 1920 Received the Prince of Wales as undergraduate Oct 1912 K C V O in Nov , 1914

**WARRINGTON, Lord,** 10 Montague Square W judge of the High Court 1914 1926 Appointed in April 1915 a Lord Justice of Appeal Educated at Rugby and Trinity College Cambridge called to the Bar in 1875 and took silk twenty years later Strong in commercial cases Appointed Patents Judge in April 1913 Raised to peerage Oct 1926

**W A R W I C K , Countess of,** Warwick Castle 6 identified with numerous public movements such as the college at Studley for the agricultural training of women needle work societies and technical schools on her own great estates and elsewhere Is an active Socialist

**WATSON, Arthur E ,** managing editor of the Daily Telegraph since Dec 1924 Daily Telegraph Office Fleet Street E C 4 a 46 His first journalistic post was on the Newcastle Leader he joined the Daily Telegraph at the age of 21 Served as a captain in R F A during the war A native of Newcastle on Tyne he is a canny man esteemed in the Street of Adventure

**WATSON, Sir Wm ,** Ambleside Westmorland a 65 has taken rank as one of the most distinguished living poets since the appearance of Wordsworth s Grave (1890) Collected Poems 1907 Sable and Purple 1910 Is of Yorkshire ancestry though his earlier life was passed in the neighbourhood of Liverpool where his father was engaged in commerce Inspired by the war to write some noble sonnets Knighted in 1917

**WATSON, Right Hon William, K C ,** Lord Advocate since Nov 1924 Solicitor General for Scotland July Oct 1922 Son of the late Lord Watson eminent Lord of Appeal who was once Solicitor General for Scotland Prominent in the Church of Scotland since 1918

**WATTS, Sir Philip, LL D , D Sc , F R S ,** Chelsea Embankment S W a 76 Director of Naval Construction to the Admiralty 1901 11 for sixteen years naval architect to the great Elswick firm of Sir W G Armstrong Whitworth & Co designing many of the world s most important warships an ardent Volunteer colonel who prepared and sent a battery of artillery to South Africa the designer of the Dreadnought

**WEBB, Rt Hon Sidney, M P ,** 41 Grosvenor Road Westminster a 67 President of the Board of Trade Jan Nov 1924 for eighteen years one of the leading Progressive members of the London County Council of the Senate of London University 1900—1909 and the Fabian Society late chairman of the London School of Economics distinguished in economics and public administration especially in education and municipal affairs married Beatrice Potter in conjunction with whom he has produced standard treatises on Labour questions and social history Supposed to have assisted largely in drawing up the Minority Report of the Poor Law Commission Started The New Statesman a weekly review in 1913 and issued a book on the history of roads Member of Mines Commission in March 1919 Mrs Webb was made J P Dec 1919 She issued her autobiography in 1926 Mr Webb was elected Labour M P for the Seaham Division of Durham Nov 1922 Dec 1923 and Oct 1924 Joined Mr Ramsay Macdonald s Ministry Jan 1924

**WEBB, Sir Aston, G C V O , C B R A ,** 19 Queen Anne s Gate S W a 77 designer of the general scheme of the Victoria Memorial in front of Buckingham Palace architect for completing Victoria and Albert Museum and the Royal College of Science the Britannia Royal Naval College Dartmouth Past President of Royal Institute of British Architects Elected President of the Royal Academy Jan 1919 resigning Dec 1924

**WEBSTER, Sir Lonsdale, K C B ,** Clerk to the House of Commons in succession to Sir Courtenay Ilbert a 8 A nephew of the late Lord Alverstone he has served in the House of Commons since 1902 Editor of the latest edition of Sir Erskine May s Parliamentary Practice

**WEDGWOOD, Rt Hon Josiah C , D S O M P ,** Moddershall Stone a 54 Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster Jan Nov 1924 after being an assistant constructor in Portsmouth Dockyard served in South African War and was a resident magistrate in Transvaal Entered Parliament as M P (L) for Newcastle under Lyme and has advocated strenuously the taxation of land values Appointed sub lieut in Royal Naval Division Sept 1914 and was wounded Promoted Commander Was Assistant Director of Trench Warfare Dept Joined Labour Party 1919 Issued his reminiscences in 1924

**WEIR, Right Hon Lord,** Minister of the Royal Air Board 1918 1919 a 49 a Privy Councillor Was partner in J & J Weir makers of the Weir pump invented by his father Appointed in 191 Scottish Director of Munitions Next turned his energies to increasing aeronautical supplies and became Controller of them in London From the post of Director General of Aeronautical Production he passed to that of Minister of the Royal Air Board Raised to the Peerage in June 1918 His scheme of steel houses was much discussed in 1925

**WELLDON, Rt Rev J E C ,** Dean of Durham a 72 Bishop of Calcutta 1898 1902 a popular headmaster of Harrow and a leader in social reform noted for his Greek scholarship especially in reference to his work on Aristotle left a Canonry of Westminster for the Deanery of Manchester 1906 Appointed Dean of Durham June 1918

**WELLS, H. G.,** Easton Glebe, Dunmow, and 52, St. James's Court, S.W., a. 61; apprenticed to a draper, then student Royal College of Science; B.Sc. Lond., First-Class Honours; articles in the "Pall Mall Gazette" introduced him to journalism; "The Time Machine" (1895) revealed his gift for imaginative fiction. For several years he devoted himself to imagining social Utopias, forecasting the future of America, and writing popular expositions of Socialism. With the publication of "Kipps" and "Tono-Bungay" his work entered upon a new phase, and he is now concentrating his powers upon a series of novels presenting contemporary English life. His book "The New Machiavelli" (1910) caused considerable sensation. Wrote on the causes of social unrest in 1912, and published novel "Marriage." "The World Set Free" excited discussion in 1914. In 1915 he published "Boon," "Bealby," and several articles on war themes. In 1916 he issued a book on post-bellum forecasts, and wrote a novel dealing with the war, entitled "Mr. Britling Sees It Through." His volumes on "God, the Invisible King" and "The Soul of a Bishop" were much discussed in 1917. In 1918 issued "In the 4th Year of War" and "Peter and Joan." In 1919 published "The Undying Fire" and his Outline of the History of the World. Defeated at General Election, Nov., 1922, and Dec., 1923, for University of London. "Christina Alberta's Father" appeared in 1925, and a bibliography compiled by his son. "The World of William Clissold" was published in 1926.

**WESTER WEMYSS, Lord, Admiral of the Fleet, G.C.B., C.M.G.,** First Sea Lord, Dec., 1917–Nov., 1919, a. 62. Entered Navy in 1877; promoted captain in 1901, when he commanded the Ophir, on which the King and Queen visited the Colonies. Appointed rear-admiral in 1911. Commanded 2nd Battle Squadron, 1912-13. In ... landing and evacuation of Gallipoli took an important part. K.C.B., Jan., 1916. Second Sea Lord, Aug., 1917. Received G.C.B., June, 1918. Raised to the Peerage, Nov., 1919, as Lord Wester Wemyss.

**WESTMINSTER, Dean of (Very Rev. W. Foxley Norris, D.D.),** The Deanery, Westminster; a. 67. Educated at Charterhouse and Trinity College, Oxford. Ordained 1882, he was successively vicar of Shirburn and Almondbury. Was Archdeacon of Halifax for eleven years, and Dean of York from 1917 to Oct., 1925, when he was appointed to succeed the late Bishop Ryle as Dean of Westminster.

**WESTMINSTER, Duke of, G.C.V.O.,** Eaton Hall, Chester, a. 47; head of Grosvenor family; one of the wealthiest of English noblemen landowners; married Miss Cornwallis-West, 1901, who divorced him in 1919; he married, secondly, in 1922, a daughter of the late Sir William Nelson, who divorced him in 1925. Served in the war, and distinguished himself in the rescue of the Tara men, 1916. Presented some historic pictures to Canada in 1918.

**WETHERED, Miss Joyce,** British Ladies' Golf Champion in 1922, 1924, and 1925, a. 24. Started golf at the West Surrey Club and nearly won the Open Championship at St. Andrews in 1921. She defeated Miss Cecil Leitch at Sandwich on May 19, 1922, and was herself defeated in May, 1923; she won in May 1924. Has written, with her brother Roger, a book on golf. Plays lawn tennis brilliantly.

**WETHERED, Roger,** winner of the Amateur Golf Championship on May 12, 1923; a. 27. Being delicate, was not sent to school, but spent much time on the West Surrey Golf links with his sister, Miss Joyce Wethered, present Lady Champion. Tied in 1921 with Jock Hutchinson for the Open Championship, losing by stepping on the ball.

**WHEATLEY, Rt. Hon. John, M.P.,** Minister of Health in the Labour Cabinet, Jan.–Nov., 1924; a. 56. Elected M.P. for Shettleston, Nov., 1922, and again in 1923. A skilled debater who has impressed the House of Commons less with his views than with the manner of defending them. Lived for years in a single room, which explains his passionate interest in housing.

**WHIGHAM, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert D., K.C.B., D.S.O.,** former Deputy-Chief of the Staff, a. 61. Joined Royal Warwickshire Regiment in 1885; served in the Nile Expedition and the South African War. On outbreak of the war in 1914 was Sub-Chief of the Staff, serving under Sir William Robertson. Resigned post of Deputy-Chief, April, 1918, and took a position in France. Adj.-General to the Forces since 1923.

**WHITEING, Richard,** a. 86; former leader-writer on "Daily News"; his clever satirical novel, "The Island" (1888), was followed by a still more brilliant successor, "No 5, John Street," in 1899; since then has written several other books. Is a Socialist. Edited the Memoirs of Dame Genevieve Ward in 1918.

**WHITLEY, Rt. Hon. H. H., M.P.,** Speaker of the House of Commons since April, 1921, Speaker's House, Westminster; was Deputy Speaker and Chairman of Committees 1911–1921, a post in which he won a high reputation by his tact, his enormous acquaintance with rules and procedure, and his pleasant vein of dry humour. Was once a Government Whip. Presided over Committee on Industrial Problems, and the "Whitley Report" is a foundation of various reconstruction plans. Elected Speaker on April 27, 1921, and was re-elected in Nov., 1922, Dec., 1923, and Dec., 1924.

**WHYTE, Hon. Sir A. F., K.C.S.I.,** who was first President of Legislative Assembly of India, 1921–25; a. 42; son of late Rev. Dr. Alexander Whyte, M.P. for Perth City, 1910-18. An able man, with wide knowledge of European affairs. Was editor of "New Europe." Knighted, Jan., 1922. Edinburgh University conferred LL.D. on him, 1924.

**WILD, Sir Ernest E., K.C.,** 1, Garden Court, Temple, E.C., a. 57; Recorder of the City of London since Mar., 1922, called to the Bar, 1893; K.C., 1912. Stood four times unsuccessfully for Parliament in Conservative interest, and represented from Dec., 1918, until Nov., 1922, West Ham. Appeared in Peasenhall mystery and other trials. Knighted June, 1918. Published a volume of poetry, 1919. Appointed Recorder in March, 1922.

**WILLCOCKS, General Sir J., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., D.S.O.,** Governor of

Bermuda, April, 1917–1922, a 69 entered Army in 1878, and served in Waziri Campaign, Soudan, Burma, Chin Lushai, and West Africa with distinction Relieved Kumassi, received Freedom of the City of London After commanding in India, came to Europe with Indian Army Corps, which did gallant service in the war Received G C M G as a Birthday Honour in 1915, and is one of the most distinguished of British soldiers Appointed in April, 1916, colonel of the Loyal North Lancs Regt Appointed Governor of Bermuda, 1917 G C B, 1921.

**WILLIAMS, Dr. Vaughan,** British composer: b. at Down Ampney, Gloucestershire, Oct 12, 1872 Studied music at Roy Coll of Music, having previously had tuition from Dr C. Wood and Dr Alan Gray. Max Bruch and Ravel gave him further tuition His song cycle "On Wenlock Edge," his "London" Symphony, and his opera "Hugh the Drover" (produced in 1924) are noteworthy works His hymn-tunes are well known Over 6 ft high Dr Vaughan Williams is "head and shoulders" above many contemporary musicians

**WILLINGDON, Viscount, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E.,** Governor-General of Canada; was Governor of Madras (1919-1924), after being Governor of Bombay from April, 1913, a 60, a grandson of the first Viscount Hampden, famous as "Mr Speaker Brand" Mr. Freeman Thomas married a daughter of the late Earl Brassey Represented Hastings and, later, Bodmin in Parliament Fond of travel; a fine cricketer, was aide-de-camp to Lord Brassey when latter was Governor of Victoria Raised to Peerage in 1910 Lady Willingdon received the Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Medal in June, 1915, for her special work during the war, and the Decoration of the Crown of India on Jan 1 1917 A son fell in the war. Lord Willingdon received G.C S I in 1924, and was raised to a Viscounty; Lady Willingdon was made G B E Succeeded Lord Byng as Gov.-General of Canada, 1926 Received G.C M G, July, 1926.

**WILSON, Lieut.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Leslie, G.C.I.E., D.S.O., Governor of Bombay,** after being Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury since April, 1921 Chief Conservative Whip and won D S O in Boer War, and was wounded in European War Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Shipping Jan, 1919–April, 1921 P C June, 1922 Defeated at General Election in 1922 he was elected for S Portsmouth, Dec, 1922. Appointed Governor of Bombay, July, 1923

**WIMBORNE, Viscount,** a 53 Eldest son of first Lord Wimborne served in South African War M P. for Plymouth, and then for Cardiff Distrct Appointed Viceroy of Ireland early in 1915, but resigned after Dublin outbreak in 1916, resuming in July. Created Viscount on retiring from Viceroyalty, May, 1918

**WINCHESTER, Bishop of (Right Rev. F. Theodore Woods, D.D.),** Farnham Castle, Farnham, a 52, first curacy was at Eastbourne in 1897: vicar of St Jude, East Brixton, from 1901 to 1908, and then rector of St Paul's, Kensal, vicar and rural dean of Auckland, and vicar of Bradford from 1912 to his appointment as Bishop of Peterborough in June, 1916. An Evangelical preacher with a future Six feet high the bishop was once a keen cricketer Is a great-grandson of Elizabeth Fry Appointed Bishop of Winchester, September, 1923

**WINGATE, General Sir F. R., Bart., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., G.B.E.,** ex Sirdar and High Commissioner of Egypt, Khartoum a 65 saw service with the several Soudan and Nile expeditions, and was Chief Intelligence Officer to Lord Kitchener's Staff, his knowledge of Arabic and of desert customs being invaluable to the Army in its advance fought the remnant of the Khalifa's followers the Khalifa himself being killed, succeeded Kitchener as Sirdar and Governor-General of Soudan Received the G C B in June 1914, and the G B E Jan, 1919 His son was killed in the war A baronetcy was conferred in June, 1920

**WINTERTON, Rt Hon. Earl, M.P.,** Shillingleo Park, Chiddingfold Under Secretary for India, since November 1924 and previously Oct, 1922–Jan 1924 a 43, an active member of the Conservative party Has sat in the House of Commons since he was 21 Appointed Under Sec for India March, 1922 P C, Jan 1, 1924 Married Hon Monica Wilson, Feb, 1924

**WINTZ, Dame Sophia G.,** Royal Sailors' Rest Devonport Associated with the late Dame Agnes Weston in the beneficent work for over 40 years Succeeded Miss Weston in 1919 Sister of Admiral Lewis Wintz Created D B E in 1920

**WITHERS, Hartley,** Editor of "The Economist" since July, 1916, after being Director of Financial Inquiries in the Treasury since April, 1915, a 59 once an assistant master at Clifton College, then a clerk on the Stock Exchange, City Editor of the "Times" for some five years, and, later, City Editor of the "Morning Post" Has Walter Bagehot's gift for making finance a fascinating theme as many books from his pen witness including "The Meaning of Money" and "Stocks and Shares"

**WOLMER, Viscount, M.P.,** Assistant Postmaster-General since Nov, 1924 Parliamentary Sec to the Board of Trade, Oct, 1922–Jan, 1924, a 39, eldest son of the Earl of Selborne Educated at Winchester and University College, Oxford Married the youngest daughter of 1st Viscount Ridley Served in the war M P for Newton division of Lancs, 1910–1918, and since then for Aldershot division of Hants A keen Churchman, like his father and grandfather, and a rising politician

**WOOD, Sir Henry J., 4, Elsworthy Road, N W,** a 56, the most popular English orchestral conductor, and one who, by persistently giving the public good music, has done a great deal to raise the standard of musical taste Conductor of the Promenade Concerts since 1895, the Queen's Hall Symphony Concerts and of the Norwich, Sheffield, Birmingham and Westmorland Musical Festivals Declined, May, 1918, invitation to conductorship of Boston Orchestra Conducted at Los Angeles in summer of 1926

**WOOD, Sir Kingsley, M.P.,** Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health since Nov., 1924 a son of the Wesleyan Methodist manse Served on L C C for

several years Elected Conservative M.P for W Woolwich in 1918 An authority on insurance and building.

**WORCESTER, Bishop of (Rt. Rev. Edward Harold Pearce, D.D.),** a 61 Educated at Christ's Hospital (of which he wrote the history) and Peterhouse, graduating with honours Ordained priest in 1890 he was an assistant-master at Christ's Hospital then a secretary of the Bible Society In 189.. he was appointed vicar of Christ Church, Newgate Street, and canon of Westminster, 1911 and sub-Dean in 1918 Served as assistant Chaplain-General and is a chaplain to the King Once a member of the staff of the "Times" Appointed Bishop of Worcester, Jan, 1919 C B L 1919 Sang in the choir at Worcester Festival, Sept, 1926

**WREN, Major Percival Christopher,** novelist a [illegible] After education at Oxford served in the French and Indian Armies and was a member of the Foreign Legion Was Asst Director of Public Instruction Bombay Presidency Served in East Africa during the War His novels which have attained great sales include Beau Geste Beau Sabreur 'Dew and Mildew Father Gregory,' and 'The Wages of Virtue'

**WRIGHT, Orville,** brother of Wilbur Continued remarkable aeroplane experiments in America while his brother amazed Europe with his achievements in France Presented his patent rights to Great Britain in 1916 most generously A monument to the brothers Wright was unveiled at Le Mans, 1920.

**WRIGHT, Mr Justice (Sir Robert A Wright, K.C.),** Judge of the King's Bench since May, 1925 Educated at Trinity College Cambridge, becoming a Fellow in 1899. Called to the Bar in 1900, taking silk in 1917

**WRIGHT, Sir Almroth, E, K B E, M.D., F.R S.,** 6, Pembroke Square, a 65, discoverer of the method of anti typhoid inoculation vaccinotherapy and other valuable ideas Director of the department for therapeutic inoculation at St Mary's Hospital Writer of much discussed letter in the "Times" against woman suffrage, 1912 which he elaborated into a volume in 1913 Awarded the Leconte prize of £2,000 for his special work in war bacteriology, June, 1915 War experience fully justified his new theories K B E, 1919 Royal Society of Medicine's Gold Medal conferred July, 1923

**YAPP, Sir Arthur, K B E,** Director of Food Control from Sept 1, 1917, to Feb, 1918, Y M C A Headquarters Tottenham Court Road, W 1 born at Leominster secretary of Y.M C A, Manchester, before becoming secretary of National Y M C A Council in London On outbreak of war manifested extraordinary organising powers, which lifted the Y M C A to the position of an Imperial asset. Created Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire in Aug, 1917.

**YARROW, Sir Alfred F., Bart.,** the head of the Yarrow shipbuilding firm, which has built many of the finest later types of ships for the Navy. Received baronetcy on Jan 1, 1916 Is 83 years old. Gave £100,000 to the Royal Society in 1923, for scientific research, and has made other liberal gifts. His life was published in 1923

**YEATS, W. B., LL.D.,** Kildare St. Club, Dublin, a 61, the most distinguished representative of the Irish literary movement; poet, dramatist, mystic director of the Irish National Theatre, Dublin, Married Oct, 1917 A Senator in the Irish Parliament Awarded a Nobel prize, Nov, 1923, LL D., July, 1924

**YORK, Archbishop of (The Right Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, D.D.),** a 62 son of the late Principal of Aberdeen University successively Vicar of St Mary's, Oxford Vicar of Portsea, Canon of St Paul's and Bishop of Stepney Fellow of All Souls College Oxford His appointment in 1908 from the bishopric of Stepney to the archbishopric of York roused widespread interest Addressed great gatherings at various naval centres in 1915, Visited the United States in 1918 speaking and preaching to great audiences Addressed March 1921 Free Church Council at Manchester on Reunion

**YORK, H.R H. Albert, Duke of, K.G., K T.,** 2nd son of King George, b Dec 14, 1895 Trained for the Royal Navy at Osborne and Dartmouth and was in due course appointed to the Collingwood Sept, 1913 Visited West Indies in the Cumberland in spring of 1913 Appendicitis caused him to leave his ship for a time during the war Opened a rifle range in the Palace of Westminster as his first public duty March, 1916 On his 21st birthday in Dec 1916 he received the K G Went in for flying in 1918 Captain in R A F Became President of Industrial Welfare Society Created G C V O 1921 Promoted Commander in Royal Navy, Jan, 1921 Was exceptionally busy during the absence of the Prince of Wales Colonel E Yorks Regt, 1922 Betrothed in Jan, 1923, to Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon daughter of the Earl of Strathmore, and was married on April 26, in Westminster Abbey The Duke and Duchess were extraordinarily active in public duties in 1924 5 Their tour in Africa was an interesting event in 1925 The Duke was President of the Wembley Exhibition 1925 A daughter was born to the Duke and Duchess on April 21, 1926, and was christened Elizabeth Alexandra Mary The Duke and Duchess are to visit the new Australian capital Canberra

**YOUNG, Right Hon. E. Hilton, M P,** Financial Secretary to the Treasury, April, 1921 Oct, 1922 Called to the Bar in 1904 Assistant editor of the "Economist" 1909 11, financial editor of "Morning Post" 1911–14 Lost an arm in the gallant raid of the "Vindictive" on Zeebrugge Represented Norwich, 1915–1923 Married Lady Scott, widow of the explorer, in 1922 P C., Nov, 1922 Was Chief Whip of the National Liberal Party Chairman of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency Notified, in June, 1926, his adhesion to the Conservative party.

**ZAHAROFF, Sir Basil, G.C.B., G.B.E.,** well known member of the Greek community in London, a 76 Founded Chair of Aviation at the Universities of Paris and Petrograd. Gave £25,000 in July, 1918, to the Government to endow a British professorship of Aviation. Established Marshal Foch professorship of French literature at Oxford G.C.B conferred, May, 1919 Married the Duchess of Villafranca, Sept, 1924, who died in 1926.

# THE ROYAL FAMILY

**His Majesty King George V, Emperor of India,** b June 3 1865 m July 6 1893 Princess Victoria Mary daughter of Duke and Duchess of Teck, entered the Royal Navy on the death of his elder brother the Duke of Clarence on Jan 14 1892 became Heir to the Throne became Duke of Cornwall on the accession of his father King Edward 1901 Created Prince of Wales Nov 9 1901 after returning from tour to Australasia On King Edward's death May 6th 1910 became King and was crowned in Westminster Abbey June 22 1911 Visited India with the Queen and great national rejoicings On the outbreak of war the King and Queen and family threw their energies wholeheartedly into tending all efforts for the amelioration of those suffering poverty and bereavement The name of the Royal House was changed to that of Windsor by special decree in 1917 Had magnificent reception in Paris Nov 1918 and in armistice week was enthusiastically greeted on drives through London Lost his youngest son Prince John suddenly on Jan 18 1919 In 1925 their Majesties were exceedingly busy and displayed much interest in the Wembley Exhibition The King made a good recovery from illness in the Spring The death of Queen Alexandra in Nov 1925 brought sympathy from all parts of the Empire to the King

**Her Majesty Queen Mary** b at Kensington Palace on May 26 1867 and was christened Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes Spent most of her childhood at White Lodge Richmond became engaged 1892 to H R H the Duke of Clarence who died in 1892 her marriage to the Duke of York in 1893 was a great joy to Queen Victoria and the Empire Queen Mary has travelled round the world and everywhere has won regard She has two brothers living Her Majesty never slackened her practical philanthropy in the war and her sympathy was shown on innumerable occasions Their Majesties celebrated their silver wedding on July 6 1918

**The King and Queen's children are**

Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David H R H the Prince of Wales b June 23 1894

Prince Albert Frederick Arthur George Duke of York b Dec 14 1895 Married Lady Elizabeth Bowes Lyon April 26 1923 a daughter b Ap 21 1926

Princess Victoria Alexandra Alice Mary b April 25 1897 married Feb 28 1922 Viscount Lascelles K G and has two sons

Prince Henry William Frederick Albert b March 31 1900 G C V O 1922

Prince George Edward Alexander Edmund b Dec 20 1902

**The King's Sisters**—H R H the Princess Royal b Feb 20 1867 m Duke of Fife July 28 1889 he died Jan 29 1912 His two daughters the elder of whom m Prince Arthur of Connaught Oct 15 1913 and the younger married Lord Carnegie m Nov 1923

H R H Princess Victoria Alexandra Olga Mary b July 6 1868

Her Majesty the Queen of Norway b Nov 26 1869 married Prince Charles of Denmark (now King of Norway) July 22 1896 Has one child Prince Olaf b July 2 1903

# PRIME MINISTERS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES

**Australian Com** Rt Hon Stanley Bruce
**Austria** Chancellor Seipel
**Bavaria** Herr Held
**Belgium** M Jaspar
**Bulgaria** M Liaptchieff
**Canada** Right Hon Mackenzie King
**Czecho-Slovakia** M Svehla
**China** Dr Wellington Koo
**Denmark** M Stauning
**Egypt** Adly Pasha
**Finland** Dr Kallio
**France** M Poincaré
**Germany** Dr Luther (chancellor)
**Great Britain** Rt Hon Stanley Baldwin
**Greece** General Kondylis
**Holland** M de Geer
**Hungary** Count Bethlen
**Italy** Signor Mussolini
**Japan** Mr Wakatsuki
**Lithuania** M Bistras
**Newfoundland** Hon W S Monroe
**New Zealand** Rt Hon J G Coates
**Norway** M Lykke
**Poland** Marshal Pilsudski
**Portugal** General Carmona
**Rhodesia** Sir C Coghlan
**Roumania** General Averescu
**Serbia** M Ouzounovitch
**South Africa** General Hertzog
**Sweden** M Ekman
**Turkey** Ismet Pasha

## COMPANIONS OF HONOUR

The members of the exclusive group of Companions of Honour number 38 They include General Smuts, Viscount Dillon, Mr Harry Gosling Right Rev A C Headlam Mr J Havelock Wilson Sir Henry Newbolt, Rt Hon Winston Churchill Sir Hall Caine, Prebendary Carlile Dr H A James and Mr John Davidson M P They are entitled to the letters C H after their names and the honour is reserved for those who have given special service to the State and community

## ORDER OF MERIT

King Edward instituted this Order in June 1902 Present members are Sir Edward Elgar Thomas Hardy Sir Edward Seymour Sir J J Thomson Admiral Fogo, Sir George Trevelyan Viscount Haldane Rt Hon the Earl of Balfour, Admiral Earl Jellicoe Marshal Foch, Field Marshal Earl Haig, Admiral Earl Beatty, Rt Hon D Lloyd George, Marshal Joffre Sir J M Barrie Sir Chas Scott Sherrington, Sir James Fraser and Sir Ernest Rutherford The Order is limited to 24 members

# EVENTS IN INDIA

Outstanding events in India during the year were An alarming recrudescence of strife between the Hindus and Moslems (resulting in riots and loss of life more serious than within living memory); the decision that steps should be taken for India eventually to undertake its own naval defence, financial equilibrium (due to drastic retrenchment reforms, and skilful management), another favourable monsoon, and the gesture to humanitarian ideals made by Government in its announced decision to take steps for the extinction of exports of opium, except for strictly medical purposes.

### THE BUDGET

The accounts of the Central Government showed a surplus for the past year and an estimated surplus for the year to come The **final Budget figures** for 1926–27 were estimated revenue, Rs. 1,30,42 97,000 (£86,953 133 at 15 rupees to the £): expenditure, Rs 1,30,37,66,000 (£86,917,733): the estimated surplus being Rs 5,31,000 (£35,400). A balanced budget for the fourth year in succession, further relief in taxation, and financial help to the local Governments indicate the sound financial position built up by the Central Government in the last few years This is reflected in the fact that representative Government of India securities in London now yield about 5 per cent, and that Indian Government credit in the London Market is second to that of the Imperial Government No borrowing in the London market was necessary the inclination of Indians to hoard gold is weakening, and the Government of India will not, it is thought, be under the immediate necessity of raising loans outside India.

The continued improvement in the financial position enabled Government to contemplate and sanction more expenditure on "luxury" heads, viz medical research, education, sanitation, including a grant of 50 lakhs (£333 333) to inaugurate an Indian Archæological Fund.

Till comparatively recently there was little evidence to support the tradition of the vast **antiquity of Indian civilisation.** The remarkable discoveries of Sir Aurel Stein and Sir John Marshall indicate that the Indus basin was the seat of a civilisation having affinities with the Sumerian culture of Mesopotamia.

**Trade figures,** with the exception of cotton, were satisfactory, the tea industry was prosperous, and although world trade influenced conditions in India, the visible balance of trade increased The seaborne trade figures in 1925–26 were: imports, Rs. 291,38,66,822 (£192,257,781); exports, Rs 390,67,16,126 (£240,447 742). The economic situation in India rests on the agriculturists, who comprise 72 per cent of the population of 319 millions, consequently, the increase of agricultural productivity and the economic condition of the rural population are of vital importance in India, and the appointment of a Royal Commission to investigate the possibility of improvement in agriculture and the promotion of the welfare of the rural population was warmly welcomed India has a prominent place in the world's markets and her position as a supplier of cotton, jute, wheat etc, is likely to become an increasingly important factor in the world's supply of food and clothing

The abolition of the Royal Indian Marine has been decided upon, in its place will rise the **Royal Indian Navy,** which will fly the White Ensign and will ultimately undertake the naval defence of India Its functions will comprise the training of personnel for war service in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf, port defence, survey work and marine transport

During the year not a single provincial government was free from anxiety on account of the **antagonism between the Hindus and Moslems** The arrival in India of the new Viceroy, Lord Irwin coincided with an alarming and sanguinary outbreak of religious fanaticism at Calcutta resulting in the loss of many lives Disturbing elements have always existed below the surface which usually have found expression during occasions of religious fervour, and it is alleged that the political awakening which has followed the reforms has exacerbated this feeling and has kept the Hindus and Moslems in a state of friction The temporary union of Hindus and Moslems in the political field broke down during the year, but in the autumn there was some evidence of a growth of the realisation of the necessity for sympathetic co operation with Government, although the demands and aspirations of the Hindus seem to imply an extension of self-government based upon majority rule, and the Moslems oppose extension except on condition that their special communal representation in the Assembly and Councils is maintained.

Following the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance it was decided to adopt as the ratio of the rupee the rate of one shilling and sixpence gold, and steps will be taken to prevent undue fluctuations in the exchange value. The iron and steel industries were assisted by Government by means of protection and bounties, the cotton excise duty was abolished, and it is hoped that by reduction of railway rates, the export of coal will be stimulated Wireless communication between India and England will be established in a few months' time. **The first Indian Trade Union Act** was passed during the year, its object being to encourage and assist responsible Trade Unions and to foster the growth of a healthy trade union movement; one provision of the Act is that the rules of the Unions must provide for the safe custody of their funds and for an annual audit. Growing exasperation was evident at the position of Indians in South Africa, but after negotiations between the Indian and Union Governments, the meeting of a Conference to discuss the whole question was agreed upon.

# £45,800,000 IN DOLES.

The Minister of Labour, Sir A Steel Maitland, stated in the House of Commons that the total amount of benefit paid under the Unemployment Insurance Acts during 1925 was approximately £45,800,000. The amounts contributed during the year were By employers £20,030,000; by insured persons, £17,760,000; by the Exchequer, £13,250,000.

# CHEAP RAW COTTON

## By Sir CHARLES W. MACARA, Bart.

It is a marvel what adversity industries, as well as individuals and nations, can stand and still survive I have written this cotton trade retrospect for six years, and never once have I been able to say unreservedly that the trade has been good and that the capital employed has received adequate return I question if any other trade could have stood such adverse conditions as cotton has come through, and yet one s faith in its future remains unshaken, for the sufficient reason that unlike so many other industries, it is of its nature indispensable, and, sooner or later will come into its own I am convinced that had there been vision on the part of those who have controlled the employers organisations, the serious losses sustained might have been materially mitigated I have contended from the outbreak of war that had there been statistics of production consumption and stocks, and supply regulated to demand, together with close co operation between capital and labour, these losses might have been largely avoided

### THE COAL DISPUTE'S EFFECT

Taken altogether, the past year has been one of the gloomiest of the series, for in addition to all our other troubles two strikes have hit the cotton trade with exceptional severity Fortunately the General Strike was short if sharp, but the coal dispute has been long and devastating Paying 60s or more a ton for coal of a very inferior quality has meant for cotton employers a serious burden in addition to already heavy losses When a spell of good trade comes, there will, no doubt, be a pretty general scrapping of steam engines and boilers and the long overdue installation of electric power Oil for driving does not yet find great favour in cotton mills

Since the slump began in 1920, there have been no means available for the renewal and repairing of machinery, and I am afraid when good times do come, many concerns will not be able to take full advantage of them Operatives leaders in conference recently seemed to imagine that much-needed profits for the trade were desired and intended for impatient share holders, but money is wanted for many other things Even shareholders who have been without dividends for five or six years however are worthy of a little consideration for the present holders in many cases are not those who benefited by the sales of the mills at the time of the re capitalisations

### A POOR TIME FOR THE SPINNER

The demand for both yarn and cloth has not shown that progressive increase we had hoped for, owing chiefly to the uncertainty of the price of the raw material Although cotton goods are wanted in very large quantity all over the world buyers could not be prevailed upon to operate except in the most mingre way this can be understood for by the time the goods were made and shipped they might be comparatively dear It is all to the good that cotton should fall as far as economically possible that means that eventually bulk business will be done But while it is in the process of falling it is generally a very poor time for the spinner and the manufacturer as during the past year when the cost of carrying on the mills has been as great as ever Although the price of the raw material has fallen, the other items that enter into the production of yarn and cloth are still at least 100 per cent above pre war and thus it is impossible for any substantial reductions in cotton goods to take place for some time to come In consequence producers of yarn and cloth have been greatly prejudiced and while spinners have been forced to make many further calls on share holders a number of manufacturers in North East Lancashire have gone into liquidation

What price cotton will eventually reach in its downward course it is impossible to say with a carry over of nearly 5½ million bales and the prospect of the new American crop reaching 16,000,000 to 17,000,000 bales *

In Egypt where fine cotton is grown there is talk of limiting the area under cotton to one third of the present acreage and in America a new scheme is afoot to get the growers to plant less by adopting a scheme for holding up cotton when markets are unremunerative

### REDUCING THE COTTON ACREAGE

According to Cotton News, which represents the American Cotton Association plans are being developed in co operation with men of large financial means for financing the carrying over of surplus cotton upon the farmers assurance that they will reduce the acreage planted with cotton in 1927 A proportionate part of the present crop is to be warehoused financed and carried over through 1927 or certainly until it brings costs plus a reasonable profit to the farmer on condition that the cotton grower executes a binding contract for an increased acreage in food, fuel and forage crops that will automatically cause a percentage decrease in the cotton acreage for 1927

My own suggestion for a reserve of cotton in superabundant years made to the International Cotton Conference of spinners, manu

* The U S Government estimate on Oct 9 was 16,627,000 bales On Liverpool market the price at once fell ¼d to 6¼d (against 9¼d a month before) the lowest for ten years

facturers, growers and Exchange men held in 1907 at Atlanta Georgia U S A, had for its object, not the restriction of cotton growing but the keeping of a level of supply and prices in the lean years and also in order to frustrate the nefarious activities of the gambler in cotton

The year has impressed the lesson that trade does not inevitably follow the cheapening of goods With cloth and yarn 20 to 25 per cent cheaper than 18 months ago mainly due to the fall in the price of the raw material it was natural to expect a very substantial increase in demand especially as our Far Eastern customers have become better off each year since the war The explanation is partly that there has been little confidence in raw cotton prices and that confidence has been weakened owing to spinners and manufacturers refusing to stand together to maintain a level of prices sufficient to give them a proper working margin of profit

The remedy that would bring back the industry to prosperity in a very short space of time is adoption of effective control on scientific and compulsory lines This is the trend of all industry to day and directors of cotton companies are guilty of the culpable misuse of the resources entrusted to them in not adopting this policy at once to save the trade I am more than ever convinced that we shall have to adopt a scheme of control sooner or later for only in that way will it be possible to prevent weak sellers from bringing disaster upon the whole industry

With such a scheme it would not be long before the confidence of buyers as well as of sellers was restored and we could look forward to an ever increasing volume of trade That this is so is shown in the latest report of His Majesty s Trade Commissioner at Calcutta The prices of cotton goods and in a lesser degree of raw cotton were a year ago entirely out of tune with the general price level he says but raw cotton appears now to have returned very nearly to its pre war relation to other prices and this fact holds out the prospect of an increased volume of trade in cotton piece goods as soon as prices become steadier

Then again the quality of British cotton goods is regaining favour in all parts of the world When we had difficulties in exporting in war time Italian Japanese Indian and other foreign manufacturers took the opportunity to gain a small amount of our trade but the proved reliability of British products is bringing this so called trade back to us

CHARLES MACARA.

# THE BETTING TAX

The Betting Duty came into operation on November 1 1926

The duty applies to every bet made with a bookmaker on any event of any kind and each bookmaker will be required to take out annually a certificate, for which a duty of £10 will be payable

A limited company is required to take out a certificate in the registered name of the company and any directors or employees of the company who may act as bookmakers on a racecourse are required to take out personal certificates in their own names Certificates expire on October 31 in each year An entry certificate will be required to be taken out annually by a bookmaker on payment of a duty of £10 in respect of any betting premises used by him

Duty is chargeable at the rate of 2 per cent of the amount staked in the case of bets which fulfil all the following conditions (a) The event must be a horse race (b) the bet must be made on a ground used for the purpose of racing with horses, or any ground adjacent thereto (c) the bet must be made on a day on which horse-racing takes place on such grounds (d) both the bookmaker accepting and the person making the bet must be in personal attendance at that ground In the case of every other bet made with a bookmaker the duty will be at the rate of 3 per cent of the amount staked

The bookmaker will be the person responsible for payment of the proper duty and there will be two methods by which a bookmaker may pay the duty by returns to the Commissioners or by the use of revenue tickets It will be open to any bookmaker whether operating in an office or on the course to apply to the Commissioners for permission to pay by returns Under such an arrangement a bookmaker will furnish returns at weekly intervals of all bets received by him and pay at such intervals the appropriate amount of duty Any bookmaker who wishes to enter into such an arrangement should apply to the Secretary Custom House London E C

Bookmakers who do not enter into an arrangement for payment of duty by means of returns must pay duty by the purchase of revenue tickets Duty will be payable on the number of tickets in the book at the appropriate rate of duty—e g a book of 50 tickets for 2s bets at the 2 per cent rate will cost 2s, and a book of 50 tickets for 5s bets at the 3 per cent rate will cost 8s 9d and so on The ticket will be automatically defaced on being torn from the book and no question of the use of adhesive stamps will arise

Special attention must be drawn to section 15 (2) of the Finance Act (Betting Duty) 1926 which provides that "nothing in this part of this Act shall operate so as to render lawful any betting in any manner or place in which it is at the commencement of this Act unlawful, or so as to authorise the writing printing, publication, or sending of any notice, circular, or advertisement which is at that time unlawful"

# INDUSTRIAL WELFARE

Under the active presidency of H R.H the Duke of York, K G, the Industrial Welfare Soety has been active since 1919 in stimulating great firms to study the welfare of their employees The Duke has visited many factories all over England The Chairman of the Society is Lord Inverclyde, and the Director is Mr. R R Hyde Central Office is 31, Palace St, S W 1

# THE TURF

## CORONACH'S YEAR

### By P. J. MOSS

In all save one respect the racing season of 1926 has been featureless. The exception is the success of **Lord Woolavington's Coronach** in the Derby and St Leger a feat of performed by any three year old since Rock Sand carried off the triple crown for Sir James Miller in 1903

Coronach was also expected to win the Two Thousand Guineas but met with an unexpected defeat by Colorado Coronach had won the Column Produce Stakes in April in hollow style and as little as 5 to 4 was taken about his chance for the Guineas Colorado which in a very moderate field had previously won the Union Jack Stake at Liverpool on the opening week of the season was now quoted at 12/1 to 1 In a surprising race Coronach seemed to tire in the final ascent and Colorado coming through the field at a great pace went on to win by 5 lengths

So the way seemed clear for Lord Derby's colt to win the Derby but it was a very different Coronach which led Darling turned out to fight for the turf's Blue Riband on Epsom Downs Naturally Colorado was made favourite and Lord Astor's Swift and Sure was second in demand Coronach being third favourite at 5/1 to 1 Coronach took the lead as the tapes went up and was never headed in the race Colorado made a big effort when called upon by Weston but dropped back and was passed by Lancegaye and lost second place by a short head Still Colorado was certainly the second best horse in the race

The manner of Coronach's victory was so decisive that he was at once installed a very hot favourite for the St Leger and as Colorado was not entered for that race there never seemed any doubt about the son of Hurry On proving himself easily the best three year old of the year Lancegaye went lame a few days before the race and Coronach won by a couple of lengths from Lord Derby's Caissot, a son of two St Leger winners—Swynford and Keysoe Coronach also won The Eclipse Stakes the one remaining £10 000 race apart from the classics and the St James Palace Stakes at Ascot

**Lord Astor,** whose bad luck in the Derby has become proverbial, again won the Oaks with Short Story a filly by Buchan Long Suit

**Solario,** the winner of the St Leger in 1925 was hailed the 'horse of a century owing to his smashing victory in the Coronation Cup at Epsom in which he literally ran away from his field to win by fifteen lengths from Zambo Sir J Rutherford's colt subsequently won the Ascot Gold Cup, and it was after this race that the Aga Khan's offer of £100 000 for the son of Gainsborough Sun Worship was refused

The disturbance in trade and the General Strike held up racing for nearly three weeks The Chester Cup was decided and won by **Hidennis,** but there was no Jubilee at Kempton **Park.** Indeed, the third day's programme at **Chester** was abandoned, and the Kempton Park meeting on May 7 and 8 and the meeting at Lingfield on the same dates were abandoned as were the three days set for Newmarket on the 11th 12th and 13th Gatwick and Haydock on 14th and 15th, York, on 17th, 18th and 19th Bath on 18th and 19th Salisbury and Doncaster on 20th and 21st Sport was however resumed at Ayr on May 21, from that time meeting with no further interruption

**CLASSIC WINNERS FOR THE LAST SEVEN YEARS**

**One Thousand Guineas**

| Year | Owner | Horse | Jockey |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1920 | Mr R W B Jarvis | [illegible] | W Higgs |
| 1921 | Mr W Raphael | Bettina | G Bell |
| 1922 | Mr B Jarvis | [illegible] | H Carter |
| 1923 | Lord Derby | Inquisitor | Carter |
| 1924 | Lord Rosebery | Pink | [illegible] |
| 1925 | [illegible] | [illegible] | F Bullock |
| 1926 | Mr A [illegible] | [illegible] | B Perry |

**Two Thousand Guineas**

| Year | Owner | Horse | Jockey |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1920 | Major McCalmont | Tetrarch | B Carslake |
| 1921 | Lord Astor | Craganour | [illegible] |
| 1922 | [illegible] | St Louis | [illegible] |
| 1923 | Lord Rosebery | Ellangowan | Elliott |
| 1924 | H H Aga Khan | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 1925 | Mr H [illegible] | [illegible] | S Donoghue |
| 1926 | Lord Derby | Colorado | [illegible] |

**The Derby**

| Year | Owner | Horse | Jockey |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1920 | Major L [illegible] | Spion Kop | [illegible] |
| 1921 | Mr J B [illegible] | [illegible] | S Donoghue |
| 1922 | [illegible] Wolverton | Captain Cuttle | S Donoghue |
| 1923 | Mr [illegible] | Papyrus | S Donoghue |
| 1924 | Lord Derby | Sansonnet | [illegible] |
| 1925 | Mr H [illegible] | Manna | S Donoghue |
| 1926 | Lord Wolverton | Coronach | J Childs |

**The Oaks**

| Year | Owner | Horse | Jockey |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1920 | Mr A P C Little | Chelsea | J Whalley |
| 1921 | Mr J Watson | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 1922 | Lord Astor | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 1923 | Viscount [illegible] | Bridwalda | [illegible] |
| 1924 | Sir [illegible] | Stratagem | [illegible] |
| 1925 | Lord Astor | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 1926 | Lord Astor | Short Story | R. Jones |

**St Leger**

| Year | Owner | Horse | Jockey |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1920 | Mr Gerald [illegible] | Caligula | A Smith |
| 1921 | Lord [illegible] | Polymarch | J Childs |
| 1922 | Lord [illegible] | Royal [illegible] | P Jones |
| 1923 | Lord Derby | Airaquil | T Weston |
| 1924 | H H Aga Khan | Salmon Trout | H Carslake |
| 1925 | Sir J Rutherford | Solario | J Childs |
| 1926 | Lord Woolavington | Coronach | J Childs |

Lord Woolavington, as owner, and Fred Darling, as trainer, had another wonderful year. Darling scored his third victory in the Derby. They started with Captt. Cuttle in 1922 and continued with Manna in 1925, and with Coronach in 1926.

The two-year-olds were all of a heap this year. Damon, Sickle, Call Boy, Appiecross, The Satrap (which met with a mishap), and Bold Archer were the best of the public performers. But Lord Woolavington possesses in Caledon an own brother to Coronach, which from all accounts is a colt of remarkable promise.

There was no outstanding personality among the jockeys except perhaps in the case of the veteran Joe Childs, who was associated with Coronach and Solario in all their triumphs. Unfortunately Gordon Richards, the champion jockey of 1925, was taken ill soon after the start of the season and had to give up riding.

So far as the handicaps are concerned, backers started badly when King of Clubs, a hundred to one chance, won the Lincolnshire, beating Zionist, the favourite, in a terrific finish by a short head. King of Clubs was ridden by Pat Donoghue, a son of the famous Steve. It was the boy's first big winner, and his father, who rode Argela in the race, was as pleased as if he had opened the season with a big winner himself.

Later in the same week, Mr. Schwartz's Jack Horner won the Grand National. The owner is an American, who bought the horse almost on the eve of the race. Such is the luck of the game. It had a sad sequel, for Watkinson, the successful jockey, was killed by a fall at Bogside a few weeks later, when riding Gilcrux.

Zionist was also made favourite for the Newbury Spring Cup, but the Aga Khan's horse was beaten out of a place behind the little fancied Rock Fire which started at 100 to 6. Backers did little better on the opening day at the Epsom Spring Meeting, when Kyra (10-1) carried off the Great Metropolitan Stakes, but the City and Suburban on the succeeding day was won by the favourite, Warden of the Marches, Steve Donoghue being the successful jockey. Phalaros, another favourite, won the Victoria Cup at Hurst Park. As mentioned, Hidennis won the Chester Cup, but several others were better backed than the winner. Pons Asinorum was well backed but not favourite, when winning the Newbury Summer Cup.

Cross Bow, which had disappointed in the Derby of the previous year, brought off a 33 to 1 chance in the Royal Hunt Cup at Ascot. Foxlaw created another surprise by beating Tourneol in the Nothumberland Plate. Perhaps So beat several better-fancied candidates in the Stewards Cup at Goodwood. Pons Asinorum added to his Newbury win by taking the Ebor Handicap at York; this time he was in chief demand.

It is worthy of note that Mr. Sol Joel won the Goodwood Cup with Glommen, which also finished first in the Doncaster Cup, but was disqualified for bumping in favour of Lord Rosebery's Bongrace.

The betting tax, which was fixed to come into operation in the closing weeks of the season, has aroused much criticism, some bookmakers going so far as to say it will stop betting on racing. But it is safe to say that we shall see racing next season, and betting will take place as usual. The Cesarewitch was won on Oct. 13 by Mr. Davis's Myra Gray.

# "CASH ON DELIVERY"

An Inland Cash on Delivery (C.O.D.) parcel service came into operation on March 29, 1926. Under this service, which applies to everything transmissible by Parcel Post, the value of a parcel will, up to a maximum of £40, be collected from the addressee by the Post Office and remitted immediately to the sender by means of a special Order. Parcels, ordinary or registered, may be posted C.O.D. at any money order post office. Parcels not exceeding £5 in value will be delivered at any address in Great Britain and Northern Ireland (including the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man) upon payment by the addressee to the postman of the amount to be collected; for those which exceed £5 in value the addressee will be required to pay the amount to be collected at the post office indicated upon an advice note which will be sent to him. The service does not apply to the Irish Free State in either direction.

The trade charge will be remitted to the sender of the parcel by means of a "crossed" order similar to a money order. This order will not be negotiable and will normally be paid into the payee's banking account; but special arrangements will be made for payees who have no banking account to receive the money in cash from the Post Office, subject to proof of identity.

The Post Office accepts the same responsibility for a C.O.D. parcel as for an ordinary parcel, registered or unregistered as the case may be. For a trade charge order its responsibility is the same as for a money order.

The C.O.D. fees, which are additional to the ordinary parcel postage, vary according to the amount to be collected (trade charge) and are fixed on the following scale:

| Trade Charge not Exceeding | Fee |
|---|---|
| 10s. | 4d. |
| £1 | 6d. |
| £2 | 8d. |
| £5 | 10d. |
| £10 | 1s. |

and 2d. for each additional £5 or fraction of £5 up to the maximum of £40.

The sender will be required to write on an adhesive address label—supplied free on demand—or on the cover of the parcel:

(1) The name and address of the addressee.
(2) His own name and address.
(3) The amount of the trade charge;

and to fill up the special trade charge form which will be handed to him.

The ordinary postage must be prepaid by means of a stamp or stamps affixed to the parcel (or address label). The C.O.D. fee must be prepaid by a postage stamp or stamps affixed to the counterfoil of the trade charge form. A certificate of posting will be given if desired as in the case of an ordinary parcel.

# BILLIARDS

## By HARRY YOUNG

Amateur billiards for the first time in the history of the game took **premier place** in **1926**. With the exception of the Championship in which Tom Newman defeated his only challenger, Joe Davis, of Chesterfield, by 6,495, the professional matches were of no great account and public interest for the greater part of the season was centred upon the doings of the unpaid player The change from ivory to composition balls it was suggested in our review of the 1925 season, would mean the absence of the then holder of the title Mr S H Fry and the runner up, Mr W B Marshall, from the Championship This unfortunately proved to be the case and their absence was shared by three other famous ex champions—Major H L Fleming Mr J Graham Symes and Mr W P McLeod

The claim of the Control Council, however that they were acting for the benefit of the majority was amply justified, as the remarkable entry of 141 was received for the competition After he had made a break of 435 in the qualifying competition, at Liverpool easily beating the world s amateur record, few looked beyond **Mr. Joseph Earlam**, a 20 year old player from Runcorn Cheshire, for the winner He won the final heat from Mr C M Helyer, of Middlesbrough, by no fewer than 1,249 points in 3,000 up

The promotion of a **British Empire Championship** was a wonderful success as a sporting function even although it was decided when labour troubles were looming ahead, and actually concluded while the General Strike was in progress

There were five competitors—Mr J Earlam (England) Mr G B Shaller (Australia) Mr P W Rutledge (South Africa), Mr Malcolm Smith (Scotland), and Mr J McCluney (Northern Ireland) Decided on the tournament system—each player meeting the others in turn—Mr Earlam won all four games, Mr Shaller (a Sydney policeman), three, Mr Smith, two and Mr Rutledge, one The only player to lose all four games was Mr McCluney, but he was by no means disgraced, as his aggregate was 5,617 against Mr Rutledge s 5,902, Mr Smith s 6,569, Mr Shaller s 7,394, and Mr Earlam s 8,000. The tournament will be played again next spring, but afterwards at intervals of two years, and then very properly in the country of the previous winner Earlam has since turned professional, so both amateur events will be more open

The **Boys' Championship title** again changed hands, H R Garland beating the holder Sydney Lee in the final heat by 52 points and making a record break for a boy of 114.

**THE CHAMPIONS OF 1926**

| Event | Winner | Runner Up |
|---|---|---|
| Professional | ..Tom Newman London (holder) | Joe Davis Chesterfield |
| Amateurs | ..J Earlam Runcorn, Cheshire | . C M Helyer Middlesbro |
| British Empire Amateurs | J Earlam England | ..G B Shaller Australia |
| Pros Assn . | . Nat Butler London (holder) | ..H Shepherd Leicester |
| Boys .. | ..H R Garland, London | S Lee London (holder) |
| Army | ..Sgt W Scully, R A O C | Bandsman L I Kelly 13/18 Hussars, (holder) |
| British Legion | . H W Page, Dulverton | A Cribbs Manchester |
| Stock Ex | . G Lucas | ..W Burlinton (holder) |
| Met Police | ..P Sgt Layfield, "A" Div. | P Con Leskenby "L" Div (holder) |
| Lic Vict. | ..W B Marshall, (holder) | No Challenger |
| | INTER VARSITY | |
| Cambridge | beat | Oxford |
| Cambridge Cue. | P H C Constable (Fitzwilliam Hall) | H Tan (Fitzwilliam Hall) |
| Oxford Cue | . C N Millar (Queen s) | H V Yorke (Magdalen) |
| | SNOOKER POOL | |
| Amateur | .W Nash London | F T W Leaphard. London |
| Pros Assn. | ..Nat Butler, London | C. Frost London |

# AMATEUR BILLIARDS CHAMPIONSHIPS

The Amateur Championship was won in 1926 by J Earlam

**WINNERS FROM 1888**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1888—H A. O. Lonsdale | 1892—A. R Wisdom |
| 1888—A. P Gaskell | 1892—S. S Christey |
| 1889—A. P. Gaskell | 1893—A H Vahid |
| 1889—A P. Gaskell | 1893—S H Fry |
| 1890—A. P. Gaskell | 1894—H Mitchell |
| 1890—A P. Gaskell | 1894—T. Maughan |
| 1890—W. D. Courtney | 1896—S H Fry |
| 1891—W. D Courtney | 1899—A. R. Wisdom |
| 1891—A P. Gaskell | 1900—S. H Fry |
| | 1901—S. S. Christey |
| 1902—A. W T Good | 1915—A W T Good |
| 1903—A R Wisdom | 1916—S H Fry |
| 1903—S S Christey | 1917—J Graham Symes |
| 1904—W. A Lovejoy | 1918—J Graham Symes |
| 1905—A W. T Good | 1919—S. H Fry |
| 1906—E. C. Breed | 1920—S. H. Fry |
| 1907—H. C. Virr | 1921—S H Fry |
| 1908—H C Virr | 1922—J. Graham Symes |
| 1909—Major Fleming | 1923—W. P. McLeod |
| 1910—H A O Lonsdale | 1924—W P. McLeod |
| 1911—H. C. Virr | 1925—S H Fry |
| 1912—H. C. Virr | 1926—J. Earlam |
| 1913—H. C. Virr | |
| 1914—H. C Virr | |

# CHAMPIONS AT VARIOUS FORMS OF SPORT

**BILLIARDS**—TOMMY NEWMAN (Amateur J FARLAM)

**BOWLS**—R JACK

**BOXING** (Heavy-weight)—GENE TUNNEY (U S A)

**CHESS**—SEÑOR CAPABLANCA (British F D YATES)

**CRICKET** (County)—LANCASHIRE (Batting)—J B HOBBS (Bowling)—W RHODES

**CROQUET**—C CORBALLY (Ladies MISS D D STEAT)

**CYCLING**—P MOPSKOPS (Holland) (Amateur MICHAUD (France)

**DRAUGHTS**—SAMUEL CORFN

**GOLF**—BOBBY JONES (Amateur JESSE SWEETSER)

**LAWN TENNIS**—JEAN BOROTRA (France). (Ladies MRS L A GODFREE)

**SCULLING**—MAJOR GOODSELL (Australia).

**SKATING**—H THUNBERG (Finland)

# INTERNATIONAL YACHTING

The results of the race for the America Cup since 1895 are as follows

Oct 16, 1899, Columbia (U S A) beat Shamrock I (Br) by 10 min 8 sec

Oct 17, 1899 Columbia (U S A) had walk over Shamrock being disabled

Oct 20, 1899, Columbia (U S A) beat Shamrock by 6 min 34 sec

Sept 28, 1901, Columbia (U S A) beat Shamrock II (Br) by 1 min 20 sec

Oct 3, 1901, Columbia (U S A) beat Shamrock II (Br) by 3 min 35 sec

Oct 4 1901, Columbia (U S A) beat Shamrock II (Br) by 41 secs

Aug 22, 1903, Reliance (U S A) beat Shamrock III (Br) by 7 min 3 sec

Aug 27, 1903 Reliance (U S A) beat Shamrock III (Br) by 1 min 19 sec

Sept 3, 1903, Shamrock III lost in fog

With regard to the last 3 races Reliance allowed Shamrock III 1 min 57 sec as Reliance was about 4 ft longer

July 27, 1920, Resolute (U S A) beat Shamrock IV by 19 min 45 sec

# UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE

The following are the results of the University Boat Race since 1904

| Year | Date | Winner | Time | Won by |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1904 | Mar 26 | Cam | 21m 36s | 4½ lengths |
| 1905 | April 1 | Oxford | 20m 3s | 3 lengths |
| 1906 | April 7 | Cam | 19m 2s | 3½ lengths |
| 1907 | Mar 16 | Cam | 20m 26s | 1½ length |
| 1908 | April 4 | Cam | 19m 20s | 2½ lengths |
| 1909 | April 3 | Oxford | 19m 30s | 3½ lengths |
| 1910 | Mar 23 | Oxford | 20m 1s | 2½ lengths |
| 1911 | April 1 | Oxford | 18m 29s | 2½ lengths |
| 1912 | April 1 | Oxford | 22m 5s | 3 lengths* |
| 1913 | Mar 13 | Oxford | 20m 13s | ½ length |
| 1914 | Mar 28 | Cam | 20m 23s | 4½ lengths |
| 1920 | Mar 27 | Cam | 21m 11s | 4 lengths |
| 1921 | Mar 30 | Cam | 19m 41s | 1 length |
| 1922 | April 1 | Cam | 19m 27s | 4½ lengths |
| 1923 | Mar 24 | Oxford | 20m 54s | ½ length |
| 1924 | April 5 | Cam | 18m 41s | 4½ lengths |
| 1925 | Mar 28 | Cam | 21m 30s | a distance |
| 1926 | Mar 27 | Cam | 19m 29s | 5 lengths |

* An attempt was made to row the race on March 30, but both crews sank and although Oxford re-embarked and completed the course the umpire decided that it was "no race"

The first race, in 1829 was rowed at Henley in 1836-9, 1840-1-2 the course was from West minster to Putney in 1846, 1856 and 86 the course was from Mortlake to Putney all the other races have been rowed from Putney to Mortlake

Oxford has won 40 races Cambridge 7

# CHANNEL SWIMMING

The first person to swim the Channel was Captain Matthew Webb who crossed from Dover to Calais in 21 hrs 45 mins on August 24 and 25, 1875 Thomas Burgess a Yorkshireman swam from the South Foreland to Le Chatelet near Cape Gris Nez in 22 hrs 35 mins on Sept 5 and 6, 1911

On Aug 6, 1923, Henry Sullivan (U S A) swam it in 27 hrs 23 mins and on Aug 11, 1923, Enriboschi accomplished the feat in 16 hr 33 min C Toth swam it Sept 8, in 16 hr 54 mins

Miss Gertrude Ederle first woman to accomplish the feat swam it on Aug 6 1926 in 14 hrs 39 mins Mrs C Corson (U S A) swam it in 15 hrs 28 mins Aug 28–29 1926 Hans Wierkotter a German baker swam it in 12hrs 30 mins on Aug 30 G Michel swam it on Sept 10 in 11 hrs 5 mins N L Durham swam it on Sept 17 in 13 hrs 55 mins The discovery of the tide drift from Cape Gris Nez had a marked effect in favour of the swimmers

# SCULLING

The race for the Sculling Championship of the world had the following results

1920 E Barry beat A Felton
1921 R Arnst beat P Hannan
1922 D Hadfield beat R Arnst
1922 J Paddon beat D Hadfield
1923 J. Paddon beat D Hadfield.
1924 J Paddon beat A Felton
1924 J Paddon beat Maj Goodsell
1925 Major Goodsell beat W McDevitt
1925 Major Goodsell beat P Hannan
1926 Major Goodsell beat E Saul

# BADMINTON

## By S. M. MASSEY

**The Badminton Season** of 1925 26 was an epoch making one in the history of the game Last winter the Badminton Association sent across the Atlantic, for the first time a team of six representative men players under the captaincy of Sir G A Thomas, Bart to tour **Canada and visit New York** The tourists who played exhibition games in St John Halifax, Quebec Ottawa Montreal (some 2,200 spectators watched the visitors in this city Kingston Toronto Winnipeg Calgary Kelowna Vancouver and New York received everywhere a warm and hospitable welcome Their splendid pioneer work was of great educational value to Badminton which is now making such wonderful headway in the Dominion

A record entry was received for the 23rd **All England Championship Tournament**, which was played at the Royal Horticultural Hall Westminster early last March **Mr J F Devlin** the brilliant Irishman won all three championships Mr A J Herbert ran the champion to three games in the Singles and established for himself a high reputation the 7 15 15 5

15/6 **Mrs Barrett** won her first All England Championship by defeating in the finals of the Ladies Singles Championship the ex champion Mrs R C Fragett by 11 7 11 3 Mr J F Devlin secured the Mixed Doubles Championship with Miss I G Peterson and the Men s Doubles Championship with the 1924 Singles champion, Mr G S B Mack Mrs Head won with Miss Lilton the **Ladies' Doubles Championship**, by a victory in the final over Mrs Barrett and Mrs Horsley

At the Irish Championship meeting, played in Belfast Mr J F Devlin and Mrs Fragett won respectively the Men s and Ladies Singles Championships In Glasgow Sir G A Thomas won the Scottish Singles Championship and Mrs Fragett the same event for Ladies In the **International matches** England remained unbeaten defeating Ireland as well as Scotland while Ireland was victorious over Scotland

The Logan B C won the First Division Shield of the London Badminton League Competition

The 24th All England Championship Tournament will be played at the Royal Horticultural Hall Westminster from February 28 to March 5 927

# BOWLS

## By JAMES HARTLEY

The bowling season of 1926 will be most notable for the great increase in the popularity of the game and the stronger impetus given to it by corporations and municipalities as well as large industrial concerns all over the country The ancient game with at least half a dozen centuries behind it is more extensively played than ever in Great Britain and the Colonies and it is computed that in the British Isles alone there are upwards of **two million active participants in the game**

The visit of a team of **South African bowlers** was a most notable feature of the season They comprised a fairly strong set of players, whose performances were above the average in consistency as the results show Their tour in Great Britain and Ireland was most successful Out of 50 matches played they won 34 and lost 16 they scored 6 779 shots as against 5 821 a majority of 958 Of the 17 matches they played in Scotland they won 12 and lost 5

England won the **International Championship** J Felix Williams of Caerwent won the Welsh Single bowling Championship The Pairs Championship went to E P Evans and T Evans (Penylan) L O Hall championed the Welsh Tournament at Llandrindod Wells In the Moffat Tournament the victory went to W B Agnew of the Wellcroft B C Glasgow Agnew was formerly a Kilmarnock footballer and was capped against Ireland and Wales besides playing for the Scottish League against England in 1907 and the following year The Single handed Championship of Scotland was won by W Blue (Caledon B C, Paisley) In the English Bowling Championship played on the greens at Bellingham Club there was a marked change in the **awards** For the first time in the history of these championships the seaside clubs swept the board Robert Jack (Sir Francis Drake B C Plymouth) won the singles Dewland and Lamber (Pool Park Poole) carried off the Pairs, and the Single Rink fell to Brighton after a keenly contested match in which the Preston Club won on the last end A W Smith won the championship of the Walthamstow B C

The **Crown Green game**, whose activities are chiefly confined to Lancashire Yorkshire Derbyshire Staffordshire and Warwickshire has been more extensively played than ever and the youths of those counties are now engaging in it in thousands so that it is no longer accounted an old men s game in the North W Newby (Douglas B C) who won the British Crown Green Tournament last year, was knocked out in an early round this season

The **Inter-County Championship** was won quite easily by Lancashire for the B C G A B C Individual Merit there was keen competition It was played at Shrewsbury, and the finalists were A Booth (Yorkshire) and W J Wilcock (Lancashire) The pair were well matched and eventually the Yorkshire man ran out the winner by three points

This year the competition for the £1,000 **amateur tournament** attracted over 3 500 entries from the northern counties and the final rounds were played at Manchester the winner being I Bamford (Gorton) and the runner up D Bradley (Burslem) For the British Parks Individual Merit Championship there were large entries and the final between T Essex (Cheshire) and W Marwood (Dunham Cheshire) was closely contested and resulted in a win by Essex with a margin of 5

# GERMANY'S NOTABLE YEAR

The story of Germany in 1926 demands a brief reference to the Treaty of Locarno, for as the logical and political outcome of this Security Pact, as it is called came **the admission of Germany to the League of Nations** nearly a year later The pact, in brief, guarantees the inviolability of the frontiers between Germany and Belgium and Germany and France The three countries, under British guarantee, bound themselves not to make war upon each other, and this treaty was regarded as removing the chief menace to lasting peace in Europe The treaty did not come into force until Germany entered the League of Nations, and in the words of M Briand on the day that event took place, "The Locarno Treaties . . . practically become effective from to day . . . to day really marks the successful culmination of the policies of Locarno"

Early in Jan, 1926 **Herr Luther** was asked by President von Hindenburg to form a cabinet of the Middle parties, in order to carry out the Locarno policy Only the Nationalists persisted in opposition to the Security Pact, and Germany's most far-seeing statesmen, Stresemann, Marx, Luther, and others were working for her forthcoming admission to the League Luther's new government was regarded by many as but a feeble echo of the former Coalition The new cabinet was the thirteenth since the Revolution of 1918

An outstanding event was the **treaty concluded between Germany and Russia**, signed on April 24 in Berlin, by Dr Stresemann, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and by M Krestinsky, the Russian Ambassador at Berlin The treaty, the result of over a year's negotiation, is, in fact, a treaty of alliance The two nations pledge themselves to regulate in common questions of interest to the two States, and in the event of one State being attacked without provocation by a third Power, the other State shall not have the right to place itself on the side of the aggressor, in the event of a third Power adopting in time of peace any kind of measure of economic or financial character against one of the contracting States, the other contracting State shall not have the right of taking part in the action.

### THE "FLAG CRISIS"

What is known as the "**flag crisis**" became acute in May Hindenburg issued a decree instituting a new Monarchist flag with Republican insignia, and despite Dr Luther's conference with the President on May 9, the latter still maintained that the decree did not violate the Constitution, but in view of widespread dissatisfaction, he decided to submit to the Reichstag a bill creating a new uniform flag, and to this, Herr Luther, the Chancellor, agreed The Democrats took a strong line of action, and their reiterated opposition to Luther's sanction of an order to German embassies and consulates to fly the Mercantile flag (the colours of which are the colours of the Hohenzollern Empire) alongside the National flag led to his resignation. Herr Marx took his place as Chancellor, for the second time, but the Government was practically Luther's Minority Government with a new head With this change the political situation became fairly normal once more Mention must be made of the action of the German Government in May in foiling an elaborate Monarchist plot which was to have swept away President Hindenburg and the Reichstag and to have set up a dictatorship

In June, Germany was again disturbed by a first-class political crisis This arose out of the **property issues between the German States and their former rulers.** The solution was found in a referendum as to whether such property should be confiscated or not The Communists and socialists who sponsored the measure obtained comparatively fewer votes than was anticipated The votes for the confiscation measure were 14,441,590, and against it 584,723, but as the Constitution requires at least half the registered voters to pass such a measure, the plan was defeated, the required votes being some 5,000,000 short Later, a compromise bill was introduced in the Reichstag to deal with the ex-rulers property.

### REPARATION PAYMENTS

In Sept, the Agent-General for Reparation Payments, with the sanction of the Reparation Commission and the interested governments, concluded an agreement with the German Finance Minister for liquidating by a lump sum payment the two supplemental Budgetary contributions payable by Germany in respect of the third and fourth annuity years This means the substitution for a total contingent liability of £125,000,000 a fixed payment of £15,000,000, all to be paid during the third annuity year, Sept 1 1926 to Aug 31, 1927 This arrangement, according to the Agent-General, will reduce the danger of undue strain on German finance, and will contribute substantially to the smooth operation of the Dawes plan

### JOINS THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

**The most historic day since the Armistice.** Such was the statement applied to Sept 8, the day when by the unanimous vote of 48 nations Germany was admitted a permanent member of the League of Nations at Geneva There had been opposition previously by some States, both to Germany's inclusion in the League, and to her securing the status of a permanent member, but all difficulties were overcome, and a special Commission of the Assembly appointed in March duly reported in favour of Germany being elected a member and given a permanent seat on the Council On Sept 10 the representatives of Germany—Stresemann, Von Schubert, and Gaus—took their places in the Assembly of the League of Nations, amid loud applause, and Stresemann, who acted as spokesman for his country, stated that Germany desired to co-operate with the other League members on a basis of mutual confidence.

# OVERSEAS LEAGUE

The home of the Overseas League is Vernon House, Park Place, S.W. It was opened formally by H R H the Duke of York, K.G., 6 Feb, 1922 The secretary of the club is Major Evelyn Wrench, C.M.G. The membership is now representative of every part of the British Empire About 30 bedrooms are available for members' use. His Majesty the King is Patron of the League which is incorporated by Royal Charter.

# U.K. AND IRELAND'S POPULATION

The first complete census of the United Kingdom was taken in 1821, when the population numbered 20,893,584 persons. During the hundred years, 1821–1921, the population increased by about 126 per cent., the sum of the provisional census figures for Great Britain, and of the estimated population of Ireland in June, 1921, being 47,263,530 persons.

The populations of the several divisions of the United Kingdom and Irish Free State are provisionally estimated as follows:

**POPULATION ESTIMATED TO THE MIDDLE OF THE YEAR 1924**

| — | Persons | Males | Females |
|---|---|---|---|
| England and Wales | 38,746,000 | 18,545,000 | 20,201,000 |
| Scotland .. | 4,882,000 | 2,347,000 | 2,534,000 |
| Irish Free State .. | 3,161,000 | 1,596,000 | 1,565,000 |
| N. Ireland | 1,279,000 | 620,000 | 659,000 |

**MARRIAGES**

The marriages in the United Kingdom and Irish Free State during the year 1924 numbered 351,104.

| — | Marriages, 1924 | Persons Married per 1,000 living 1924 |
|---|---|---|
| England and Wales .. .. | 296,416 | 15·3 |
| Scotland .. .. | 32,352 | 13·2 |
| N. Ireland .. | 7,514 | 11·7 |
| Irish Free State .. | 14 822 | 9·4 |
| United Kingdom.. and Irish Free State .. .. | 351,104 | 14·6 |

**BIRTHS**

The births registered in the United Kingdom and Irish Free State in the year 1924 numbered 928,731.

| — | Births, 1924 | Births to 1,000 Living 1924 |
|---|---|---|
| England and Wales .. .. | 729,953 | 18·8 |
| Scotland .. .. | 106,900 | 21·9 |
| N. Ireland .. | 28,496 | 22·3 |
| Irish Free State .. | 63,402 | 20·1 |
| United Kingdom and Irish Free State .. .. | 928,731 | 19·3 |

**DEATHS**

The deaths registered in the United Kingdom and Irish Free State in the year 1924 numbered 609,071.

| — | Deaths, 1924 | Deaths to 1,000 Living 1924 |
|---|---|---|
| England and Wales .. .. | 473,235 | 12 2 |
| Scotland .. .. | 70,357 | 14·4 |
| N. Ireland .. | 20,299 | 15·9 |
| Irish Free State .. | 45,180 | 14·3 |
| United Kingdom and Irish Free State .. .. | 609,071 | 12·7 |

**BIRTH DECLINE IN 1925**

The number of births recorded in England and Wales in 1925 was 710,979, which was equivalent to a birth-rate of 18·3 per 1,000 of population. This marked a decline of 0·5 per 1,000 on the previous year.

**Measuring the Birth-rate.**—The crude birth-rate, or ratio of births recorded to population at all ages, is the appropriate form of statement when the object in view is to record the net result of the various factors governing reproduction—proportional number of potential mothers, numbers of these married, age, and fertility in relation to age, of married and single women, etc. It sums up the results of all the influences governing the rate at which a community is reproducing itself.

Deaths in England and Wales in 1925 totalled 473,006. The death-rate in 1925 was 12·2 per 1,000 persons living, the same as in the previous year.

Marriages in England and Wales in 1925 were 295,166, with the rate of 15·2 per 1,000 of population.

# COST OF LIVING

The highest point reached in the average level of retail prices affecting the cost of living

| | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| January .. | 78 | 77 | 80 | 75 |
| February .. | 77 | 79 | 79 | 73 |
| March .. | 76 | 78 | 79 | 72 |
| April .. .. | 74 | 73 | 75 | 68 |
| May .. .. | 70 | 71 | 74 | 67 |
| June .. .. | 69 | 69 | 72 | 68 |
| July .. .. | 71 | 70 | 73 | 70 |
| August .. | 71 | 71 | 73 | 70 |
| September.. | 73 | 72 | 71 | 72 |
| October .. | 75 | 76 | 76 | 74 |
| November .. | 75 | 80 | 76 | — |
| December .. | 77 | 81 | 77 | — |

since the outbreak of war in July, 1914, was a rise of 176 per cent. above pre-war level in Nov., 1920.

# LONDON—HANDY FACTS AND FIGURES

The actual size of London can be stated in several forms the administrative County of London covers 74 816 statute acres (116 sq miles) with a population of 4 483 249 the City of London (municipal and parliamentary limits) covers 675 acres pop 13 709 the Central Criminal Court district covers 268 356 acres the Metropolitan Police district (excluding the City) embraces 442 749 acres pop 7 466 492 while the Metropolitan and City Police district embracing 443 424 acres has a population of 7 480 201 The last mentioned known as Greater London covering 693 84 miles includes the whole of the counties of London and Middlesex and parts of Kent Surrey Essex and Herts The census of 1921 gave the following populations which made up the last mentioned total Registration London 4 484 523 Outer Ring 2 995 678 The aliens above 16 number 166 353

In July 1926 the 500 000th telephone was put into service there are 107 exchanges and 1 750 000 calls a day in 1922 London's imports were valued at £373 478 370 exports £129 445 941 while in 1923 the value of exports and imports combined reached the huge figure of £579 100 000 In 1924 bills cheques &c to the total value of £39 532 864 000 were passed through the London Bankers Clearing House

## RATEABLE VALUE

The assessable value of the Metropolis (County of London) in 1926 was £55 970 000 and the rateable value of the City of London £8 025 066 the City's contribution towards the equalisation of the Metropolitan rates being £196 579 In 1926 the Local Government Committee of the London County Council issued a return showing the amounts in the pound of rates made in the various parishes in Greater London in the year 1925 26 compared with 1924 25 as follows —

| | Average rates 1924 5 | | 1925 6 | | Increase Amount | Per cent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s | d | s | d | d | |
| London (Administrative County) | 11 | 4 78 | 11 | 6 52 | 1 74 | 1 3 |
| Extra London | 13 | 9 44 | 14 | 3 08 | 5 64 | 3 4 |
| Greater London | 12 | 0 90 | 12 | 3 93 | 3 03 | 2 1 |

On April 6, 1926, the rateable value for the County of London (excluding the City of London) was £47 856,382 and for the Administrative County of London, £55 925 427

For the local government of London there are a number of authorities—the Corporation of the City of London, the L C C the Metropolitan Water Board, Metropolitan Asylums Board, 28 Borough Councils and 28 Boards of Guardians The net expenditure of what is known as the City of London's Estate in 1924–25 was £267,065 and the City's gross income is £788,206 expenditure £785,088 The L C C spends over £80 000 000 a year, the County rate bringing in £13 000 000 per annum the net water rental of the M W B is about £4 631 000 the yearly deficit amounting in 1922 to nearly £2 000 000 The M W B (Deficiency Rate) precepts ceased at the end of 1922 23 in which year the precepts amounted to 7 58d in the £ The average rate for Poor Law expenses for the Administrative County of London for 1925–26 was 3s 5 38d of which 2s 11 17d or 85 per cent was borne centrally

## CORPORATION AND L C C

The City Corporation consists of the Lord Mayor Aldermen Common Council 2 sheriffs the recorder chamberlain town clerk common sergeant and other officers It has jurisdiction over the markets e g London Central Billingsgate Leadenhall justice schools open spaces libraries bridges etc The City Guilds (Livery Companies) which include the twelve great companies and others are limited in action nowadays to the administration of charitable trusts and the upkeep of technical and general education The Port of London is administered by the Port of London Authority

The London County Council consisting of 61 electoral divisions is composed of a chairman 20 aldermen 124 elected councillors making a total of 145 members It performs its work by delegation power to committees e g finance improvements general purposes, local government improvements drainage bridges and ferries tramways education etc It has paid officers such as clerk of council chief engineer, chief architect medical officer of health and others in addition to a large clerical and general staff housed in the County Hall The L C C controls the fire brigade streets building some parks licensing of various activities but does not concern itself with gas and electricity these being in the hands of private companies The L C C spends over £20 000 000 a year its total stock outstanding on March 31 1924 was £77 412,358 out of total issues of £88 632 379

As regards education the elementary schools of London are controlled by the L C C and the estimated expenditure on them for 1926–27 was nearly £12 000 000 The L C C provides and controls almost 1,000 public elementary schools about 70 secondary schools 260 technical and evening schools There are about one million scholars In London there are some 27 000 students at the University medical and art schools and the training colleges including over 2 000 foreign students It is estimated that one third of the whole student population of the country is to be found in London.

With regard to London's parks and open spaces these are controlled by the Crown, L C C and the City Corporation Among those administered by the first are Hyde (364 acres) Kensington Gardens (275) Green (53) Greenwich (188) Regent's and Primrose Hill (472) Richmond (2 358) St James's (93) The City Corporation's parks include Burnham Beeches and Fleet Wood (439), Epping (5 560), Highgate Wood (69) West Ham (77) Those under the L C C are Battersea (200)

Blackheath (267) Clapham Common (220), Dulwich (72), Golders Hill (96), Hackney Downs (42), Hampstead Heath (240), Ken Wood, Streatham Common (66) Victoria Park (217)

### CHIEF SIGHTS

Among the chief sights in London may be mentioned (1) **Antiquarian**—Tower, London Stone Roman Bath British Museum, (2) **Ecclesiastical**—Westminster Abbey St Paul's, the City churches, (3) **Art and Education**—National, Tate, Dulwich art galleries Wallace Collection Royal Academy, and London Museum, Zoological Gardens, University and King's Colleges, the Imperial Institute (4) **Law**—High Courts of Justice, Old Bailey Lincoln's Inn, the Temple district (5) **Famous Buildings**—Buckingham St James's and Kensington Palaces Guildhall Mansion House Bank of England, Royal Exchange, Houses of Parliament, Chelsea Royal Hospital (6) **Other Notable Sights**—Literary London e g Carlyle Museum Chelsea Dr Johnson's House, Gough Square, Fleet Street and its Courts etc Hampstead for the Heath, Parliament Hill and Keats's House, Albert Hall and Memorial, the Row in Hyde Park, the Monument Smithfield, Crystal Palace, etc

London's **traffic** is the greatest in the world and its **omnibus, tram and tube system** the most extensive and best organised The number of people carried in the year ended Dec., 1924 was —Omnibus, 1,485,000,000; suburban railways 474,000,000; Underground: 369,000,000; tramways 983,000,000. There are about 700 **railway stations** in Greater London, the Underground (Tube) has the following mileage Central London, 6 miles, 70 chains, City and South London, 7 miles 30 chains, London Electric Rly. (Bakerloo Great Northern, Piccadilly and Brompton, and Charing Cross, Euston and Hampstead systems) 30 miles, the Metropolitan Rly has 35 miles and Metropolitan District, 24 miles The County of London has 2 217 miles of roads, the annual cost of maintenance being over £3,000,000 The trams mainly under the L C C have a total length of 356 miles The motor omnibuses licensed in the Metropolitan Police District on March 31, 1926, were 5 190

In the Metropolitan Police District in 1925, the total number of accidents was 40 019, of which 833 were fatal.

# RAILWAY MILEAGE FROM LONDON

| | Miles | | Miles | | Miles | | Miles |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aberdare | 176 | Buxton | 164 | Guildford | 30 | Penzance | 305 |
| Aberdeen | 522 | Cambridge | 55 | Harrogate | 198 | Plymouth | 226 |
| Abergavenny | 159 | Canterbury | 61 | Hastings | 63 | Pontefract | 172 |
| Aberystwyth | 249 | Cardiff | 153 | Hayward's Heath | 37 | Portsmouth | 73 |
| Accrington | 208 | Carlisle | 299 | Herne Bay | 62 | Queenboro' | 49 |
| Aldeburgh | 99 | Carnarvon | 247 | Hertford | 24 | Ramsgate | 79 |
| Altrincham | 191 | Chatham | 34 | Holyhead | 263 | Reading | 36 |
| Arbroath | 468 | Chelmsford | 29 | Hove | 50 | Redhill | 20 |
| Ascot | 29 | Cheltenham | 108 | Hull | 196 | Rochdale | 195 |
| Ashton | 184 | Chesterfield | 146 | Ilfracombe | 226 | Rugby | 82 |
| Aylesbury | 38 | Colchester | 51 | Inverness | 568 | St Albans | 19 |
| Ayr | 401 | Coventry | 94 | Ipswich | 68 | St Leonards | 62 |
| Ballater | 565 | Cowes | 92 | Kettering | 72 | Sandown (I O W) | 85 |
| Bangor | 239 | Crewe | 158 | Lancaster | 240 | Scarborough | 230 |
| Barmouth | 234 | Crieff | 443 | Leamington | 87 | Sheerness | 51 |
| Barnsley | 171 | Cromer | 138 | Leeds | 185 | Sheffield | 156 |
| Barnstaple | 211 | Dartmouth | 200 | Leicester | 99 | Shrewsbury | 153 |
| Barrow-in-Furness | 265 | Deal | 91 | Lincoln | 130 | Southampton | 78 |
| Bath | 106 | Devonport | 229 | Llandudno | 226 | Southend | 35 |
| Bedford | 49 | Didcot | 53 | Lowestoft | 117 | Southport | 212 |
| Belfast | 448 | Doncaster | 156 | Luton | 40 | Stratford-on-Avon | 103 |
| Berwick-on-Tweed | 344 | Dover | 77 | Manchester | 183 | Swansea | 198 |
| Birkenhead | 194 | Dublin | 334 | Margate | 74 | Swindon | 77 |
| Birmingham | 113 | Dudley | 121 | Matlock | 145 | Taunton | 148 |
| Blackburn | 212 | Dundee | 451 | Milford Haven | 260 | Tilbury | 22 |
| Blackpool | 226 | Durham | 254 | Moffat | 340 | Torquay | 199 |
| Bodmin | 260 | Eastbourne | 65 | Nairn | 578 | Tunbridge Wells | 35 |
| Bognor | 66 | Edinburgh | 392 | Newcastle-on-Tyne | 268 | Uxbridge | 15 |
| Bootle | 204 | Exeter | 171 | Newhaven | 56 | Ventnor | 91 |
| Bournemouth | 107 | Falmouth | 291 | Newport (Mon.) | 141 | Westcliff | 35 |
| Bradford | 191 | Felixstowe | 84 | Newquay | 281 | Westgate | 72 |
| Brecon | 182 | Fishguard | 269 | Northampton | 65 | Whitby | 244 |
| Brighton | 50 | Folkestone | 70 | Norwich | 115 | Windsor | 21 |
| Bristol | 117 | Glasgow | 401 | Nottingham | 123 | Wolverhampton | 125 |
| Burton-on-Trent | 127 | Gloucester | 114 | Paisley | 422 | Worthing | 59 |
| Bury | 196 | Gravesend | 24 | Peebles | 385 | York | 188 |
| Bury St Edmunds | 85 | Greenock | 422 | | | | |

In calculating the ordinary railway fare it is usually at the rate of 1½d per mile, third-class, single—return fare double and from 2½d to 2¾d per mile first-class single

# BRITISH RAILWAYS

## By H. G. ARCHER

During the **General Strike**, in which the railway trades unions participated notwithstanding their solemn agreements with the Companies, the latter found it possible to increase their services from day to day with a nucleus of loyal workers and a plentiful supply of enthusiastic volunteers, many of whom possessed sufficient technical knowledge to enable them quickly to grow passingly proficient at locomotive operation and signal-box control. Of course, it was found necessary to ease the complications of ordinary traffic control, as, for example, by substituting a time interval between following trains in lieu of the block system, and hand signalling trains in and out of large termini.

The following table shows the number of trains run daily on the four trunk lines

| | L M S R | L N E R | G.W.R | S R |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| May 4 .. | — | 148 | 194 | 174 |
| " 5 .. | 446 | 305 | 250 | 334 |
| " 6 .. | 672 | 578 | 300 | 515 |
| " 7 .. | 814 | 708 | 479 | 753 |
| " 8 .. | 916 | 760 | 500 | 822 |
| " 9† | 975 | * | 520 | 264 |
| " 10 . | 1,227 | 977 | 908 | 1,069 |
| " 11 .. | 1,347 | 1,154 | 1,025 | 1,276 |
| " 12 .. | 1,732 | 1,245 | 1,297 | 1,510 |
| " 13 .. | 1,740 | 1,324 | 1,385 | 1,559 |
| " 14 | 1,865 | 1,368 | 1,517 | 1,620 |

† Sunday * No passenger trains run, but a number conveying milk, fish, goods, etc.

A number of engines, fitted for burning oil instead of coal, were employed, notably on the Midland division of the L.M.S.R., and in default of the return of cheap coal supplies it is likely that oil fuel will be patronised on a far wider scale in the future.

Of railway accidents arising out of the chaotic conditions engendered by the strike only three were serious. On May 10 a L.N.E.R. Scotch express was derailed at Cramlington owing to wilful interference with the track. The train was travelling at slow speed when the engine and five leading vehicles left the rails, the engine falling over on its side. The fireman on the engine and two passengers were injured. The malicious removal of a rail was brought home to several young miners who were awarded sentences of penal servitude for the crime. On May 10 a passenger train from Berwick to Edinburgh overran signals at danger and collided in a tunnel near Waverley station, Edinburgh, with a shunting goods train. Three passengers were killed and eight injured, while several volunteer rescuers were gassed. At Bishop's Stortford station a collision occurred between a halted passenger train and an overtaking goods train, in which one passenger was killed. This accident arose from the volunteer engineman of the goods train not sticking to the time interval.

**The Wages Question. Standard Charges and Standard Revenues.** Early in the year the National Wages Board adjudicated upon the general programme put forward by the Railway Companies Association and the National Union of Railwaymen. The former requested that there should be an immediate flat rate reduction of 6s per week in rural areas, and 4s per week in London and industrial areas, while the latter also submitted a most elaborate programme which was estimated to cost the companies about £45,000,000 per annum. Evidence was given on behalf of the Companies that their wages bill had increased from £47,000,000 in 1913 to £120,000,000 in 1924. It was also shown that net receipts had gone down year by year since 1923 and that they were far below the amount to which the Companies are entitled under the provisions of the Railways Act 1921.

To the Railway Companies it appeared that the case was overwhelmingly in their favour, yet the Board reported that they were not satisfied that in present circumstances a sufficient case had been made out by the Railway Companies for a reduction of wages. The Board, however, also refused to entertain any of the applications made on behalf of the Trade Unions, and the only measure of relief secured by the Railway Companies is that as from the 1st February 1926, new entrants appointed to adult grades in the permanent service are to be paid at the basic rate of wages, that is, without the cost of living bonus. It is a matter for remark that this decision against any reduction of wages was approved and signed by the special representatives of the Chambers of Commerce and the Federation of British Industries occupying seats on the Tribunal, which circumstance brought forth the following comments by the chairman of the London and North Eastern Company: "Traders will not be surprised if the alternative of an increase of railway rates should now be forced upon our consideration. Doubtless cheap transport is important to any trade. But there is something else which is, in our view, essential, and that is the reasonable prosperity of railway companies and the earning year by year of a reasonable return upon the investments of railway proprietors." The raising of rates is now in the hands of the railway companies, subject to appeal to the Rates Tribunal. A different situation will exist with the coming into force of rates judicially fixed by the Rates Tribunal, so as to yield to each company its standard revenue equivalent to the aggregate net revenues in 1913 of the companies absorbed into each amalgamated group plus certain additions. Having fixed the standard revenues and the standard charges the Tribunal is to review the position at the end of each financial year and if the standard revenue is exceeded then charges are to be reduced to the extent of 80 per cent of any such excess, the remaining 20 per cent being retained by the company. The standard revenue then becomes the standard plus 20 per cent of the excess.

The Railway Companies hoped that the "appointed day" for the new situation to take effect would be January 1, 1927, but the proceedings before the Tribunal have been so prolonged that the summer of 1927, at the earliest, and the beginning of 1928, at the latest, will witness the inauguration of the

standard charges. The Tribunal has determined the proper working expenses of the four groups for the first standard year, as well as the amount of the standard revenue. It is now engaged in fixing the standard charges so as to yield the gross revenue required in each case.

The Tribunal has arrived at the following figures of standard gross revenue and standard net revenue, the actual net revenue for 1925 being given in the last column for purposes of comparison:

| | Gross Standard | Net Standard | Actual Net Revenue 1925 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| L.N.E.R. | 61,038,766 | 14,602,533 | 10,129,000 |
| L.M.S.R. | 79,457,643 | 19,991,122 | 18,002,000 |
| G.W.R. | 31,965,893 | 8,132,718 | 7,108,000 |
| S.R. .. | 23,170,681 | 6,331,561 | 6,416,000 |

It will be seen that the Southern Railway alone in 1925 secured a net revenue larger than the standard by a margin of £84,439.

The question arises as to the prospects of the standard charges covering the deficits of the other three companies. Sir R. Wedgwood, general manager L.N.E.R., the chief expert witness before the Tribunal, was of opinion that no manipulation of standard charges would yield the standard revenues in the case of all four groups. The scale of charges which he suggested would produce £192,548,000 of gross revenue against the standard of £195,632,983, a deficit of £3,084,683. Expert opinion considers it doubtful if the raising of charges would yield the standard net revenues, owing to such stimulating the competition from road transport. Salvation lies in savings in operating expenses. For example, a permanent reduction of staff to the extent of four per cent, as rendered possible as a consequence of the General Strike would bridge three-quarters of the gap. Altogether the position of the companies is held by shrewd investigators to be distinctly stronger than is generally supposed. With the exception of the L.N.E.R., all the companies should secure their standard net revenues in the first year.

**A new post in British railway organization** was established by the directors of the L.M.S.R. in appointing on January 3, the distinguished economist and financial expert, Sir Josiah Stamp, "President of the Executive" in view of the situation created by the amalgamation and the problems arising therefrom.

## TRAIN SERVICES AND THE COAL STRIKE.

The coal strike in its early stages caused a considerable curtailment of train services, but by mid-July sufficient imported coal was obtained to enable the London Midland and Scottish and the Great Western Companies to restore their normal winter time-tables, together with summer excursion bookings, while the London and North Eastern Company augmented these with the revival of special summer holiday expresses like the "Scarborough Flyer," King's Cross to York non-stop, and the full tourist express service between England and Scotland. From mid-July until mid-Sept. the Southern Railway furnished as good a summer programme as in normal years. Two fine new West of England expresses, called "**The Atlantic Coast,**" as they served primarily the North Cornwall and North Devon resorts, and composed of new and improved rolling stock, were put on, and the best time for the 83¾ miles from Waterloo to Salisbury was reduced to 90 minutes. Notwithstanding fuel shortage, the duplication, triplication, and even more, of the most popular long distance express trains was carried out to an unparalleled degree, in order to cope with the throngs of holiday travellers. Such trains as the "Flying Scotsman," the "Cornish Riviera Limited," the "Torbay Limited," and the "Atlantic Coast Express" were frequently run at week-ends in four or five portions. The Great Western Company actually found themselves called upon to duplicate a West of England express starting from London at the early hour of 5.30 a.m.

On April 9 the Great Western Railway ran two special trains, conveying American travellers, from Plymouth Docks to Paddington, 226¾ miles in 233 and 235 minutes respectively.

The L.M.S.R. began to put into service **new steel coaching stock**, built throughout of British material with the exception of the interior finish, which is of mahogany from the British colonies.

A new "toy" light railway, of 15 inches gauge, from New Romney to Hythe via Dymchurch 8¼ miles in length, is being built by a private company. The line will serve the Duke of York's summer camp and on Aug. 5 H.R.H. drove the first train from the holiday camp named after him to Romney.

Passenger traffic has been discontinued on the Derwent Valley Light Railway (York to Cliff Common), which was completed about ten years ago.

**The new Ramsgate lines** of the Southern Railway, entailing the abandonment of the tunnel down to Ramsgate Harbour, and of the old station at Ramsgate Town, together with the provision of a new and more conveniently situated Ramsgate station, and another new station at Dumpton Park, have been opened.

An interesting experiment in **wireless reception** was tried on March 2 by the Great Western Railway on the "Cornish Riviera" express. The 7-valve receiving instrument with only a frame aerial was placed in a first-class compartment and operated five loud speakers in the restaurant car and twenty headphones. Perfect reception was obtained.

## PROGRESS OF ELECTRIFICATION. NEW TUBE RAILWAYS.

With the opening on June 6 of the last stage of the Eastern Section lines, **the big original scheme of Southern Railway Suburban Electrification** was completed. The Eastern Section lines mainly consist of the complicated routes of the former South-Eastern & Chatham Railway, viz., the routes from Charing Cross and Cannon Street to Orpington via Chislehurst, the branch from Grove Park to Bromley North via Hither Green, together with the Addiscombe line, the Elmers End and Hayes branch, the New Beckenham Beckenham Junction line via Lewisham Junction and the loop between

St John's and Ladywell In order to obtain full value from the final stage of the scheme it was necessary to relay the whole of the track connections on Cannon Street bridge which was originally designed to meet the conditions ruling half a century ago The new track was first erected and completely assembled including conductor rails track bonding point motors and electric cable connections in a field alongside the goods station at New Cross Gate station in readiness for transfer piecemeal to Cannon Street bridge during the period from 3 p m on Saturday June 5 until 4 a m on Monday June 28 when Cannon Street station and bridge were completely closed for traffic The old layout was then removed loaded up and sent away section by section and the new track substituted in the converse manner By careful scheduling and attention to every detail including possible climatic interference this highly complex undertaking was smoothly carried out within the 22 days allotted by a staff of 750 men working three shifts continuously The Southern Railway now has a total electrified track mileage of 647 all within the London suburban and residential traffic area the expenditure on which amounts to £8 000 000

The Southern Railway however announces a further large extension of electrification in the South London area which is to be taken in hand at once and will it is hoped be finished by the end of 1928 It envisages **the electrification of the services from London Bridge and Victoria to Sutton and Epsom**, Epsom Downs and Purley with extensions to Caterham and Tattenham Corner and from Crystal Palace to Berkenham—a total of 232 track miles The scheme includes the re equipping of 127 single track miles of existing overhead single phase electric system as installed by the old Brighton Company with the Direct Current third surface rail as used on the other electrified lines of the Southern which was recommended as the standard system for the country by the Advisory Committee set up by the Minister of Transport to consider various matters connected with the electrification of railways The new work will cost £3 750 000 and the new all electric service will give an annual train mileage of 7 636 000 equivalent to 100 per cent increase in the case of present steam mileage and 50 per cent in the present electric mileage

A special feature of the electrification of the Eastern Section lines is the provision of an **entirely new system of colour light signals** in place of semaphores This system has been installed to the Holborn Viaduct Elephant and Castle and Charing Cross Cannon Street and London Bridge area and is to be extended beyond The system employs four indications viz red—stop single yellow—caution double yellow—warning green—clear The four aspect colour light system has been designed so that a red light for the road ahead on all occasions shall be an absolute stop signal while it is arranged that the lamps shall be as near to the driver's line of sight as possible 11½ feet above rail level being the height aimed at

**The Underground extension of the City and South London Railway to Morden** and the new Kennington loop of the London Electric Railways were opened to traffic on Sept 13 With the completion of the City and South London Railway from Morden to Edgware—21½ miles via the Bank and 20 via Charing Cross—the Underground can claim new records The tunnels with a length of 16 miles are the longest railway tunnels existing and the escalator at Clapham South is the longest in the world Some remarkable engineering difficulties were surmounted in constructing the new lines There was the construction of a new station at Charing Cross and also of a great circulating area for passengers immediately under the District Railway station there without interfering in any way with the enormous traffic that concentrates at Charing Cross for the Underground and the two tube railways The ingenuity of British engineering was again manifested in tunnelling the Kennington loop between the Hampstead Tube at Charing Cross and the C and S L R at Kennington When working under the Thames the fluctuating weight of water on the day as the tides ebbed and flowed had to be calculated and countered

## THE "TEST" TUBE

The Morden undertaking represented an investment of nearly £5 000 000 or an expenditure of £850 000 per route mile and to justify itself as a financial investment the new tube would have to carry each year 14 000 000 passengers over every mile Speaking at the opening ceremony the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Transport declared that the latest Underground extension might well be called the Test Tube If the inhabitants of the district really supported the railway and made it a success it would become possible to build extensions in other parts of London Buses trams and underground railways were all helping the travelling public, but, as organised were now cutting each others throats If however London's transport were regarded as one system it might be possible to provide tube for other neighbourhoods which still remained ill served while still leaving room for the old derelict trams to pay Lord Ashfield pointed out that with the Morden tube the Underground's post war schemes for improvement of trains and buses costing £21 000 000, had now come to an end

The Metropolitan Railway has obtained Parliamentary powers for a **new line of about three miles in length from a point near Kilburn and Brondesbury station to a point near Edgware Road station** which will not only act as a relief to the Baker Street Harrow extension but will give it a new connection with the Inner Circle Much of this line will be in deep level tunnels of tube method of construction To carry out this scheme it has been found necessary to reconstruct Edgware Road station entirely

The Metropolitan Railway has also completed the work of doubling the section of the Inner Circle between King's Cross and Moorgate Street by electrifying the "widened" lines between those stations that have hitherto been used only by L N E and L M S steam passenger and goods trains and constructing a connecting length of tunnel between Euston Square and King's Cross

# THE YEAR'S CHRONICLE

Widows and Orphans Pensions Act came into force (Jan 1)
Rev B O F Heywood appointed Bishop of Southwell (Jan 18)
Sennar Makwar dam biggest in the world 175 miles from Khartum opened (Jan 21)
Cardinal Mercier who gained renown in the war died (Jan 23)
A by-election was caused in Darlington by Mr Pease's death (Jan 23)
Sir Alfred Mond's decision to join the Conservative party was published (Jan 26)
Railway strike averted (Jan 26)
Italian Debt agreement signed in London (Jan 27)
Viscount Kato Japan's Prime Minister died (Jan 28)
Last parade of British Army of the Rhine held in Cologne (Jan 30)
American ship Pres Roosevelt reached Plymouth after rescuing crew of the Antinoe (Jan 31)
£1 sterling value in dollars reached 4 86¾ being highest since war (Feb 1)
Parliament opened by the King (Feb 2)
Italian Debt agreement ratified in Rome (Feb 5)
Australian Seagull No 1 first flying boat of Australian Air Force launched (Feb 7)
Rt Hon H A L Fisher's retirement from Parliament notified (Feb 10)
The Daily Mail announced a mission of inquiry by 6 trade unionists into U S A working conditions (Feb 12)
Oulton Park mansion Tarporley the seat of Sir P Grey Egerton was destroyed by fire (Feb 14)
A by-election was caused by death of Mr J Robertson Labour M P for Bothwell (Feb 14)
Suzanne Lenglen beat Helen Wills 6—3 8—6 at Cannes (Feb 16)
H M S Suffolk launched (Feb 16)
The Melk copy of the Gutenberg Bible was sold in New York for £21 200 (Feb 16)
Darlington by-election resulted in a Socialist victory (Feb 17)
Alan J Cobham's flight London to Capetown ended successfully (Feb 17)
The King and Queen visited British Industries Exhibition (Feb 18)
The Waterloo Cup was won by Mr J I Jarvis's Jovial Judge (Feb 19)
French franc fell to lowest yet recorded 136 40 to £1 (Feb 19)
Mr Hilton Young M P notified secession from Liberal Party (Feb 22)
Sir Austen Chamberlain received the Freedom of Birmingham (Feb 22)
The King it was stated had signed the Treaty of Locarno (Feb 24)
New volumes of Queen Victoria's Letters published (Feb 25)
England defeated France in Rugby football (Feb 27)
Electric railway service between London and Orpington opened (Feb 28)
Navy Estimates showed reduction of £2,400,100 for 1926 (March 1)
Indian Budget introduced, showing a surplus for 1926-7 (March 1)
"Daily Mail" Ideal Home Exhibition opened (March 3).
Financial crisis in Wall Street New York, with sensational fall of stocks (March 2)
Leipzig Fair opened by Pres Hindenburg (March 3)
M Briand resigned French premiership (March 6)
Shakespeare Memorial Theatre Stratford-on-Avon burnt down (March 6)
Radio telephone messages between England and U S A heard well (March 6)
Lupton House Brixham Lord Churston's seat burnt down (March 8)
League of Nations Council met at Geneva (March 8)
M Briand formed his 9th ministry (March 9)
Coal Commission report issued (March 10)
Plan announced for moving Covent Garden Market to Lambeth site (March 12)
Alan Cobham arrived at Croydon from his Cape flight (March 13)
Major Segrave broke the world's record for the flying kilometre at Southport (March 16)
League of Nations Council at Geneva adjourned (March 18)
Scotland beat England in Calcutta Cup Rugby match (March 20)
Trial for murder of Deputy Mattiott ended (March 24)
Sir Austen Chamberlain received Freedom of the City of London (March 25)
University Boat race won by Cambridge by 5 lengths (March 27)
Cash on delivery postal system inaugurated (March 29)
Lord Irwin (new Viceroy of India) arrived in India (April 1)
Finest Easter weather for 80 years (April 3 6)
Revolver shots in face received by Signor Mussolini, fortunately harmless (April 8)
Five men killed in aeroplane collision at Henlow (April 10)
Parliament reassembled (April 13)
All night sitting of House of Commons 13 M P s suspended (April 15)
Earl of Reading ex Viceroy arrived in London (April 17)
Australian cricketers reached England (April 18)
Marquessate for the Earl of Reading announced (April 21)
Daughter born to H R H the Duke and Duchess of York (April 21)
Budget introduced (April 28)
Unemployed were less than 1 000 000 for first time since 1921 (April 28)
Labour won N East Ham from Conservatives (April 29)
General Strike threatened (May 1)
Negotiations as to miners wages broken off by Government (May 2)
General Strike began at midnight (May 3)
Emergency arrangements for food supply and transport started successfully (May 4)
Government enrolled Special Constables and secured supply of milk etc (May 5)
Emergency Act in full working order many trains run by volunteers (May 6).
Newspapers appearing more numerously, though in reduced size (May 7)
Convoy of flour under military and police escort to Hyde Park (May 8).
Further supply of flour taken from docks (May 9)

Railwaymen to the total of 108,000 remain loyal (May 10).
Mr. Justice Astbury declared in action that General Strike was illegal (May 11).
Mr. Pugh, chairman of Trade Union Council, notified Government that the General Strike was withdrawn (May 12).
Only partial resumption of work; emergency conditions continue (May 13).
Settlement with railways and transport notified. British sterling above par in U.S.A. (May 15).
Newspapers reappear in more normal form (May 17).
Miners' Conference declined Government's proposals (May 21).
Asquith-Lloyd George correspondence on the Strike issued (May 26).
Abdel Krim's surrender notified (May 27).
Labour M.P. returned for N. Hammersmith (May 28).
The Derby, run in heavy rain, won by Lord Woolavington's Coronach (June 2).
Mosul Treaty with Turkey stated to be signed (June 7).
British £ slightly above parity in New York (June 14).
First Test Match abandoned owing to rain at Nottingham (June 15).
M. Briand's Cabinet resigned (June 15).
Wimbledon Jubilee Lawn Tennis Championships began (June 21).
Prince of Wales's 32nd birthday (June 23).
M. Briand formed his 10th Cabinet (June 23).
2nd Test Match began at Lord's (June 26).
Cannon Street station re-opened after electrification (June 28).
Alan Cobham began his world flight to Australia from Rochester (June 30).
Birthday Honours published (July 3).
Oxford v. Cambridge match delayed by rain (July 5).
Sir Geoffrey Archer's resignation of the Governorship of the Soudan (July 6).
Death of A. B. Elliott, flying with Alan Cobham (July 6).
Eight Hours Bill for Mines received Royal Assent (July 8).
Capt. Broad won the King's Cup in the Air Race (July 10).
3rd Test Match began at Leeds (July 10).
U.S.A. arsenal exploded with heavy loss of life at Lake Denmark (July 10).
Alan Cobham resumed his flight (July 11).
French Debt settlement announced (July 12).
Sergt. A. G. Fulton won the King's Prize at Bisley for the 2nd time (July 17).
Belgian franc fell to 217 and Italian lira to 146 (July 19).
M. Herriot's Cabinet announced (July 20).
French franc touched 245½ (July 21).
Miss M. Bondfield returned as M.P. for Wallsend (July 22).
M. Poincaré formed Ministry, including six ex-Premiers (July 23).
Romney's portrait of Mrs. Davenport sold at Christie's for 58,000 guineas (July 28).
In Mexico riots on Government closing 20,000 Roman Catholic churches (Aug. 1).
Mlle. Lenglen's decision to become a professional announced (Aug. 3).
Alan Cobham reached Port Darwin (Aug. 5).
French franc at 162 (Aug. 6).
Miss Gertrude Ederle swam the Channel, first woman to do so (Aug. 6).
New English team for final Test Match, substituting A. P. F. Chapman for A. W. Carr as captain (Aug. 9).
British Association concluded its meetings in Oxford (Aug. 11).
Final Test match begun, at the Oval (Aug. 14).
Alan Cobham reached Melbourne (Aug. 15).
Earthquake shocks felt in 22 counties of England for 20 seconds (Aug. 15).
Delegates of Miners' Federation empowered the Executive to enter into negotiations (Aug. 17).
England beat Australia in Test Match by 289 runs (Aug. 18).
Ineffective meeting between miners' delegates and mine-owners (Aug. 19).
General Pangalos, Dictator of Greece, supplanted (Aug. 21).
Miners' leaders met Cabinet representatives, but no progress made (Aug. 26).
Mrs. Corson (U.S.A.) swam the Channel (Aug. 28–29).
J. B. Hobbs beat his own record and Lord's record, with 316 runs (Aug. 30).
Parliament reassembled to renew Emergency legislation (Aug. 30).
Hans Wierkotter, a German baker, swam the Channel (Aug. 30).
Mr. Churchill issued invitation to a mines conference (Sept. 3).
Kinema fire at Drumcollogher, County Limerick, caused over 50 deaths (Sept. 4).
Martial Law proclaimed in Spain (Sept. 5).
League of Nations met in Geneva (Sept. 6).
Trade Union Congress discussed General Strike (Sept. 7).
Germany admitted to the League of Nations (Sept. 8).
St. Leger won by Lord Woolavington's Coronach (Sept. 8).
Serious firing on British ships in Chinese waters reported (Sept. 10).
G. Michel swam the Channel in record time (Sept. 10).
Bomb thrown at Signor Mussolini, who was unhurt (Sept. 11).
Col. Moore-Brabazon, M.P., opened the new tube to Morden (Sept. 13).
Treaty of Locarno formally ratified (Sept. 14).
E. L. Derham swam the Channel (Sept. 17).
Disastrous hurricane in Florida with great loss of life (Sept. 18).
Record heat, 88 degrees in London (Sept. 19).
British ships ordered to Chinese waters (Sep. 22).
Dempsey, world's heavy-weight champion, beaten by Tunney (Sept. 23).
Parliament reassembled for formal business (Sept. 27).
Serious floods in the Rhône Valley (Sept. 28).
Tornado caused great destruction at Vera Cruz (Sept. 28).
Lancashire miners return to some pits (Sept. 29).
Alan Cobham arrived in London from his Australian flight (Oct. 1).
French air liner fell in flames at Penshurst, all lives (7) being lost (Oct. 2).
General Hertzog arrived to attend Imperial Conference (Oct. 4).
Knighthood for Alan Cobham announced (Oct. 5).
Delville Wood South African memorial unveiled by Mrs. Botha (Oct. 10).
217,000 miners reported at work (Oct. 12).
Imperial Conference began (Oct. 19).

# THE PUBLIC TRUSTEE

The Office of the Public Trustee was constituted by the Public Trustee Act, 1906 It commenced business in January, 1908 By March 1926 it was administering 16 722 trusts of an approximate total value of £190 000,000 In addition, 7,267 trusts had been totally distributed

Apart from certain privileges due to the Act and the new Property Acts **the Public Trustee has the same powers, duties, and liabilities, and is entitled to the same rights and immunities, as a private trustee.** He is however, forbidden to accept any trust involving the control of a business for an indefinite period insolvent estates trusts for the benefit of creditors trusts made by way of security for money, and with certain exceptions, trusts devoted exclusively to religious or charitable purposes He can act as executor or administrator of estates of deceased persons, as trustee under a will or settlement, as trustee of an infant s share under the Estates Act, 1925, as trustee of undivided land and under special trusts created by the new Property Acts, as Custodian Trustee and under Declarations of Trust He may refuse to act, but does so only for good reasons He gives general advice, apart from legal advice, as to his powers and duties

### THE PUBLIC TRUSTEE'S POWERS

His powers do not extend to Scotch, Irish Colonial, or foreign trusts, but in relation to an English trust he may administer property anywhere Being a corporation sole, his office as trustee is perpetual, furthermore, he can give a valid discharge for the price of land, can be appointed trustee of an infant's legacy, and can act as sole administrator of a deceased's estate where administration is refused to less than two private persons **Trusts are administered by expert officers and at cost price.** The family solicitor, broker, etc, are employed whenever possible. **Investments** of trust funds are made in any mode authorised by trust instruments Appropriate accounts are issued from time to time The accounts of all trusts are audited and their securities verified, by the Public Audit Office The Trustee is bound to observe strict secrecy. He is subject to applications to Court The State undertakes to make good out of the Consolidated Fund all sums required to discharge any breaches of trust, save only where the liability is one to which the Trustee and his officers had not contributed

### FEES CHARGED

The **fees charged** are arranged from time to time so as to defray expenses of the Office without yielding any profit They are at present of four kinds: (1) **Acceptance fees,** calculated on a percentage basis upon gross capital, ranging from £10 on a £500 Executorship case to £100 on a £15,000 case and £706 5s on an estate valued at £1,000,000 Fees on acceptance of other cases such as new settlements and Wills transferred, are appreciably smaller In Custodian Trusteeship, simple Declaration of Trust, and Infants' Legacy cases fees are reduced by one-half Where the trust property is Reversionary, the acceptance fee is £1, with a further fee when the property accrues (2) **Withdrawal Fees** are levied at 10s per cent upon capital values withdrawn from a trust, such not to exceed £1,000 in respect of any trust, in Custodian Trusteeship and Declarations of Trust half fees are levied, and special fees are payable in respect of Settled Land (3) **Income fees** are assessed on the gross annual income of trust properties, at the rate of £1 per cent on the income paid direct to beneficiaries up to £2 000, and of 10s. per cent on the excess where income is collected by the Public Trustee the fee is £2 per cent on the first £500, £1 on incomes between £500 and £2 000, and 10s on the excess (4) **Management fees** of various kinds and at various rates are charged such as 10s. per cent upon mortgage investments and the sale or purchase of land, 5 per cent on the sale of goodwill, 3s per cent on the sale or purchase of trustee and 6s in the case of non-trustee securities In all cases, the Trustee has power, with Treasury consent, to charge special fees in troublesome cases, to remit part fees in simple cases, to make reductions where property is held in more than one trust, and to compromise any disputes

The **Head Office** is in Kingsway, W C 2, and there is a Branch Office in Albert Square, Manchester

S B

### PUBLIC TRUSTEE'S WORK

The Public Trustee (Mr O R A Simpkin), in his 18th General Report, issued in June, 1926, dealing with the 12 months ended March 31, 1926, stated that the result of the year's working was a surplus of £24,809, as compared with £37 182 for the previous year and £30,869 for 1923–24 The number of new cases accepted during the year was 965 an increase of 39 over the previous year The aggregate value of new business, including accretions to old trusts, during the year was £14 756 253, compared with £16,176,619 for the preceding year

There was a total of 16 455 cases under administration at the end of the year having an estimated value of approximately £190,000 000, in addition to large quantities of land which have not been valued The number of cases completely distributed during the year was 698, as against 637 in the year 1924–25.

The total expenses of the Head Office and Manchester branch for the year under review were £247,450, compared with £244 633 in the preceding year The fees received in 1925 amounted to £271,890, as against £281,475 in the previous year.

# TOBACCO CONSUMED

The Board of Trade figures are illuminating to the popularity of smoking in our country Last year the net tobacco custom receipts were £53,592,434. In 1924, from January to July, 73,805,768 lb of tobacco were retained for home consumption

For the corresponding period of 1925 it had increased to 76,165,351 lb, and for similar months in 1926 the total has jumped to 78,421,152 lb

# RUSSIA SINCE THE REVOLUTION

In the nine years that have passed since Bolshevism overthrew the Russian Imperial dynasty and came into power there have been two occasions when the Soviet Government has been faced with a crisis Under the leadership of Lenin the first type of government merged into the present type which has been termed State Capitalism Lenin died and his crimson tomb near the Kremlin is visited by multitudes of peasants most of them ignorant of the man's actual policy

In the summer of 1926 a determined attempt was made to supplant all the men who were Lenin's accomplices Its instigator was Stalin a man of under fifty years old who suffered exile and imprisonment before the revolution He has boundless ambition and therefore set himself to expel from power any possible rivals to his dictatorship One by one of the leaders were dismissed from their offices Trotsky had to quit the control of the navy and army Zinovieff who had done his utmost to promote Bolshevist ideas abroad was sent packing In July from the important post of Governor General of Leningrad and the headship of the Political Bureau Sokolnikoff was reduced in position and Kamenev was relieved of his office as Minister of Internal and External Trade

### DEATH OF DJERJINSKY

The sudden death of Djerjinsky in July following heated discussions at secret conferences removed the man who had been head of the Cheka responsible for countless murders of intellectuals after the revolution He had been declaiming that Russia was being smothered by bureaucracy and that individual responsibility must be restored

The influence of Bukharin has been considerable in these plots and counterplots He has fluency of speech and a determined will The G P U or Secret Police has come under his sway The new feature which began to make itself felt in the summer of 1926 was the Opposition formed with the expressed sympathy of Radek and the wisdom of Lenin It looks as though the early Bolshevism was doomed, if the Opposition rallies support to its side

In August 1926 Zoff who was Commander-in Chief of the Red Naval Forces was dismissed from his post Zinovieff had also lost the presidency of the Third International In September, Tomsky who had been in 1925 an honoured guest of the Trade Union Congress and received a gold watch as a souvenir sent an impudent remonstrance to the Congress meeting at Bournemouth on the conduct of the General Strike To this long message the President and Council referred in scathing terms calling it "ill instructed and presumptuous criticism

### RUSSIAN MONEY FOR BRITISH MINERS

The Central Committee of the Soviet Communists was summoned to meet on October 15

Large sums of money were sent to the miners in Great Britain from Russia ostensibly subscribed by miners to aid them in the continuance of the strike The Home Secretary stated in Parliament that the Government had prevented the transmission of money from Russia at the time of the General Strike

It was stated on Sept 17 that £727 000 had been altogether sent to the miners by the mine workers of the Soviet A further amount brought the total to about £900 000 by the end of the month and later it was said to be £1 000 000

M Krassin returned to London as Chargé d'Affaires

In October it was reported that Trotsky had made a strong attack on Stalin against whom opposition seemed to be increasing A Treaty between Soviet Russia and Lithuania aroused hostility in Poland as an opening of the frontier question which was supposed to be settled in 1923

# BRITISH ACADEMY

Founded in 1893 the British Academy is constituted with a Council A Fellow of the British Academy is entitled to the letters "F B A" The new President is the Earl of Balfour K G The official address of the British Academy is Burlington House Piccadilly W

# FRENCH ACADEMY

The most distinguished society of "Intellectuals" in France is that of the French Academy From time to time as vacancies occur eminent men are elected to the dignity and the latest members have been Marshal Foch and M Clemenceau

Other members of the Academy are MM Paul Bourget Hanotaux Lavedan René Bazin Lamy Donnay Richepin Pomearé Donnie, Prévost Duchesne De Regnier Lyautey, De la Gorce Bergson Joffre Barthou Bandrillart, Estaunie Henri Robert and Camille Jullian Members of the Academy are called sometimes "The Immortals"

# SCOTLAND'S LEADING OFFICIALS

Secretary of State for Scotland Rt Hon Sir John Gilmour Bart D S O M P
Lord High Commissioner Rt Hon the Earl of Elgin
Lord Justice General Rt Hon Lord Clyde
Lord Advocate Rt Hon Wm Watson K C
Lord Justice Clerk Lord Alness
Solicitor General A M MacRobert K C M P
Under Secretary for Scotland Sir John Lamb, K C B
Under Secretary of State Major Walter R Elliot M P

# ROTARY CLUBS

Founded in February 1905 by Paul P Harris, of Chicago, the Rotary Club movement has extended over the United States Canada and the United Kingdom There are now over 63 000 members The London Rotary Club was started in 1911, and has about 300 members Its President is Mr C Alexander Young Its headquarters are at the Hotel Cecil Strand W C

# BOY SCOUTS AND BRIGADES

*"I see a very great development as well as vast possibilities — H R H The Prince of Wales*

**THE BOY SCOUTS' ASSOCIATION** —An important event in 1926 was the Fourth International Boy Scouts Congress which was opened on Aug 22 at Kandersteg in the Bernese Oberland Switzerland The Chief Scout and members of the executive committee of the Boy Scouts Imperial Headquarters gave a dinner of welcome in London on Aug 12 to the delegates who were passing through London on their way to the congress and to welcome Sir Alfred Pickford Imperial Head quarters Commissioner for Overseas and Migration who had just returned from visiting the Canadian and Newfoundland Boy Scouts

The Chief Scout presided over the congress to which there were 120 delegates representing 28 countries in all parts of the world, and in addition 150 Scoutmasters attended from different countries Prominent leaders such as Lord Hampton and Admiral Loring represented the British scout movement The delegates were received by the President in the name of the Federal Government In addition some 1 500 Boy Scouts from various countries were at Kandersteg The present and future of the movement were discussed and delegates from Japan Iraq and Siam joined others in stating the views of their respective governments and it was found that all were very friendly disposed towards the movement The reports dealing with the International Bureau the International Boy Scouts Home and of the Alpine Club were considered and a lengthy discussion was held on the question of rover scouts The Alpine Club held an assembly at which a huge bon fire was lit The hundreds of Boy Scouts sitting around it with majestic mountains looking down made a wonderful sight Much useful information was obtained by the meeting of world wide delegates whose exchange of views will result in much good in days to come

## AMERICA'S TRIBUTE

**The Prince of Wales,** who is Chief Scout for Wales, took an exceptionally deep interest in the Scouts in 1926 At the annual council meeting held on Jan 29 a message was read from him in which he stated During my recent tour in South and West Africa and in South America I saw everywhere branches of the movement all showing the same keenness and the same sense of service which distinguishes the brotherhood as a whole If more men will come forward and take a hand in the movement I see a very great development as well as vast possibilities before it' On July 4 he went to Gilwell Park, near Chingford to receive at the hands of the American Ambassador a bronze statuette of a buffalo presented by the Scouts of America to the Scouts in Great Britain The inscription on the statuette is as follows "To the Unknown Scout whose faithfulness in the performance of his daily good turn brought the Boy Scout Movement to the United States of America"

The explanation is that in 1909 an American traveller Mr William D Boyce was seeking his way about London when a boy helped him out of his difficulties He offered the boy a monetary reward but he replied No thank you sir I am a Boy Scout and this is my one good deed to day The American was greatly impressed and on returning to the U S A laid the foundation of the movement there The Prince of Wales who wore the jacket shorts and the slouch hat of a Scouts officer in accepting the unique gift said he liked to feel that he was accepting it as a lasting sign of friendship between the youth of two nations on the 150th anniversary of American Independence

One of the Prince's most interesting experiences was the day and night he slept, as Chief Scout for Wales in the Scouts' camp established at Llandrindod Wells on Aug. 7 His Royal Highness entered heartily into the life of the camp distributed the prizes won in the sports and expressed the hope that the all-Wales Scouts camps of the future would be even larger than this first one

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND THE MOVEMENT

The Scout movement is looking to the public schools and universities for increased support This statement is amply borne out by the Chief Scout's own words Our great need is for more men, especially those trained in public schools and universities to come and impart to the mass of boys some of the manly qualities the character and sense of citizenship which they have had the luck to acquire through being in more fortunate circumstances ' Eton College has for some time had Boy Scouts and numbers of them have been trained in fire fighting by the chief officer of the Eton Fire Brigade Altogether 50 Scouts have qualified for the Scout Fireman's Badge Already some 34 public schools have Scout troops In April a conference between representatives of preparatory schools and the Boy Scouts Association was held at headquarters to further the Scout movement in the preparatory schools In July Lord Hampton Chief Scout Commissioner inspected the Denstone College Scout troop when the boys gave exhibitions of life saving bridge building etc Another interesting inspection was that by Lord Jellicoe on April 24 of a number of the troops of the City of Westminster Association of Baden Powell Boy Scouts The inspection took place in the enclosure of Dean's Yard

## SCOUTS' ACHIEVEMENTS

From Britain's loneliest possession the island of Tristan da Cunha comes an interesting report of an adventure of Donald Glass, aged 17 patrol leader of the island branch of the Boy Scouts On Nov 24, 1925 he encountered on the beach a sea elephant 15 ft. long Armed with a small knife, he attacked it, and after a quarter of an hour's effort, during which

the elephant tried to reach the sea, Donald succeeded in destroying it. That was the first sea-elephant killed there by a boy of Donald's age, and the oil obtained from it was used in lamps.

Medals for gallantry are continually being awarded to Scouts, and two typical examples are here given. Scout John Edwards, 2nd Oswestry Troop, rescued a child from drowning in a deep pool near Oswestry Coppice, and had difficulty in getting back, having sunk up to his armpits in mud. Rover J. H. Hannon, 1st Oswestry Troop, whilst picnicking at Trearddwr Bay, Anglesey, saw a man fall from a ship's mast into the sea, and made three attempts at rescue, on the last attempt recovering the man, who was found dead, having struck the ship during his fall. Both Edwards and Hannon received the Association's bronze medal.

The movement continues to flourish throughout the Empire, and it is of interest to note that 3,000 Scouts from all over India assembled in Madras at the end of 1925 for the opening of the second annual jamboree, which was opened by Lord Goschen, Governor of Madras.

The movement is very flourishing in Kent, there being 410 troops and packs, totalling about 10,000 boys in the county. At Easter 150 Scouts of Kent visited the Scouts of Czecho-Slovakia.

A feature of the past year was the "Great Rover Moot" in London in April, when Scouts from all parts of Europe were present. The "Moot," which was held in the Albert Hall on April 3, included rovers from Belgium, Denmark, France, Holland, Italy and other countries. It was eminently successful, being the first great rover international held. Lord Jellicoe, County Commissioner for London, gave a rousing speech, in which he said that in the Scout movement the Rovers' wing was undoubtedly the most important, for it carried on the Scout spirit from boyhood to manhood.

As regards membership, there was an increase of 48,957 Scouts throughout the Empire during the year 1925, this year being the latest for which figures are available, making a total of 474,195. The world total is 1,560,497.

**President of the Council:** H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught. **Chairman of the Council and Chief Scout:** General Sir Robert Baden-Powell, Bart., K.C.B. **Chief Scout for Wales:** H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G. **Imperial Headquarters:** 25, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1. **Organs:** "Headquarters' Gazette," monthly, 2d.; "The Scout," weekly, 2d.

## BOYS' BRIGADE DEMONSTRATION

**THE BOYS' BRIGADE.**—Briefly, this organisation, dating from 1883, has for its object "the advancement of Christ's Kingdom among boys, and the promotion of habits of obedience, reverence, discipline, self-respect, and all that tends towards a true Christian manliness." The Boys' Brigade continues to make steady progress, and the companies throughout the country are engaged in their varied programme of training, which includes Bible Class, drill, gymnastics, life-saving, etc., all of which fit the boys for good citizenship in the days to come.

The annual demonstration, held in the Albert Hall, London is always one of the chief events of the year. In 1926 it was especially memorable, for the Prince of Wales presided at the gathering held on June 7, and a distinguished company supported him, including Baron Keishiro Matsui, Lords Radstock and Richo, Sir James Carmichael, Sir Bruce Bruce-Porter, Rev. Owen S. Watkins, deputy Chaplain-General. His Royal Highness made a plea for the Brigade's support, by service and financially. "Boys of the Brigade," he said, "you know it is a great privilege to belong to the 'B. B.' It has a splendid record, and I hope its future will be the same. In your hands rests its honour and its good name, and I am sure you will uphold its fine traditions." The feature of the evening was the competition between the two best platoons for the honour of receiving from the Prince of Wales "The 'Daily Telegraph' Shield" for excellence in drill and company work. The platoons were the 1st Enfield Company and the 76th London Company (Forest Hill) The shield was awarded to Enfield. Drill and exercises were art of the boys' performance, and the competition of the London bugle bands for the Devonshire Cup was won by the 6th South Essex (Leytonstone) Company.

Prince Henry reviewed the Northampton Battalion of the Boys' Brigade on July 17, and several hundred old members of the Brigade. In addressing the boys, Prince Henry reminded them that every movement like the Boys' Brigade depended on tradition, service, and ideals.

During the winter months about 70,000 members of the Brigade receive a comprehensive training in drill and discipline, physical training, religious instruction, ambulance work, and athletics. The climax of the year's work is reached in the summer, when for one short week the brigade boys benefit by a holiday in camp. The Boys' Brigade was the first organization to introduce boys in any number to the joys of camp, and over 25,000 usually spend a week in camp each summer. The boys pay a very large proportion of the cost of camp, but the Brigade has to appeal every year for donations to help this most deserving work.

The Brigade has now 70,000 members, with 20,000 Boy Reserves between nine and 12 years of age. Since its foundation a million lads have had its training. During the Great War half a million boys served in the Forces overseas, and 50,000 of them gave their lives for their country.

**President:** Colonel John A. Boxburgh, J.P.; **Hon. President, London Council:** Rt. Hon. Sir W. Joynson-Hicks, M.P.; **Headquarters:** 30, George Square, Glasgow; **London Headquarters:** 34, Paternoster Row, E.C.4.

**BOYS' BRIGADE.**—The annual report presented at the annual council meeting on Sept. 4 shows that there are 52 more companies than there were that time last year, while the Boy Reserves, for boys under 12, includes over 18,000 boys. A scheme for the union of the Boys' Life Brigade with the Boys' Brigade was approved in September.

**CHURCH LADS' BRIGADE.**—This organization of the Church of England dates from 1891. Its objects are to teach good citizenship along

with religious and physical instruction, and the lads are encouraged to be manly and courageous It is similar to other boys organizations in that it fosters love of country and while not militarist in the strict sense of the term seeks to inculcate that preparedness and efficiency without which the rising generation cannot hope to guard and maintain that liberty which is the birthright of every true Briton

The annual dinner was held in London on June 10 when the Duke of York proposed the toast of the Brigade He was glad he said to associate himself with the work of one of the greatest social movements Great Britain has ever known In July on the petition of the C L B the High Court affirmed special resolutions enabling the organization definitely to extend the scope of its work beyond the United Kingdom to the Colonies Dominions and Protectorates and to establish a pension scheme among employees and persons connected with the Brigade Since its foundation one million and a half lads have passed through the ranks of the Brigade 250 000 members and ex members served in the Great War and 22 won the Victoria Cross There are about 1 280 companies throughout the Empire and over 60 000 lads

**President** H R H the Duke of Connaught **Governor and Commandant** General Lord Horne **Brigade Chaplain and Secretary** Rev Edgar Rogers M A **Headquarters** Aldwych House Catherine Street, Aldwych, London, W C 2

**BOYS' LIFE BRIGADE**—This organization for training boys seeks to assist the work of the Sunday Schools by increasing the interest of the boy in the school and making the Sunday school the centre of his week day activities

**Chairman of Council** Mr G H Cook J P **Brigade Secretary** Edward Cooke **Headquarters** 56 Old Bailey, London E C 4

**LIFE-SAVING SCOUTS**—This is a Salvation Army organization for boys conducted on similar lines to the Boy Scouts and Brigades It has troops all over the United Kingdom

**Headquarters** Salvation Army Headquarters, Queen Victoria Street, London, E C

**JEWISH LADS' BRIGADE**—This is an organization for training lads of the Jewish faith in self reliance and good citizenship On July 20 in a private room at St James's Palace the Prince of Wales presented the Challenge Shield to the boxing team of the 1st London Cadet Battalion of the Brigade This team had won the shield for the fourth year

**Headquarters** Camperdown House, Half Moon Passage Aldgate London, E

# GIRL GUIDES AND BRIGADES

**GIRL GUIDES**—The history and general activities of this organization have been given in previous issues of the DAILY MAIL YEAR BOOK The record of 1926 was one of quiet but steady progress The annual general meeting of the Council was held at headquarters on March 23 Princess Mary Viscountess Lascelles the president who was unable to be present sent a letter in which she stated that she had pleasure in learning of the largely increased numbers of the Guide throughout the Empire, "which proves that the Guide ideals and training appeal strongly to the girls of our time" The report adopted at the meeting showed that the Association recorded an increase of 71,000 members during the past year and that there are 370 850 Guides in the British Isles and 613 209 throughout the world During the year 16 380 child nurse badges and 18 300 domestic service badges were issued to Guides

On April 26 Princess Mary entertained at luncheon at Chesterfield House London the delegates from the Girl Guides' Association who were about to leave for the U S A to attend an international conference there at the invitation of the American Girl Scouts

The Chief Guide, Lady Baden-Powell held a review in Meyrick Park Bournemouth, on June 12, when nearly 2,000 Rangers, Girl Guides and Brownies belonging to the Bournemouth Division of the Girl Guides marched past. There were present a Brownie pack from the Shaftesbury Society's Bournemouth Home consisting of crippled children, chiefly from London

On June 26 Princess Mary inspected at Gillingham over 7,000 Guides from all parts of Kent and on July 3 visited Culford Park Bury St Edmunds, for a Girl Guide rally attended by 6 000 Guides and Brownies from Suffolk Norfolk Essex and Cambridgeshire, After the march past various displays followed and the Inter County Tent pitching Cup was awarded to Cambridgeshire Throughout the year the President showed a wonderful interest in the movement and on July 17 visited the Girl Guide Imperial Camp at Foxlease Park Lyndhurst where 250 Guides were living under canvas One hundred of the girls were present from the Dominions 15 countries being represented

**President** H R H Princess Mary Viscountess Lascelles **Chief Guide** Lady Baden-Powell **Headquarters** 25 Buckingham Palace Road London S W

**LIFE-SAVING GUARDS**—This organization for girls of the Salvation Army was founded in 1915

**President** Mrs General Booth **Headquarters** Salvation Army Headquarters Queen Victoria Street London E C 4

**GIRLS' LIFE BRIGADE.** This is an organization for girls under the auspices of the National Sunday School Union Its aims are to awaken in girls a sense of their responsibility in life to train them to be self reliant useful women and to keep them in touch with the Church and Sunday School during those years when they often become lost to both

**President** Mrs Geo H Cook **Chairman** Sir George Croydon Marks **Headquarters** 56, Old Bailey, London E C 4

**CHURCH GIRLS' BRIGADE**—This organization was formerly the Church Ambulance Brigade (founded in 1901)

**Headquarters** : 238, Edgware Road, London.

# BRITAIN'S DRINK BILL

The expenditure on intoxicating liquors in Great Britain in 1925 was slightly lower than in 1924 the consumption measured in terms of absolute alcohol was practically the same, says Mr George B Wilson in his annual return

During the year the high price of spirits continued to check consumption

SPIRITS (PROOF GALLONS)

| Year | England and Wales | | Price | Scotland | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Gross | Per head | s d | Gross | Per head |
| 1913 | 2 004 000 | 0 09 | 31 6 | 1 709 000 | 1 42 |
| 1924 | 11 444 000 | 0 29 | 130 0 | 2 893 000 | 0 9 |
| 1925 | 11 253 000 | 0 29 | 130 0 | [illegible] 000 | 0 6 |

The increase in beer consumption was not so large as anticipated inasmuch as the consumption fell in the last quarter below that in 1924 owing to the cold weather The figures of beer production in Great Britain were

| | Standard Barrels | Bulk Barrels |
|---|---|---|
| 1913 | 31 [illegible] 000 | 33 [illegible] 000 |
| 1924 | 20 [illegible] 000 | 20 437 000 |
| 1925 | 20 863 000 | 20 600 000 |

The consumption of Wine has however considerably increased

| | gallons |
|---|---|
| 1913 | 11 400 000 (includes Ireland) |
| 1924 | 15 357 000 (includes N Ireland) |
| 1925 | 16 091 000 (includes N Ireland) |

The amount spent on Intoxicating Liquors in Great Britain during 1925 was about £315 200,000 as against about £316 000 000 in 1924 The following table gives the details

about £7 5s 0d in 1924 the average family expenditure of non abstaining families was last year at least £35 or about 13s 6d a week

### TAXATION

The taxation collected by the trade from consumers of alcoholic liquors in 1925 was in round figures

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Spirits | 49 000 000 |
| Beer | 81 400 000 |
| Wine | 3 700 000 |
| | £134 100 000 |

or about 43 per cent of the total bill The sum of £4 486 000 was received during the financial year 1924 25 in respect of licence duty and monopoly value and represents the total fee paid by the trade itself for the exercise of its monopoly of retail sale and practical monopoly of manufacture

The convictions for drunkenness in 79 county boroughs in England and Wales together with the Metropolitan Police Area having a total population in 1924 of 19 791 000 were in 1924 and 1925

### GREAT BRITAIN

(Population 43 783 000)

| Liquors | Consumption | | Retail Cost | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1924 | 1925 | 1924 | 1925 |
| | | | £ | £ |
| British spirits at 130s per proof gallon | 12 105 000 | 11 934 000 | 79 072 000 | 77 571 000 |
| Other ditto | 2 172 000 | 2 076 000 | 14 118 000 | 13 494 000 |
| | 14 387 000 | 14 010 000 | 93 190 000 | 91 065 000 |
| Beer at 144s per bulk barrel (including Irish imports) | 27 539 000 | 27 630 000 | 198 432 000 | 198 936 000 |
| Wine at 30s per gallon | 15 162 000 | 15 840 000 | 22 743 000 | 23 760 000 |
| Cider Perry etc (estimate) | | | 1 500 000 | 1 500 000 |
| | | | 315 865 000 | 315 261 000 |

### CONSUMPTION PER HEAD

The expenditure per head on the population was therefore in 1925 about £7 4s 0d against

| | 1924 | | 1925 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Females | Total | Females |
| Convictions | 57,939 | 11,535 | 56 121 | 10,983 |

# UNITED KINGDOM IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1921-1925

## Summary of the Value of the Imports of Merchandise from Foreign Countries and British Possessions

| Main Divisions | 1921 | | | 1922 | | | 1923 | | | 1924 | | | 1925 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | From Foreign Countries | From British Possessions | Total | From Foreign Countries | From British Possessions | Total | From Foreign Countries | From British Possessions | Total | From Foreign Countries | From British Possessions | Total | From Foreign Countries | From British Possessions | Total |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Food, drink & tobacco | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Raw materials & articles mainly unmanufactured | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Articles wholly or mainly manufactured | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Miscellaneous & unclassified (incl. Parcel Post) | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

## Summary of Exports of Manufactures of the United Kingdom

| Main Divisions | 1921 | | | 1922 | | | 1923 | | | 1924 | | | 1925 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | To Foreign Countries | To British Possessions | Total | To Foreign Countries | To British Possessions | Total | To Foreign Countries | To British Possessions | Total | To Foreign Countries | To British Possessions | Total | To Foreign Countries | To British Possessions | Total |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Food, drink & tobacco | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Raw materials & articles mainly unmanufactured | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Articles wholly or mainly manufactured | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Miscellaneous & unclassified (incl. Parcel Post) | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

## Summary of Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise

| Main Divisions | 1921 | | | 1922 | | | 1923 | | | 1924 | | | 1925 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | To Foreign Countries | To British Possessions | Total | To Foreign Countries | To British Possessions | Total | To Foreign Countries | To British Possessions | Total | To Foreign Countries | To British Possessions | Total | To Foreign Countries | To British Possessions | Total |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Food, drink & tobacco | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | A | A | [illegible] |
| Raw materials & articles mainly unmanufactured | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | A | A | [illegible] |
| Articles wholly or mainly manufactured | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | A | A | [illegible] |
| Miscellaneous & unclassified | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | A | A | [illegible] |
| Total | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

A—Analysis not available.

# SOME LEADING REFERENCE BOOKS

**Art :** The Year's Art (Hutchinson, 8s. 6d.).
**Banking :** Bankers' Almanac (T. Skinner, 42s.).
**Biography :** Who's Who (A. & C. Black, 42s.).
**Charities :** Annual Charities' Register (Longmans, 8s. 6d.).
**Cricket :** Wisden's Cricketers' Almanack (J. Wisden & Co., 5s.).
**Directorships :** Directory of Directors (Thos. Skinner, 25s.).
**Drama :** The Stage Year Book (16, York St., Covent Gdn., W.C., 1s.).
**Ecclesiastical :** Crockford's Clerical Directory (Oxford Univ. Press, 42s.); Year Book of the Church of England (S.P.C.K., 3s.).
**Engineering :** Who's Who in Engineering (Compendium Publishing Co.).
**Football :** Rugby Football Annual (23, Fleet Street, E.C., 1s.); Gamage's Association Football Annual (Gamage, 1s. 6d.).
**General Knowledge :** Daily Mail Year Book (Associated Newspapers, 1s.); Whitaker's Almanack (Whitaker, 3s.).
**Golf :** Golfers' Handbook (46, Fleet St., E.C., 7s. 6d.).
**Hospitals :** Burdett's Hospital and Charities (Scientific Press, 17s. 6d.).
**Lawn Tennis :** Ayres' Lawn Tennis Almanack (Ayres, 2s. 6d.).
**Learned Societies :** Year Book of Learned and Scientific Societies (C. Griffin).
**Literary :** Writers' and Artists' Year Book (A. & C. Black, 3s. 6d.); Literary Year Book (67, Dale St., Liverpool, 10s. 6d.).
**London :** Muirhead's Guide (Macmillan).
**Medical :** Medical Directory (J. & A. Churchill, 36s.).
**Municipal :** Municipal Year Book (Municipal Journal, 15s.).
**Music :** Musical Directory (Rudall Carte, 6s.).
**Parliamentary :** Vacher's Parliamentary Companion (Vacher, 10s. annually); Dod's Parliamentary Companion (I. Pitman, 7s. 6d.).
**Party Politics :** Constitutional Year Book (Nat. Union of Conservatives, 2s. 6d.); Liberal Year Book (42, Parliament St., S.W., 1s. 6d.); Labour Year Book (Labour Party, 3s. 6d.).
**Peerage :** Burke's Peerage, Baronetage, etc. (Burke Publishing Co., £5 5s.); Debrett's Peerage, etc. (Dean, 75s.); Whitaker's Peerage, etc. (Whitaker, 25s.).
**Polo :** Polo Year Book (46, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C., 1s. 6d.).
**Public Schools :** Public Schools' Year Book (H. F. W. Deane, 10s. 6d.).
**Racing :** Ruff's Guide; Sporting Life Companion ("Sporting Life," 6d.).
**Railways :** Railway Year Book (33, Tothill St., S.W., 5s.).
**Roman Catholicism :** Catholic Directory (Burns & Oates, 3s. 6d.).
**Royalty :** Almanach de Gotha (Perthes, Gotha, 22s. 6d.).
**Shipping :** Brassey's Naval and Shipping Annual (Clowes, 25s.).
**Social :** Kelly's Handbook to Titled and Landed Classes (Kelly's Directories, 30s.).
**Sport :** Sporting Life Companion ("Sporting Life," 6d.).
**Stock Exchange :** Stock Exchange Year Book (Thos. Skinner, 50s.).
**The Press:** Newspaper Press Directory (Mitchell, 5s.); Sell's Directory of the World's Press (H. Sell, 10s. 6d.); Willing's Press Guide (J. Willing, 2s. 6d.).
**Wireless :** Radio Year Book (Pitman, 1s. 6d.).
**Women's Interests :** Englishwoman's Year Book (A. & C. Black).
**World Politics :** The Statesman's Year Book (Macmillan, 20s.).

# CATHOLIC HIERARCHY

### CARDINAL ARCHBISHOP.

**Westminster.**—His Eminence Cardinal Bourne, Archbishop of Westminster.

### ARCHBISHOPS.

**Birmingham.**—Most Rev. John McIntyre.
**Cardiff.**—Most Rev. Francis Mostyn.
**Liverpool.**—Most Rev. Frederick William Keating.

### BISHOPS.

**Brentwood.**—Right Rev. Arthur Doubleday.
**Clifton.**—Right Rev. George Ambrose Burton.
**Hexham and Newcastle.**—Right Rev. Joseph Thorman.
**Lancaster.**—Right Rev. Thomas Wulstan Pearson.
**Leeds.**—Right Rev. Joseph Robert Cowgill.
**Menevia.**—Right Rev. Francis Vaughan.
**Middlesbrough.**—Right Rev. Richard Lacy.
**Northampton.**—Rt. Rev. Dudley C. Cary-Elwes.
**Nottingham.**—Right Rev. Thomas Dunn.
**Plymouth.**—Right Rev. John Kelly.
**Portsmouth.**—Right Rev. William T. Cotter.
**Salford.**—Right Rev. Thos. Henshaw.
**Shrewsbury.**—Right Rev. Hugh Singleton.
**Southwark.**—Right Rev. Peter E. Amigo.

# ARTIFICIAL SILK

In the year 1913, Great Britain consumed 2,000,000 lb. of artificial silk, and in 1919, 4,000,000 lb. By 1924, however, the consumption had risen to 28,000,000 lb. In 1923, the British production of artificial silk was 23,900,000 lb., of which Messrs. Courtaulds accounted for over 20,000,000. The production for the year 1925 is estimated at 25,000,000 lb., and for 1926, at 36,000,000 lb. This is a comparatively small increase.

# SUMMER TIME

By the Act passed in 1925, Summer Time will in future start at 2 o'clock on the morning of the day next following the third Saturday in April (or, if that day be Easter Day the day after the 3rd Saturday in April), and will end at 2 o'clock on the morning of the day next following the 1st Saturday in October.

# THE STOCK EXCHANGE'S OVERSHADOWED YEAR

## By E. D. KISSAN, City Editor of "The Daily Mail."

For the greater part of 1926 the dispute in the coal-mining industry overshadowed the Stock Exchange. Even before work in the mines ceased on May 1, the markets were upset by the threats of the coming struggle; and the prolonged stoppage, with its semi-paralysing effect on the country's staple industries imposed a heavy drag on activity in most departments of the Stock Exchange.

**The short-lived general strike at the beginning of May, defeated by the steadfast refusal of the Government and nation to be intimidated and reduced to impotence, left the stock markets unscathed, if not actually strengthened.** There was a cautious marking-down of prices when the strike was ordered, but the declines were soon recovered, and, when the dangerous experiment was called off by the trade union leaders, this recognition of defeat was followed by an outburst of optimism which was gradually subdued by the dragging-on of the coal stoppage.

**BRITISH FUNDS**

| Stock | Jan. 4 | 1926 Highest | 1926 Lowest | End Oct. 1 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| War Loan 5% .. | 100⅝ | 102¼ | 99 | 101⅜ |
| 3½% .. | 97⅞ | 99¼ | 97 | 98 |
| Funding Loan 4% | 85⅛ | 88⅛ | 84⅛ | 84⅛ |
| Victory Bonds 4% | 92⅞ | 94½ | 91⅛ | 92⅛ |
| Consols 2½% .. | 55 1/16 | 56 3/16 | 53⅛ | 54⅛ |
| Conversion 3½% | 75 5/16 | 76⅛ | 73⅞ | 74⅞ |
| " 4½% | 95 7/16 | 97 1/16 | 94⅛ | 94⅛ |
| India 3½% .. .. | 66⅛ | 74⅛ | 66⅛ | 68⅛ |
| L.C.C. 3½% .. | 73 | 74⅞ | 71⅞ | 72⅛ |

In these circumstances, Stock Exchange activity has been devoted largely to those speculative markets removed from the scene of home industrial troubles, such as some of the mining markets, notably that for tin shares. Nevertheless, some home industrial shares, such as those of artificial silk and tobacco companies, have attracted some speculative interest, and even engineering and brewery shares have been picked up in the hope that there would be a revival of trade when work was resumed in the coal mines.

**RAILWAYS**

| Stock | Jan. 4 | 1926 Highest | 1926 Lowest | End Oct. 1 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Great Western .. | 89½ | 92 | 82½ | 90½ |
| L.N.E. Defd. .. | 21⅞ | 15½ | 22⅛ | 18⅞ |
| Do. 5% Pref. .. | 62½ | 63⅛ | 48 1/16 | 53⅛ |
| Do. 4% 2nd Pfd. | 65 | 67⅛ | 54⅛ | 60⅛ |
| L. Mid. & Scot. .. | 77½ | 78⅛ | 69⅞ | 74⅛ |
| Do. 4% 1st Pfd. | 74½ | 70 3/16 | 70⅛ | 72⅛ |
| Metropolitan .. | 69⅛ | 70 | 61⅛ | 62 |
| Met. District .. | 40½ | 54½ | 44⅞ | 53 |
| Southern Defd. .. | 44⅛ | 46½ | 41⅛ | 46½ |
| Do. Pref. .. | 77⅛ | 79⅛ | 74 | 78⅛ |
| Underground (£10) | 2⅛ | 4⅛ | 2⅛ | 4 |
| Do. Inc. Bonds .. | 97½ | 103⅛ | 96⅛ | 100⅛ |

Fears of a 6 per cent. Bank rate in the early part of January rather damped the cheerful ardour with which the Stock Exchange usually opens a new year, but it was not long before opinion in the Money market veered round to anticipation of a reduction in the rate below the 5 per cent. at which it had stood since December 3, 1925.

**RAILWAYS ABROAD**

| Stock | Jan. 4 | 1926 Highest | 1926 Lowest | End Oct. 1 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Canadian Pacific | 152½ | 174½ | 151½ | 171 |
| Grd. Trk. Pac. 4% Deb. .. .. | 49 | 59⅛ | 31⅛ | 58 |
| Antofagasta Ord. | 91 | 98⅛ | 77⅛ | 81 |
| B.A. & Pacific .. | 84½ | 91⅛ | 79⅛ | 89⅛ |
| B.A. Gt. South'n | 90⅝ | 102⅛ | 87 | 101⅛ |
| B.A. Western .. | 79 | 90⅛ | 76⅛ | 89⅛ |
| Cent. Argentine | 73⅛ | 77⅛ | 7⅛ | 76⅛ |
| Cordoba Cen. Ord. | 28⅛ | 37 | 23⅛ | 37 |
| Leopoldina .. | 36 | 46⅛ | 33⅛ | 44⅛ |
| Mexican Rly. .. | 7 | 5⅛ | 9 | 6⅛ |
| San Paulo .. .. | 187 | 191⅛ | 167 | 186 |
| United Havana | 99½ | 100 | 67 | 76⅛ |

The steadiness of British Government and other gilt-edged securities was largely due to the trade depression, money that would otherwise have been employed in trade having been left in investment stocks.

Conditions were scarcely propitious for any further attempts to fund portions of the national debt by the issue of Conversion stock, and, in order to stave off the impending necessity of repaying over £100,000,000 of 5 per cent. Treasury Bonds on February 1, 1927, the Government offered the holders a conversion into an equal amount of 4½ per cent Treasury Bonds with the addition of a cash payment of 1 per cent. on the amount of bonds converted. The 4½ per cent. Bonds are repayable in 1934, but with the option of earlier repayment on February 1 in any year from

**THE BANKS**

| Share | Jan. 4 | 1926 Highest | 1926 Lowest | End Oct. 1 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Barclays "B" .. | 56/- | 58/4½ | 55/- | 55/1½ |
| Lloyds (£1) .. | 64/3 | 70/- | 60/- | 62/- |
| Midland (£1) .. | 75/- | 77/9 | 72/6 | 73/- |
| Nat. Prov. (£4) .. | 11½ | 13½ | 11½ | 12⅞ |
| P. & O. Bank .. | 9⅛ | 11 | 8⅛ | 10⅛ |
| Westminster .. | 18½ | 19 7/16 | 18⅛ | 18½ |

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1929 onwards on notice being given either by the Treasury or the holder in January of the preceding year.

The great British railway companies suffered severe declines in traffic as a result of the coal dispute. The conditions imposed on the railwaymen when they returned to work after the brief general strike at the beginning of May has enabled the companies to make certain savings in expenditure, but nevertheless the net losses must have been severe. Up to the end of September, the four big systems—L.M.S., L.N.E.R., Great Western, and Southern—suffered an aggregate decline of over £22,000,000 in traffic receipts as compared with the corresponding nine months of 1925. The decline of the L.M.S. alone was £10,000,000.

**FOREIGN STOCKS**

| Stock | Jan. 4 | 1926 Highest | 1926 Lowest | Oct. 1 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Argent. 4% Res. | 81½ | 82¾ | 78½ | 80¾ |
| Austrian 6% .. | 90½ | 101¾ | 98 | 100¾ |
| Brazil 5% 1914.. | 80½ | 85¼ | 77¼ | 83¾ |
| China 5% 1913 .. | 69 | 70¼ | 60½ | 62 |
| Egypt 4% Unif. | 82½ | 85¾ | 80¾ | 83¾ |
| Do. 3½% Tribute | 66¾ | 83½ | 64¾ | 77¾ |
| France 5% Rentes | 13½ | 14 | 6½ | 9¼ |
| Germany 7% .. | 102½ | 106½ | 101 | 106½ |
| Greece 4% Mon. | 40½ | 62¾ | 55 | 46½ |
| Japan 5% .. .. | 79½ | 83¾ | 77½ | 81½ |
| Mexican 5% 1899 | 46 | 52½ | 38 | 46½ |
| Peru Corp. Pref. | 38½ | 50¾ | 36½ | 50¾ |
| Do. Debs. .. | 100 | 103 | 97 | 102¼ |
| Portuguese 3% | 29½ | 34¾ | 28¾ | 34½ |
| Russian 5% 1906 | 7½ | 9¾ | 4 | 7¼ |
| Turkish 4% Unif. | 15¼ | 18¾ | 14 | 17¾ |

Even before the coal stoppage, the dividend announcements of the companies for 1925 had warned investors of the difficult financial conditions under which the railways were being worked, as much as £6,000,000 being taken from reserves to pay the dividends of 1925, despite the fact that the rates paid on the junior stocks of all the "big four," except the Southern Railway, were lower than those for the preceding year.

**RUBBER**

| Share | Jan. 4 | 1926 Highest | 1926 Lowest | Oct. 1 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amal. Rubber .. | 4/3 | 4/4½ | 3/1½ | 3/7½ |
| Anglo-Dutch .. | 62/- | 63/6 | 52/6 | 56/6 |
| Anglo-Malay .. | 2¾ | 2 7/16 | 1½ | 1 13/16 |
| Bertam .. .. | 11/- | 11/6 | 7/7½ | 9/- |
| Gd. Cent.(Ceylon) | 2½ | 2¾ | 1½ | 2¾ |
| Lanadron .. | 2 1/16 | 2¾ | 1¾ | 2 1/16 |
| Linggi .. .. | 3¼ | 3 3/16 | 2⅜ | 2¾ |
| Malacca Ord. .. | 5¼ | 5¼ | 3¼ | 4 |
| Rubber Trust .. | 50/- | 50/9 | 40/10½ | 46/9 |
| Sumatra Para .. | 9/- | 9/1½ | 6/- | 7/9 |

Among Dominion railway securities, an outstanding event of the year was the settlement of the long-standing dispute between the holders of Grand Trunk Pacific 4 per cent. Debenture stock and the Canadian Government. The holders by a 75 per cent. majority, accepted a guaranteed 2 per cent. interest with redemption terms that give them the prospect of a bonus on repayment.

Argentine railway stocks enjoyed a good deal of strength, first on the anticipation, and then on the realisation, of a batch of good dividend announcements, the Entre Rios Railway paying the first dividend on its

**INSURANCE SHARES**

| | 1926 Highest | 1926 Lowest | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alliance .. | 15½ | 16¾ | | |
| Atlas .. .. | 18½ | 19½ | | |
| Com. Union | 23½ | 25½ | | |
| Eagle Star.. | 8½ | 9¼ | | 8¾ |
| General Accident | 8½ | | 7 | 7 11/16 |
| Ldn. Assce. | 11¾ | 11 | 10¾ | |
| N. Brit. & Merc. | 23 | 23 | 22¾ | |
| Phoenix .. | 12¾ | 13 11/16 | 12½ | |
| Prudential "B" | 39/6 | 41/3 | 35/- | |
| Royal Exchange | 7 | | 6 5/16 | |
| Royal Insurance | 31 | | 31 | 32½ |
| Sun Insurance .. | 22 | | 21 | 24 |

Ordinary stock for fifteen years, and the Cordoba Central the first for thirteen years. Brazilian stocks have been helped by the firmness of the milreis.

The financial crisis in France and the strained situation in China severely affected the Foreign Government securities concerned. Chinese bonds which with few exceptions remained comparatively steady during the internal unsettlement, suffered severely as a result of the attacks on British subjects and British shipping. French bonds fluctuated with the value of the franc, which dipped to a trifle over a penny in July, but recovered sharply on the remedial measures instituted by the French Government.

In the Industrial share market investors and speculators were at pains to select for their

**TEA**

| Share | Jan. 4 | 1926 Highest | 1926 Lowest | Oct. 1 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Assam .. .. | 47/3 | 50/- | 44/9 | 48/6 |
| Ceylon Tea Plant. | 6¾ | 7 5/16 | 6½ | 6 13/16 |
| Dooars .. .. | 3 13/16 | 4 1/16 | 3¾ | 4 3/16 |
| Empire of India | 3 13/16 | 3½ | 2 11/16 | 3 3/16 |
| Imperial Tea .. | 48/6 | 50/- | 41/- | 46/10½ |
| Jokai .. .. .. | 90/7½ | 97/- | 85/- | 93/9 |
| Jorehaut .. .. | 4¼ | 5 | 4 1/16 | 4¾ |
| Singlo.. .. .. | 65/7½ | 76/- | 60/- | 68/9 |

operations such shares as were thought most likely to benefit in the revival of trade expected to occur after the end of the lamentable coal stoppage.

Early in the year the Government's national electricity scheme served to draw attention to the shares of cable and other electrical equipment companies, which would benefit from the construction work involved in the development of the country's electricity supply.

Another group of shares that was the object of a good deal of speculative activity was that for artificial silk shares, headed by Courtaulds.

**Tobacco shares** were enlivened by the prosperity enjoyed by companies as a result of the cigarette-smoking boom and by the rumours of further amalgamations among the companies outside the Imperial Tobacco group, or "combine," as it is usually called. One of the principal fusions was the acquisition by Godfrey Phillips of Abdulla and Company.

The leading **bank and insurance shares** maintained a firm front, receiving fairly steady support from investors who regard these shares as investments that may continue to appreciate as the business of the companies expands.

**Rubber shares** were under the depressing influence of the fall in the price of rubber

**MISCELLANEOUS**

| Share | Jan. 4 | 1926 Highest | 1926 Lowest | Oct. 1 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Allsopp .. .. | 19/- | 21/9 | 16/9 | 20/6 |
| Armstrong.. .. | 12/- | 12/6 | 3/7½ | 5/6 |
| Assoc. Cement .. | 18/3 | 18/10½ | 16/3 | 17/6 |
| Babcock & Wil. | 51/3 | 55/7½ | 46/10½ | 54/6 |
| Barker (John) .. | 60/9 | 65/6 | 60/3 | 63/3 |
| Bradford Dyers | 61/9 | 63/3 | 47/6 | 50/- |
| Brit. Amer. Tob. | 114/- | 129/3 | 89/3 | 95/9 |
| City of Ldn. Brew. | 69/- | 86/- | 60/- | 82/6 |
| Coats (J. & P.) .. | 63/3 | 64/3 | 60/- | 60/- |
| Courtaulds .. | 7 1/16 | 7 11/16 | 5 7/16 | 5 7/16 |
| Cunard .. .. | 17/3 | 19/3 | 15/9 | 19/- |
| Dorman Long .. | 10/9 | 11/4½ | 8/4½ | 10/6 |
| Dunlop .. .. | 26/1½ | 30/- | 22/- | 28/10½ |
| Eng. Sewing Cot. | 61/3 | 62/- | 45/- | 51/3 |
| Fine Spinners .. | 53/- | 53/9 | 40/- | 43/9 |
| Furness Withy .. | 29/6 | 35/10½ | 28/- | 35/6 |
| Guinness .. . | 745 | 774 | 600 | 600 |
| Harrods .. .. | 47/6 | 52/3 | 43/9 | 51/9 |
| Hudson's Bay .. | 5 1/16 | 5¾ | 3 1/16 | 5⅝ |
| Imperial Tobacco | 104/6 | 118/- | 95/9 | 115/6 |
| Ind Coope .. | 61/- | 69/- | 58/3 | 67/6 |
| Lagunas Nitrate | 26/- | 32/3 | 14/6 | 15/- |
| Lautaro Nitrate | 6½ | 6 11/16 | 3¼ | 3 1/16 |
| Lyons (J.) .. .. | 3 11/16 | 4 | 3⅜ | 3 15/16 |
| Marconi .. .. | 23/9 | 26/7½ | 12/4½ | 13/- |
| Maypole Dy. Def. | 6/7½ | 6/9 | 4/10½ | 5/3 |
| P. & O. Pref. .. | 237½ | 261 | 218 | 255 |
| R. Mail Steam .. | 83 | 90 | 74½ | 90 |
| Un. Tob. South | 90/- | 96/1½ | 79/4½ | 93/9 |
| Vickers .. .. | 8/9 | 9/6 | 6/6 | 9/4½ |
| Watney Combe Deld. .. | 275 | 297½ | 252 | 264 |
| Whiteley Ord. .. | 72/6 | 82/- | 59/6 | 77/6 |

from the high levels of the preceding year. Beginning 1916 at a trifle under 4s. per lb. the commodity gradually drooped, with periodical spasms of slight recovery, until by April it had fallen under 2s. It was then announced by the Colonial Office that the export restriction in British Malaya and Ceylon would be regulated on a pivotal price of 1s. 9d., in place of the preceding 1s. 3d. That decision gave some support to the market, but it did not prevent the price from dipping below 1s. 7d. In August, the market operations of American buyers having succeeded in keeping the average price for the quarter ended July above the pivotal price of 1s. 9d., with the object of preventing a cut in the export allowance in the succeeding quarter.

Heavy losses occurred in **Chilean Nitrate shares**, owing to the effect on the companies of the decline in the demand for the fertiliser and the severe competition of synthetic nitrogen products. There has, however, been some recovery from the worst quotations.

**Tea shares** were generally inactive. They are as a rule tightly held by the comparatively few investors to whom they appeal, and they

**OIL COMPANIES**

| Share | Jan. 4 | 1926 Highest | 1926 Lowest | Oct. 1 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ang. Ecuador .. | 41/10½ | 45/3¾ | 33/1½ | 41/3 |
| Ang. Persian .. | 4 17/16 | 5 5/16 | 3⅞ | 5 |
| Apex Trinidad .. | 2 15/16 | 3 7/16 | 2 11/16 | 3 1/16 |
| Brit. Control Com. .. .. | 17/1½ | 18/- | 3/3 | 4/1½ |
| Burmah .. .. | 5¼ | 7 3/16 | 4⅞ | 5 11/16 |
| Lobitos .. .. | 6¾ | 7¾ | 5⅝ | 7 7/16 |
| Mexican Eagle .. | 24/9 | 25/3 | 17/3 | 18/9 |
| Phoenix .. .. | 21/4½ | 21/3 | 17/1½ | 20/- |
| Royal Dutch .. | 35½ | 36½ | 30 1/16 | 31 7/16 |
| Shell .. .. | 5 5/16 | 5⅝ | 4 7/16 | 4 11/16 |
| Trinidad Lease .. | 2 7/16 | 3 11/16 | 2 11/16 | 3 7/16 |
| V.O.C Holding.. | 3 3/16 | 3 5/16 | 3 | 3½ |

attract a wide interest only when an exceptional "boom" draws attention to their speculative possibilities.

An outstanding feature of the **oil share market** was provided by the sensational slump in the shares of the British Controlled Oilfields. There was a sharp fall in January when it became known that the company had handed over the management of its Venezuelan properties to the Standard Oil Company, and the subsequent fluctuations culminated in a heavy slump in September when the board that took office at the beginning of the year, under the

**MINES**

| Share | Jan. | 1926 Highest | 1926 Lowest | Oct. 1 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bauchi Prefce. .. | 22/- | 30/3 | 20/7½ | 29/9 |
| Broken Hill North | 6¾ | 7 7/16 | 5 11/16 | 6 15/16 |
| Burma Corp. .. | 19/1½ | 19/3 | 14/- | 15/3 |
| Central Mining .. | 14¾ | 18⅝ | 14 7/16 | 18⅝ |
| De Beers Deld. | 14⅝ | 20⅝ | 14 | 20⅝ |
| Rand Mines .. | 2 7/16 | 3 1/16 | 2⅝ | 3 1/16 |
| Rio Tinto .. | 40⅝ | 45 5/16 | 35⅝ | 40⅝ |
| Santa Gertrudis | 21/9 | 22/9 | 14/9 | 14/9 |
| S.R. Base Metals | 2¼ | 6¼ | 2⅞ | 6¼ |
| Sub. Nigel .. .. | 17/- | 3 7/16 | 15/6 | 3 5/16 |
| Trans. C. Lands | 3 5/16 | 3 15/16 | 2 5/16 | 2¾ |
| Trans. Devels. .. | 21/3 | 21/10½ | 12/7½ | 17/- |
| Tronoh .. .. | 2¾ | 4 11/16 | 2 13/16 | 4 11/16 |
| West Rand. .. | 14/3 | 18/10½ | 9/6 | 18/3 |

presidency of Lord Buckmaster, issued a long report referring to the past capital losses, which were put at about £6,000,000, and summing up the company's only oil area of proved value, the Buchivacoa Concession in Venezuela, "one of indeterminate possibilities."

More activity has been seen in the **Mining markets**. Diamond shares have come into favour again. Tin shares have appreciated with the metal, which has risen to well over £300 per ton for the first time since 1920.

# OTHER PEOPLE'S MONEY

The Duties on capital passing by death (Estate, Legacy, etc., Duties) estimated in the Budget Speech to produce in the year 1925-26 £66,500,000, fell considerably short of the estimate (as was forecast in last year's DAILY MAIL YEAR BOOK). The yield amounted to £61,200,000, a deficit of £5,300,000. For the current year (1926-27) it appears inevitable, at the time of going to press, that the deficit this year will be as heavy as that on the previous year, as for the first six months the proportionate amount of the yield is nearly three-and-a-half million pounds short of the estimate. Although the last few months of the financial year are usually more productive of this class of revenue than the middle part of the year, it is probable that the average will not be maintained over the second half of the year, apart from the question of the loss in the yield that has already accrued.

There is no doubt that the yield from these duties has reached its zenith, and the effect of the extremely heavy taxation of the past decade is now beginning to become apparent. The very large estates, although few in number, furnished a large proportion of the yield, but with the raising of the rate of duty to 40 per cent of the capital value by way of Estate Duty and a further exaction varying from 1 to 10 per cent in the form of Legacy Duty, estates have been so reduced that they no longer come into the highest graded schedule, quite apart from the loss to the Revenue in the form of Income Tax that takes place when these large capital sums are levied on property.

The disastrous coal strike and the short, but highly disorganising, General strike, which occurred during the first part of May, 1926, have not so far affected the Death Duty yield, but it will have a very serious effect on the yield for some years to come, although it will scarcely begin to take effect until the next financial year, 1927-28. The estimates of the loss to the country by this dispute naturally vary considerably, but the leading authorities concur that for the five months during which the dispute has continued the loss to the nation will not be less than £200,000,000. The bulk of this sum would, sooner or later, have fallen to be assessed for Death Duties, and its loss must inevitably reduce the yield for some years to come.

The net capital value upon which estate duty was levied in the year 1924-25 (the latest year for which the detailed returns have been issued) was £461,135,000, as compared with £441,896,000 in 1923-24, and £431,198,000 in 1922-23, a relatively slow rate of increase as compared with former years, notwithstanding the considerable "tightening up" in the collection of this form of Revenue.

### MILLIONAIRE ESTATES.

The millionaire estates admitted to Probate since the last issue of the DAILY MAIL YEAR BOOK are only four in number, as compared with an average of nearly 10 over a long period. The textile trade is as usual well in the forefront in the estates of Mr. Ernest Henry Gates, a Yorkshire spinner and manufacturer, and that of Mr. Joshua Hirst Wheatley. The latter was not himself actively engaged in the trade, but his wealth was derived by inheritance from the staple Yorkshire industry. Shipping has its representative in the estate of Mr Warley Pickering, a retired shipowner, formerly of Messrs. Constantine, Pickering & Co.; and engineering in that of Mr. Alfred Shuttleworth, of Lincoln, a member of the well-known firm of agricultural engineers.

### FOUR MILLIONAIRE ESTATES

| | GRO S VALUE |
|---|---|
| Pickering, Warley (67), of Guisborough, Yorks .. .. .. | £1,495,490 |
| Wheatley, Joshua Hirst (72), of Coventry .. .. .. .. .. | £1,379,490 |
| Shuttleworth, Alfred (82), of Lincoln .. .. .. .. .. | £1,020,808 |
| Gates, Ernest Henry (51), of Bingley, Yorks. .. .. .. | £1,000,159 |

The average age at death of these millionaires was 68 years, as against a normal average in this class of 75 years. In so small a number, the average age is unduly affected by that of Mr. Gates, who died at the early age of 51 years.

### ESTATES OF BETWEEN £500,000 AND £1,000,000.

There are 17 estates in this class, also slightly below the average number of about 20. [illegible] of these estates would have appeared in the millionaire class, but for the heavy taxation and the repeated and serious interruption to industry of the last few years. The most noteworthy features of this group are the entire absence of any representative of the drapery or textile trades—an exceptional occurrence—and the reappearance in the list of a member of the Stock Exchange in the estate of Mr. Paul Nelke. Until a few years ago, the Stock Exchange was almost invariably well represented both in this class and the list of millionaires, but of late it has been quite unrepresented.

The provisions trade has two representatives, Mr. John Musker, one of the founders of the Home & Colonial Stores, Ltd., and Mr. Samuel Meggitt Johnson, a confectionery manufacturer of Sheffield, who left the large fortune from this trade of £818,360. Banking is represented by Mr. Thomas Bolitho, a member of a famous old Cornish banking family, formerly of Bolitho & Co., which afterwards became the Consolidated Bank of Cornwall, and was recently absorbed into Barclay & Co.; while Sir Robert James Black was for many years Chairman of the Mercantile Bank of India.

Mining is represented by Dr. Bell Simpson, a well-known mining engineer, and head of colliery companies, and Mr. Charles Markham, a leading Derbyshire coal and iron master, who left all of his property to his second wife by a will made on his marriage, which he did not long survive. Shipping and the metal trades are represented by Mr. Thomas Prentice, a retired Scottish shipowner, and Mr. Thompson Jowett, spring manufacturer of Sheffield; while the merchants are three in number, Mr. John W. Wheeler Bennett, Mr. Henry M. Beaumire, and Sir James Duncan. The Peerage

is represented by Lady Ardilaun and that well-known sportsman, the late Earl of Dunraven.

**BETWEEN £875,000 AND £535,000**

Muker, John (80), of Thetford, Norfolk £875,387
Bolitho, Thomas Robins (85), of Medron, Penzance, Cornwall .. .. £856,137
Johnson, Samuel Meggitt (87), of Sheffield .. .. .. .. .. .. £818,360
Simpson, John Bell (88), of Wylam-on-Tyne, Durham .. .. .. .. £812,170
Duncan, Sir James (70) of Forfar, N.B. (personal estate) .. .. .. £753,832
Dunraven and Mount Earl, 4th Earl of (85), of Norfolk Street, W. (unsettled English estate) .. .. .. £722,971
Jowett, Thompson (63), of Savoy Court, Strand, W.C. .. .. .. .. £721,370
Wheeler-Bennett, John Wheeler (70), of Keston, Kent .. .. .. .. £684,188
Markham, Charles Paxton, of Chesterfield, Derbyshire .. .. .. .. £611,305
Prentice, Thomas (69), of Symington, N.B. (personal estate) .. .. .. £549,802
Grove-Grady, Mrs. Sarah Martha, of Norfolk Crescent, W. .. .. .. £607,803
Nelke, Paul (65), of Cadogan Square, S.W. .. .. .. .. .. .. £606,204
Mason, Henry Johnson, of Ashburton, Devon .. .. .. .. .. .. £504,694
Martin, Joseph Browne (91), of Brighton .. .. .. .. .. .. £560,685
Beaudre, Henry Mathison (59), of Liverpool .. .. .. .. .. .. £543,738
Black, Sir Robert James (66), of Midgham Park, Berks .. .. .. .. £535,471

**ESTATES UNDER £500,000**

Pugh, William Thomas, of Brighton and Kingston Hill .. .. .. .. £499,798
McEwan, Robert Finnie (65), of Greenlaw, Berwickshire (personal estate) £497,272
Andrews, Hugh, of Toddington Manor, Gloucester .. .. .. .. .. £491,371
Ward, Thomas William (72), of Sheffield .. .. .. .. .. .. £485,627
Wilson Joseph (75), of West Hill, Putney, S.W. .. .. .. .. .. £474,013
Roberts, Abraham John (87), of Lombard Street, E.C. .. .. .. .. £461,182
Brocklehurst, Arthur John Pownall, of Minehead, Somerset .. .. .. £457,803
Jeffress, Albert Gustavus (60), of Kenton .. .. .. .. .. .. £451,321
Gilmour, George (86), of Clanghton, Birkenhead .. .. .. .. .. £445,608
Pullar, Edmund of Bridge of Allan, N.B. (personal estate) .. .. .. £444,845
Sharp, William Ritchie (66), of Broughty Ferry, N.B. (personal estate) .. .. .. .. .. .. £423,166
Boyton, Sir James (70), of Regent's Park, N.W. .. .. .. .. .. £404,656
Dewey, Sir Thomas Charles (86), of Bromley, Kent .. .. .. .. .. £402,113
Unwin, Herbert (83), of Cheltenham, Glos .. .. .. .. .. .. .. £401,042
Franc, Henry (61), of Manchester .. £400,868
Leith of Fyvie, 1st Baron (78), of Fyvie Castle, Aberdeen (personal estate) £393,489
Maconochie, Archibald White (70), of Porchester Gate, W. .. .. .. £390,084
Corry, Sir William, of Eaton Square, S.W. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. £390,663
Roberts, Sir Samuel (74), of Sheffield .. £384,640
Ogston, Alexander Milne (90), of Kincardine, N.B. (personal estate) .. £376,663
Foster, Robert John (75), of Wetherby, Yorks .. .. .. .. .. .. £373,517
Dalgety, Frederick John (59), of Lockerley Hall, Romsey, Hants .. £366,200
Jones, Evan, of Kidwelly, Carmarthen £357,437
Scrimgeour John Alexander (53), of Stedham Hall, Sussex .. .. .. £357,406
Bailey, Thomas (81), of Hessle, Yorks £351,337
Watson, William (79), of Heaton, Bradford, Yorks .. .. .. .. .. £349,606
Macdonald, James of Crown Circus, Dowanhill Glasgow .. .. .. .. £335,807
Skinner, Sir Thomas (85), of Pont Street, S.W. .. .. .. .. .. £321,717
Figg, William Henry, of Eaton Place, S.W. (property in Great Britain) .. £315,779
Ralston-Patrick, Robert, of Moreton-in-the-Marsh, Glos (personal estate) £307,482
Skeel, William Henry (67), of Downshire Hill, Hampstead, N.W. .. £305,518
Jones, Walter Southwell (64), of Morley House, Marylebone, N.W. .. £302,901
Baillie, James Richard (77), of Hampstead, N.W .. .. .. .. .. .. £301,520
Ditchfield, Samuel James (89), of Keswick, Cumberland .. .. .. .. £296,458
Pease, William Edwin (60), of Darlington, Durham .. .. .. .. .. £295,213
Hill, Henry George (65), of Durdham Down, Bristol .. .. .. .. .. £293,083
Blaker, Sir John George (72), of Brighton .. .. .. .. .. .. £290,506
Warner, Edward Handley (74), of Knebworth, Herts .. .. .. .. .. £289,343
Marchamley, Lord (70), of Princes' Gardens, S.W. .. .. .. .. .. £284,725
Congdon, Albert, of St. Keyne, Cornwall, and Assam .. .. .. .. .. £279,032
Brownlie, Thomas Guthrie (59), of Glasgow (personal estate) .. .. £276,818
Pink, Sir Thomas (70), of Whitehall Court, S.W. .. .. .. .. .. £276,038
Maclellan, William Walter (67), of Balfron, N.B. (personal estate) .. £274,718
Bell-Irving, John, of Lockerbie, N.B. (personal estate) .. .. .. .. £260 932
Nicoll, John, of Monifieth, N.B. (personal estate) .. .. .. .. .. £265,184
Harris, Wolf of Queen's Gate, S.W. .. £263,393
Shorrock, James (92), of Bowdon, Cheshire .. .. .. .. .. .. £262,333
Lamplough, Williamson, of Lloyd's and Blackheath, S.E. .. .. .. £257,366
Pearson, Sir Edward Ernest (51), of Hertford .. .. .. .. .. .. £247,917
Topham, Mrs. Emily, of Folkestone, Kent .. .. .. .. .. .. £247,750
Runge, Charles Herman (73) of Berkeley Square, W. .. .. .. £243,726
Edwards, George Straker Falck (69), of Watford, Herts .. .. .. .. £242,520
Sumner, James, West Cottage, Chorley, Lancs .. .. .. .. .. .. £235,339
Gaskell, James Bellhouse (77), of Woolton, Lancs .. .. .. .. .. £225,254
Ashcroft, Charles Wesley (73), of Oxton, Cheshire .. .. .. .. .. £221,960
Hemingway, William (59), of Leeds .. £221,869
Hodgkinson, William Sampson (78), of Wells, Somerset .. .. .. .. £220,013
Bartram, Sir Robert Appleby (90), of Sunderland .. .. .. .. .. £217,813
Wishart, John (65), of Glasgow (personal estate) .. .. .. .. .. £215,446

Dick, John Proudfoot (68), of Helensburgh, N.B. (personal estate) .. £212,308
Hanmer, Francis (68), of Sutton Coldfield, Warwick .. .. .. .. .. £210,505
Macdonald, John William (71), of Mincing Lane, E.C. .. .. .. .. £210,419
Arkell, James (74), of Highworth, Wilts .. .. .. .. .. .. £208,893
Pilkington, Malcolm Carlisle (53), of Brentwood, Essex .. .. .. .. £207,217
Summers, Frank Bright (57), of Alton, Hants .. .. .. .. .. .. £205,601
Sellgman, Mrs Lena (74), of Kensington Palace Gardens, W. .. .. .. £204,788
Grant, Henry Michael, of King's Norton, Worcs .. .. .. .. .. £203,816
Molson, John Fisdale (62), of Worthing, Sussex (estate in this country) £202,905
Cruddas, Miss Dora, Haughton Castle, Northumberland .. .. .. .. £198,327
Akroyd, Swainson Howden (76), of Thorpe Sachville, Leics .. .. .. £197,308
Wagner, Henry, of Brighton, Sussex £196,324
Cooper, Ernest (78), of East Court, East Grinstead, Sussex .. .. .. £194,403
East, Sir Gilbert Augustus Clayton (79), of Maidenhead, Berks .. .. £194,070
Lorkhart, Chalmers (77), of Hexham, Northumberland .. .. .. .. £194,001
Gee, George (84), of Welford, Northants .. .. .. .. .. .. .. £193,172
Ollerenshaw, George Smith (69), of Glossop, Derby .. .. .. .. .. £191,078
Le Bas, Sir Hedley, of Walton-on-the-Hill, Surrey .. .. .. .. .. £190,889
Seeley, Sir Charles Hilton (66), of Arnold, Notts .. .. .. .. .. £189,139
Gaunt, Leonard, of Farsley, Yorks £188,697
Kostoris, Beer (79), of Salford, Lancs £188,346
Griffin, Henry Arthur, of Cardiff .. £188,184
Joisey, James (65), of Fairford, Gloucs .. .. .. .. .. .. .. £188,123
Allen, Charles Downing (68), of Surbiton, Surrey .. .. .. .. .. £186,167
Powell, Francis Richard (85), of Birmingham .. .. .. .. .. .. £185,948
Gainsborough, 3rd Earl of (75), Oakham, Rutland .. .. .. .. .. £185,816
Ede, Charles Montague, of Hong Kong £185,775
Eddison, Robert (62), of Retford, Notts .. .. .. .. .. .. .. £184,932
Elsley, Thomas, of Tunbridge Wells, Kent .. .. .. .. .. .. .. £182,082
Atkin, George Duckworth (65), of Hampstead, N.W. .. .. .. .. £182,002
Painter, Sir Frederick George (81), of The Boltons, S.W. .. .. .. .. £181,220
Newton, Charles, of Chesham Street, S.W., and Newmarket .. .. .. £178,240
Darley, William Kirkpatrick, of Guildford, Surrey .. .. .. .. .. £177,995
Behrens, Sir Charles (77), of Dunham Massey, Cheshire .. .. .. .. £177,047
Blackburn, William Henry (72), of Gedling, Notts .. .. .. .. .. £176,652
Heriot, Mrs. Mary Ann (87), of St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex .. .. £176,912
Bancroft, Sir Squire Bancroft (84), of Albany, Piccadilly, W. .. .. £174,535
Summers, Augustus William (81), of Clifton Down, Bristol .. .. .. £173,942
Finlayson, John, of Edinburgh (personal estate) .. .. .. .. .. £173,283
Teage, John Land, of Oporto, Portugal, and Mark Lane, E.C. .. .. .. £172,782
Turner, William (68), of Stoneygate, Leics .. .. .. .. .. .. £172,240
Greenlees, John, of Paisley and Glasgow (personal estate) .. .. .. £171,884
Whatone, Ernest Horne (72), of Victoria Street, S.W. .. .. .. .. £170,944
Enthoven, Henry John, of Moreton-in-the-Marsh, Gloucs .. .. .. £170,898
Darby, Alfred Edmund William (75), of Shrewsbury .. .. .. .. .. £169,342
Spofforth, Frederick Robert (72), of Long Ditton, Surrey .. .. .. £169,268
Thomson, Colin (51), of Auchendrane, Ayr (personal estate) .. .. .. £168,912
Grayson, Godfrey Francis William (46), of Fovant, Wilts .. .. .. £168,131
Lee, John Lawrence, of Lytham, Lancs .. .. .. .. .. .. .. £167,957
Wood, Robert (76), of Headingley, Leeds .. .. .. .. .. .. .. £167,727
Glksten, Reuben, of Park Lane, W., and Stratford, E. .. .. .. .. £166,925
Buchanan, John Young, of Edinburgh, N.B. (personal estate) .. .. .. £166,854
Pleydell-Bouverie, Harry Hales (77), of Hill Street, W. .. .. .. .. £166,703
Browne, Edward Granville (63), of Cambridge .. .. .. .. .. .. £166,167
Edwardes, Thomas Dyer, of Gloucester, and Broadwater, Sussex .. .. £165,848
Hardy, Mrs. Helene Hortense (82), of Palace Gate, W. .. .. .. .. £164,624
Newton, Ernest Yandle (48), 18, Gloucester Road, Finsbury Park, N. £163,161
Tinne, John Ernest (80), of Aigburth, Liverpool .. .. .. .. .. .. £161,830
Murphy, Vincent (55), of Blundellsands, Lancs .. .. .. .. .. £161,291
Rose, Thomas Harry (78), of Oxford, £160,890
Fluck, John Archibald (63), of Longford, Gloucs .. .. .. .. .. £160,643
Grey, Edward (70), of Alvechurch, Worcs .. .. .. .. .. .. .. £159,656
Smith, Thomas Bowden (70), of Bury, Lancs .. .. .. .. .. .. £156,505
Mansel, Mrs. Lilian Augusta, of Abergavenny, Mon .. .. .. .. .. £156,384
Chick, Samuel (84), of Beer, Devon £155,313
Todd, Sir Joseph White (70), of Eaton Place, S.W. .. .. .. .. .. £154,969
De La Pole, Sir Frederick Arundell (75), of Shute House, Devon .. £153,915
Hoyle, Miss Mary, of Werneth, Oldham Lancs .. .. .. .. .. .. £153,198
Agar, James Senior, of Balfour Place, Kensington, W. (English estate) .. £152,868
Dickson, John Baillie Ballantyne (83), of Trowbridge, Wilts .. .. .. £152,788
Mathieson, Kenneth, of Prince's Gate, S.W. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. £152,748
Ripley, Henry, of Bournemouth .. £152,525
Watts, Frank, of Whittington Avenue E.C. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. £152,133
Spratt, Leslie William (75), of Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex .. .. .. .. £151,988
Burnett, Sir Thomas (85), of Kincardine, N.B. (personal estate) .. .. £151,932
Stables, Miss Hannah (82), of Horsforth, Leeds .. .. .. .. .. £151,476
Ash, William Henry (81), of Heathfield, Sussex .. .. .. .. .. £150,964
Mathieson, James Harper, of Glasgow, (personal estate) .. .. .. .. £150,939
Macnair, Rev. Robert, of Edinburgh (personal estate) .. .. .. .. £150,229

Douglas, Charles John Cathcart, of Harrogate and Bath .. .. .. £149,784
Behrens, Alexander Augustus, of Chester Square, S.W. .. .. .. £149,562
Kay, Samuel Vernon (50), of Stockport, Cheshire .. .. .. .. .. £149,289
Smith, William Robertson (71), of Glasgow (personal estate) .. .. £149,102
Hay, Walter Robert (70), of Sevenoaks, Kent .. .. .. .. .. £148,842
Ashby, John (76), of Staines, Mx. .. £148,720
Greatrex, Arthur Whitehouse, of Streetly, Staffs .. .. .. .. £148,516
Clarke, Leslie Marshall, of Bristol .. £147,025
Monro, Hector Edmond (70), of Cranborne, Dorset .. .. .. .. £145,970
Webb, Captain Francis David (82), of Godalming, Surrey .. .. .. £145,725
Roundway, 1st Baron (71), of Devizes, Wilts .. .. .. .. .. .. £145,389
Hollams, John (79), of Kensington, W. £145,294
De Ramsey, 2nd Baron (76), of Haverlingland, Norfolk .. .. .. .. £144,669
Middleton, Thomas Tyson, of Hampstead, N.W. .. .. .. .. .. £143,547
Carr, Robert Bentley (77), of Bournemouth .. .. .. .. .. .. £142,926
Scott-Chad, Charles (63), of King's Lynn, Norfolk .. .. .. .. £142,447
Taverner, William, of Stamford Hill, N. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. £141,004
White, John (82), of Ripon, Yorks .. £140,831
Bain, Andrew (81), of Hunter's Quay, Argyllshire (personal estate) .. .. £140,722
Graham, Edward Alfred (45), of Beckenham, Kent .. .. .. .. .. £140,636
Clay, Alfred (83), of Darley-in-the-Dale, Derbyshire .. .. .. .. £140,042
Churton, Mrs. Jane Mary, of Bournemouth .. .. .. .. .. .. £139,948
Chambers, Granville (67), of North Wingfield, Derbyshire .. .. .. £139,660
Rodocanachi, Matthew Paul, of Jermyn Street, S.W. .. .. .. .. £139,462
Potts, John Edward, of Hampstead, N.W. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. £138,067
Greenly, Edward Howorth (88), of Titley, Herefordshire .. .. .. £137,437
Marshall, James Charles (94), of Eastbourne, Sussex.. .. .. .. .. £135,751
Bowen, John (61), of Moseley, Birmingham .. .. .. .. .. .. £134,027
Lappin, David Russell, of Belfast (personal estate) .. .. .. .. £133,695
Boord, Alexander Edgar (53), of Hayes Common, Kent.. .. .. .. .. £133,670
Gilmour, Captain Harry (47), of Fife, N.B. (personal estate) .. .. .. £133,213
Ashton, Henry Deakin (64), of Darwen, Lancs .. .. .. .. .. £132,248
Smith, George William, of Harrogate, Yorks.. .. .. .. .. .. .. £131,136
Burton, Charles William (79), of Tunbridge Wells, Kent .. .. .. £131,005
Mackinlay, James, of Edinburgh (personal estate) .. .. .. .. .. £130,897
Vaughan, Miss Elizabeth Ann, of Royston, Herts.. .. .. .. .. £130,555
Gollin, Samuel, of Knightsbridge, S.W. £130,548
Denny, Charles (75), of Canford Cliffs, Dorset .. .. .. .. .. .. £130,308
Grindley, William Harry, of Stone, Staffs .. .. .. .. .. .. .. £129,557
Maran, Francis Cyprian (80), of Eastbourne, Sussex.. .. .. .. .. £128,629
Smith, Beckwith Beckwith (76), of Grosvenor St., W. .. .. .. .. £127,822
Hunt, Arthur (77), of Hove, Sussex.. £127,026
Watson, David Buchan, of Dundee, N.B. (personal estate) .. .. .. £126,831
Gardiner, Miss Lilian Gertrude, of Elsham Road, S.W. .. .. .. £126,351
Campbell, John, of Cupar, Fife, N.B. (personal estate) .. .. .. .. £126,231
Smith, Alexander Findlay (81), of Hong Kong (personal estate) .. £125,880
Winterbotham, Herbert Brand (58), of Dursley, Glouc .. .. .. .. £125,617
Nunn, Henry Saunders, of Pentonville Road, N. .. .. .. .. .. £125,127
Cassel, Mrs. Wilhelmina, of Bournemouth .. .. .. .. .. .. £124,657
Warren, Rev. Canon John Shrapnel, of St. Leonards, Sussex .. .. .. £124,409
Trouton, Edmund Arthur, of Sandyford, Dublin (personal estate) .. £123,973
Williams, Sir John (95), of Aberystwyth, Cardiganshire .. .. .. £123,742
Whitehead, Mrs. Sarah Ann, of Penybont, Radnor .. .. .. .. .. £123,715
Hare, Arthur James, of Thorner, Yorks.. .. .. .. .. .. .. £122,817
Wolrich-Blake, John Gordon, of Kilon, Aberdeenshire (personal estate) .. £122,781
Gilbertson, James (72), of Hoswall, Cheshire .. .. .. .. .. .. £122,691
Matthews, George Gerrard (66), of Gillingham, Dorset .. .. .. .. £122,363
Walters, William Melmoth (90), of Ewell, Surrey .. .. .. .. .. £122,221
Boddington, Henry (76), of Wilmslow, Cheshire .. .. .. .. .. .. £122,043
Smith, Evelyn Kyrle (52), of Nottingham .. .. .. .. .. .. .. £121,772
Vaux, Ernest, of Barton, Darlington, Durham .. .. .. .. .. .. £121,466
Allen, Francis (73), of Cockley Cley, Norfolk .. .. .. .. .. .. £120,793
Collier, Alfred John (76), of Canterbury, Kent .. .. .. .. .. £120,650
Sykes, Arthur Henry (85), of Lydham, Salop .. .. .. .. .. .. £120,420
Raphael, Mrs. Henriette, of Hyde Park, W. .. .. .. .. .. .. £120,374
Amphlett, Richard Holmden (78), of Droitwich, Worcs .. .. .. .. £119,956
Macouat, Robert Bilsland (76), of Partick, Glasgow (personal estate) £119,945
Thompson, Benjamin Thomas Lindsay (75), of Windsor, Berks .. .. .. £119,573
Webster, Walter William (96), of Lindfield, Sussex .. .. .. .. .. £117,307
Galbraith, Arthur Charles (77), of Regent's Park, N.W. .. .. .. £116,978
Lund, Alfred (76), of Pudsey, Yorks.. £116,905
Austin, Francis, of West Norwood, S.E. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. £116,467
Hunter, William, of Broughty Ferry, N.B. (personal estate) .. .. .. £116,466
Notley, Richard Albert (86), of Englefield Green, Surrey .. .. .. .. £116,182
Hadden, Mrs. Matilda Theresa, of Liverpool .. .. .. .. .. .. £116,121
Hoyle, James Rossiter, of Hartfield, Sussex .. .. .. .. .. .. £115,061
Phillips, John (90), of Royston, Herts £114,872
Massie, John (82), of Old Headington, Oxon .. .. .. .. .. .. £113,556
Taylor, Charles Howard (61), of Darfield, Yorks .. .. .. .. .. £112,641

# ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS

*Salaries, always subject to considerable charges on them, are given in brackets.*

*Canterbury, Archbishop of*—Most Rev. Randall T. Davidson, D.D., G.C.V.O. (£15,000)

*York, Archbishop of*—Most Rev. Cosmo G. Lang, D.D. (£9,000)

*Wales, Archbishop of*—Most Rev. A. G. Edwards, (£4,200)

## BISHOPS

*Bangor*—Rt. Rev. Daniel Davies, D.D. (£2,000)
*Bath and Wells*—Rt. Rev. J. B. Wynne Willson, D.D. (£5,000)
*Birmingham*—Rt. Rev. E. W. Barnes, D.D. (£4,200)
*Bradford*—Rt. Rev. A. W. Perowne, D.D. (£2,500)
*Bristol*—Rt. Rev. George Nickson, D.D. (£2,577)
*Carlisle*—Rt. Rev. H. H. Williams, D.D. (£4,500)
*Chelmsford*—Rt. Rev. F. S. Guy Warman, D.D. (£2,500)
*Chester*—Rt. Rev. H. Luke Paget, D.D. (£4,200)
*Chichester*—Rt. Rev. W. O. Burrows, D.D. (£4,200)
*Coventry*—Rt. Rev. Charles L. Carr, D.D. (£2,500)
*Durham*—Rt. Rev. H. Hensley Henson, D.D. (£7,000)
*Ely*—Rt. Rev. L. J. White-Thomson, D.D. (£3,650)
*Exeter*—Rt. Rev. Lord W. Gascoyne-Cecil, D.D. (£2,800)
*Gloucester*—Rt. Rev. A. C. Headlam, C.H., D.D. (£4,500)
*Hereford*—Rt. Rev. M. Linton Smith, D.S.O., D.D. (£4,200)
*Lichfield*—Rt. Rev. J. A. Kempthorne, D.D. (£4,200)
*Lincoln*—Rt. Rev. W. S. Swayne, D.D. (£4,500)
*Liverpool*—Rt. Rev. A. A. David, D.D. (£4,200)
*Llandaff*—Rt. Rev. J. P. Hughes, D.D. (£4,200)
*London*—Rt. Rev. A. F. Winnington-Ingram, D.D. (£10,000)
*Manchester*—Rt. Rev. Wm. Temple D.D. (£4 200)
*Monmouth*—Rt. Rev. C. A. H. Green, D.D. (£2,000)
*Newcastle*—Rt. Rev. H. L. Wild, D.D. (£3,400)
*Norwich*—Rt. Rev. B. Pollock, D.D. (£4,200)
*Oxford*—Rt. Rev. Thomas B. Strong, D.D. (£5,000)
*Peterborough*—Rt. Rev. Cyril Bardsley, D.D. (£4,500)
*Ripon*—Rt. Rev. E. A. Burroughs, D.D. (£3,000)
*Rochester*—Rt. Rev. J. R. Harmer, D.D. (£4,000)
*St. Albans*—Rt. Rev. M. B. Furse, D.D. (£2,500)
*St. David's*—Rt. Rev. J. Owen, D.D. (£4,500)
*St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich*—Rt. Rev. W. G. Whittingham, D.D. (£2,500)
*Salisbury*—Rt. Rev. St. Clair Donaldson, D.D. (£5,000)
*Sheffield*—Rt. Rev. L. H. Burrows, D.D. (£2,500)
*Sodor and Man*—Rt. Rev. C. L. Thornton Duesbury, D.D. (£2,000)
*Southwark*—Rt. Rev. C. F. Garbett, D.D. (£3,000)
*Southwell*—Rt. Rev. B. O. F. Heywood, D.D. (£3,180)
*Swansea and Brecon*—Rt. Rev. E. L. Bevan, D.D. (£2,000)
*Truro*—Rt. Rev. W. H. Frere, D.D. (£3,000)
*Wakefield*—Rt. Rev. G. R. Eden, D.D. (£3 000)
*Winchester*—Rt. Rev. F. T. Woods, D.D. (£6,500)
*Worcester*—Rt. Rev. E. H. Pearce, D.D. (£3,900)

## SUFFRAGAN BISHOPS

*Barking*—Rt. Rev. J. Theodore Inskip, D.D.
*Barrow-in-Furness*—Rt. Rev. H. S. Pelham, D.D.
*Birmingham*—(Assist. Bishop)—Rt. Rev. A. H. Baynes, D.D.
*Buckingham*—Rt. Rev. P. H. Eliot, D.D.
*Burnley*—Rt. Rev. H. Henn, D.D.
*Colchester*—Rt. Rev. Thomas A. Chapman, D.D.
*Crediton*—Rt. Rev. R. E. Trefusis, D.D.
*Croydon*—Rt. Rev. H. H. Pereira, D.D.
*Derby*—Rt. Rev. C. T. Abraham, D.D.
*Dover*—Rt. Rev. H. E. Bilbrough, D.D.
*Ely*—(Assist. Bishop)—Rt. Rev. Bishop Price.
*Fulham*—Rt. Rev. Basil S. Batty, D.D.
*Grantham*—Rt Rev J. R. Kline, D.D.
*Guildford*—Rt. Rev. J. H. G. Randolph, D.D.
*Hull*—Rt. Rev. F. Gurdon, D.D.
*Hulme*—Rt. Rev. J. C. Hill, D.D.
*Jarrow*—Rt. Rev. Samuel K. Knight, D.D.
*Kensington*—Rt. Rev. J. P. Maud, D.D.
*Kingston*—Rt. Rev. P. M. Herbert, D.D.
*Knaresborough*—Rt. Rev. L. F. M. Bottomley-Smith, D.D.
*Leicester*—Rt. Rev. N. M. Lang, D.D.
*Lewes*—Rt. Rev. T. W. Cook, D.D.
*Newcastle* (Assist. Bishop)—Rt. Rev. G. A. Ormsby, D.D.
*Plymouth*—Rt. Rev. J. H. B. Masterman, D.D.
*St. Albans*—(Assist. Bishop)—Rt. Rev. E. N. Hodges, D.D.
*Sherborne*—Rt. Rev. R. C. Abbott, D.D.
*Southampton*—Rt. Rev. C. H. Boutflower, D.D.
*Stafford*—Rt. Rev. L. P. Crawfurd, D.D.
*Stepney*—Rt. Rev. Henry Mosley, D.D.
*Taunton*—Rt. Rev. C. F. de Salis D.D.
*Thetford*—(Awaiting appointment).
*Warrington*—Rt. Rev. Edwin H. Kempson.
*Wells* (Assist. Bishop)—Rt. Rev. W. H. Stirling.
*Whalley*—Rt. Rev. A. G. Rawstorne, D.D.
*Whitby*—Rt. Rev. H. S. Woolcombe, D.D.
*Willesden*—Rt. Rev. W. W. Perrin, D.D.
*Woolwich*—Rt. Rev. W. W. Hough, D.D.

## DEANS

*Bangor*—Very Rev. Griffith Roberts, M.A.
*Bath and Wells*—Very Rev. J Armitage Robinson, D.D.
*Bristol*—Very Rev. H. L. C. V. Candole, D.D.
*Canterbury*—Very Rev. G. K. A. Bell, D.D
*Carlisle*—Very Rev. H. V. Stuart, D.D.
*Chester*—Very Rev. F. S. M. Bennett, D.D.
*Chichester*—Very Rev. J. J. Hannah D.D.
*Christ Church*—Very Rev. H. J. White D.D.
*Durham*—Rt. Rev. Bishop Welldon, D.D.

## DEANS—*continued*

*Ely*—Very Rev A F Kirkpatrick, D D
*Exeter*—Very Rev H E Gamble, D D
*Gloucester*—Very Rev Henry Gee D D
*Hereford*—Very Rev R Waterfield D D
*Lichfield*—Very Rev H E Savage, D D
*Lincoln*—Very Rev T C Fry D D
*Llandaff*—Very Rev F W Worsley, D D
*Manchester*—Very Rev Hewlett Johnson D D
*Norwich*—Very Rev J W Willink, D D
*Peterborough*—Very Rev A H Page, D D
*Ripon*—Very Rev C M Owen, D D
*Rochester*—Very Rev. John Storrs D D
*St Asaph*—Very Rev Ll Wynne Jones M A.
*St David's*—Very Rev W Williams B D
*St Paul's*—Very Rev W R Inge D D
*Salisbury*—Very Rev A E Burn, D D
*Westminster*—Very Rev W Foxley Norris, D D
*Winchester*—Very Rev W H Hutton D D.
*Windsor*—Very Rev A V Baillie C V O.
*Worcester*—Very Rev W Moore Ede, D D
*York*—Very Rev Lionel Ford D D.

## HEADS OF OTHER CHURCHES

Moderator of the Church of Scotland Rt Rev J D McCallum, D D

Moderator of the United Free Church of Scotland Rt Rev Geo H Morrison D D

Moderator of the Free Church of Scotland Rev Alexander Stewart

Moderator of the Presbyterian Church of Ireland Most Rev R K Hanna

Moderator of the Presbyterian Church of England Rev T W Macpherson

President of the National Council of Evangelical Free Churches Rev H Elvet Lewis (1926) Rev Conrad Balmer (1927)

President of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference Rev W R Maltby (1926) Rev W Hodson Smith (1927)

Chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales Rev F W. Newland (1926), Mr J C Meggitt (1927)

President of the Baptist Union of England and Wales Rev Dr J H Rushbrooke from May 1926

President of the United Methodist Church Rev Henry James

General of the Salvation Army General Bramwell Booth

President of the Primitive Methodists Rev. A. L Humphries

President of the Moravian Church in United Kingdom Rt Rev H P Mumford

# RELIGIOUS STATISTICS OF GREAT BRITAIN

## By CHARLES T. BATEMAN

The two main tendencies mentioned last year are again observable in the religious statistics of Great Britain Adult membership has increased except in one or two small churches, and the number of Sunday scholars has again decreased with almost deadly regularity These significant features are shown not only in England but also in Scotland and Wales A remarkable change has come over the Sunday School movement during the last twenty years. Anglican Churches and Free Churches have failed to hold their Sunday scholars To-day there are 1,663,436 scholars less in the Sunday schools than in 1906

**Church of England**—Incumbents, 12,932, communicants at Easter, 2,315,495; Sunday scholars, 1 928 353, Bible class (male) 213,790; (female) 232,394, Sunday-school teachers and catechism instructors, 172 623; confirmations 226 644, baptisms, 478,267, baptisms (persons of riper years), 12,380 Adult statistics in the Anglican church are progressive, and the number of communicants have advanced during the year by 24,833. This increase is much less than in the previous twelve months, when it totalled 119,782, or an advance of five times that of the preceding year Another advance is reported in the number of Sunday-school teachers Further retrogression is shown in Sunday scholars, and the figures are more serious than those last given The total loss for the year is 16 418 or slightly more than double the amount of decline evidenced in the previous year's statistics Both the male and female Bible classes are down by between 2,000 to 3,000 members each, and the baptisms have again decreased, this year, being less by 15,796 Confirmations are less by 6 783

**Church in Wales**—Incumbents, 1 007, communicants at Easter, 171,626, Sunday scholars, 139 320, Bible classes (male) 19 257, Bible classes (female) 22 195, Sunday school teachers and catechism instructors, 13,490 baptisms (infants) 22,219 baptisms (persons of riper years) 1,612 A further increase in communicants is reported amounting on the year to 4,911, and the other figures appear more or less satisfactory except that a decrease is again shown in the number of Sunday scholars, which last year declined by 1 194

**Roman Catholic Church.**—Secular Clergy, 2 644, Regular Clergy, 1,452, Public Churches and Chapels, 2 063, Secondary Schools, 476 Pupils in Secondary Schools 54 588 Elementary Schools, 1 257, Children in Elementary Schools. 359,078, Catholic Population of dioceses, 2,042 630, Children's Baptisms, 67,565, Marriages, 20 394, Conversions 12,353

**Church of Scotland.**—Church buildings 1,714 (of which 1,469 are parish churches and 245 chapels and mission buildings), communicants 762,774, elders 14,586, baptisms 28 167, Sunday schools, 2,119, Sunday scholars 195 952, average attendance, 159,514, teachers 20,210, monitors, 1,283, Bible classes, 1 605, Bible class members 62,492

The Church of Scotland shows an increase of 2,601 members, but there is a decrease of 14 Sunday schools, and 493 scholars. Teachers have increased by 380, and the Bible class members by 910.

**United Free Church of Scotland.**—Ministers, 1,492 (decrease of 19); congregations, stations and missions, 1,499 (decrease of 6); communicants, 536,407; elders 18,756; baptisms, 13,981; Sunday schools, 2,028; Sunday-school teachers, 24,853; Sunday scholars, 190,230; Bible classes, 1,920; Bible class members, 70,017. Members of Societies for the Youth of the Church, 133,926. The increase of communicants in the United Free Church is 1,457, about the same in proportion to the Church of Scotland. Generally speaking, the United Free Sunday Schools are not satisfactory. The schools have been reduced by 22, teachers by 35, and the scholars by 2,393. Compared with 1903 there is a loss of 59,082 scholars. Members of the Societies for the Youth of the Church have again increased.

**Wesleyan Methodist Church** (covering the entire area of Great Britain)—Ministers, 2,451; churches, stations and buildings, 8,591; local preachers, 18,850; members, 495,113; Sunday schools, 7,321; Sunday-school teachers and officers, 119,881; Sunday scholars, 830,318. Another advance is shown in the membership—this year, 4,995. Net decreases of comparatively small numbers are shown in Wales, Sheffield, York, and the North of Scotland, but on the whole the increases are general. Sunday-school statistics again cause much anxiety. The number of scholars has decreased by 9,887, the average afternoon attendance by 10,269, and the attendance of those between 11 and 14, by 5,683. Officers and teachers have increased by 285. Local preachers have increased by 199, and the total (18,850) is the largest reported during the last nine years.

**The Congregational Churches.** — Sittings, 1,727,442; members, 451,229; ministers, 2,883; evangelists and lay pastors, 212; lay preachers, 4,674; Sunday-school teachers, 67,567; Sunday scholars, 605,796. These figures were issued ten years ago and none relating to the adult strength of the Congregational Churches has since been published officially. But the Young People's Dept. of the Congregational Union sent out recently a questionnaire to 3,000 Sunday schools, and, as a result states that there are 449,472 Sunday scholars and 54,144 teachers. Compared with the last official return there is shown a loss of 156,324 scholars and 13,423 teachers.

**Baptist Churches** (in the United Kingdom).—Churches, 3,113; church buildings, 4,183; sittings, 1,452,877; members, 414,216; Sunday-school teachers, 60,612; Sunday scholars, 525,847; lay preachers, 5,541; pastors in charge, 2,051. Baptists have added seven new churches and sixteen church buildings during the year. There are slight increases of 369 members and 615 Sunday school teachers, but a loss has occurred of 4,935 Sunday scholars.

**Primitive Methodist Connexion.**—(The African missions are included).—Sittings, 1,098,802; members, 219,335; ministers, 1,089; local preachers and evangelists, 13,636; Sunday-school teachers, 32,199; Sunday scholars, 398,923. Two significant facts stand out clearly in connection with the strength of the Primitive Methodist Church. An addition of 2,738 members is reported, but again the Sunday scholars have decreased. This year there is a loss of 8,605 scholars which is nearly 1,500 more than the total decline of the previous year. In three years the Primitive Methodists have lost over 20,000 Sunday scholars. Sunday-school teachers are less by 54.

**Calvinistic Methodist (or Presbyterian) Church of Wales.**—Churches and mission stations, 1,771; sittings, 559,537; members, 189,323; ministers in charge, 724; not in charge, 202; preachers or evangelists, 730; Sunday-school teachers and officers, 24,064; Sunday scholars, 159,782. An increase of 353 members and a decrease of 939 Sunday scholars and 144 teachers is reported.

**Presbyterian Church of England.**—Sittings, 182,460; office bearers 7,376; communicants, 85,109; Sunday scholars, 62,588; Sunday-school teachers, 8,424; Bible class membership, 3,138 A small decrease in seating accommodation is reported, but an increase of 1,261 is given in the aggregate number of sittings let and paid for. For five years small advances have been shown in the total membership, and last year the figures gave an increase of 55. There is a decrease of 835 Sunday scholars and 211 Sunday-school teachers.

**Unitarian Churches.**—Churches, 352; ministers, 322; Sunday-school teachers, 2,525; Sunday scholars, 23,420. No record is taken of membership in the Unitarian churches.

**United Methodist Church.**—Churches, 2,221; members, 142,151; ministers, 549; local preachers, 4,708; Sunday schools, 2,074; Sunday-school teachers, 37,919; Sunday scholars, 246,832. Adult members have advanced since previous year by 532. Like other Methodist Churches another heavy decline is reported in Sunday schools. Scholars are less by 6,413. Teachers have increased by 39.

**Independent Methodist Church.**—Sittings, 49,980; members, 10,253; ministers, 382; evangelists, 3; Sunday-school teachers, 3,235; Sunday scholars, 24,611. Variations in the figures are only slight, the adult members have advanced and the Sunday scholars declined.

**Society of Friends.**—The Society does not possess a regular ministry; members, 18,749; Sunday-school teachers, 1,974; Sunday-school scholars, 14,903. A small increase of 58 is shown in the number of members, but a decline of 592 Sunday scholars has taken place since the previous year.

**Moravian Church.**—Sittings, 10,093; members, 4,663; ministers, 43; certificated lay preachers, 20; Sunday-school teachers, 594; Sunday scholars, 4,257. Increases are given of 980 members and 471 scholars.

**Churches of Christ.** (There is no regular ministry). Churches, 194; members, 16,283; local preachers, 650 (approx.); evangelists, 24; Home mission Sisters, 5; Sunday-school teachers, 2,352; Sunday scholars, 18,417.

**Salvation Army** (latest information received).—Countries and colonies occupied, 82; corps, outposts, and societies, 14,719; social institutions and agencies, 1,512; naval and military homes and hostels, 27; cadets and officers, 22,847; persons without rank wholly employed, 3,207; local officers, 97,598; food depots, shelters and hostels for working people, 324; beds supplied during the year 9,199,739; meals, ditto, 13,719,951.

# BRITISH CHARITIES

## By ARTHUR BLACK, General Secretary, Shaftesbury Society and Ragged School Union.

There are known to be in Great Britain and Ireland some 2 750 **Charities**, and the last estimate (1923) of their total income was **over 26 millions** These figures exclude the voluntary contributions towards the support of Churches but include their organised philanthropic income (their Foreign Missionary receipts averaging during the past three years £2 300 000) No more precise estimate of their number or income is possible until some form of public registration is adopted This with the publication of annual audited accounts it is to be hoped will be recommended by the Committee set up by the Home Secretary whose report as to the supervision of Charities is expected by the end of 1926 The nation has muddled through far too long without the valuable statistical data it has needed for social progress and without adequate protection against *pseudo charity*

In 1925 the income of 118 **London Hospitals** was over £3,000 000 exceeding the expenditure by nearly £100 000 Patients attendances reached seven millions The Report of the King Edward Hospital Fund states, There is a steady growth in income which is enabling the Hospitals to make up their past deficits and to maintain a continually increasing number of Beds It is believed that the same is true of the provincial hospitals Adverse effects of the Coal Strike will no doubt be evident in this and next year s accounts of most charities

Local Authorities have been empowered since August, 1925 to make reasonable subscriptions or donations to voluntary Hospitals to the limit of the product of a penny rate It is a new power scarcely yet used but if this right were exercised by all Local Authorities in England and Wales there would be available for distribution the sum of over £1 000 000 a very substantial bit of rate aid for these voluntary hospitals, and carrying with it no doubt in time to come representation upon their Governing Bodies It must not be forgotten that Local Authorities are themselves on a wholesale scale in the Hospital line, having provided 50 000 Beds for tuberculous and infectious cases, and 114 000 Beds for sick cases

It is indeed, impossible to write of British Charities without reference to by far the greatest Charity—the State The extraordinary fact emerges that with the ever increasing cost of the social services of Great Britain, £244 000 000 (excluding Education) in 1924 the amount received and expended by charitable bodies tends also to increase The standard of life for the poor and afflicted demanded by the national conscience steadily rises The results may be illustrated by infant mortality rates—very reliable social tests—the average during the last decade of the nineteenth century was 153 deaths during the first year of life per 1 000 births the average since the war has been 76 a saving during the last five years of a third of a million lives The Ministry of Health acknowledges the share taken in this and in other similar results by the voluntary Societies.

The "Times" Police Fund—a thanksgiving collection following the General Strike in May—quickly realised £250,000, Lord Haig's Poppy Day collection amounted to £286,000, Middlesex Hospital has secured £312,000 towards the half million needed for rebuilding and £50,000 for special purposes Perhaps the most notable single gift of the year was that of Bethlem Hospital and grounds, Southwark, by Lord Rothermere for use as a public park This generous gift in memory of his mother after whom the park will be named, cost £160,000 This and Mr E D Simon s gift of his great mansion and grounds to Manchester, and Mr Thos Walls conditional promise of £20,000 for S W London open spaces indicate the growing sense of the value of parks and playing fields especially for the young life of the nation. There is scope here for benevolence on a magnificent scale

Large donors are increasingly availing themselves of the scheme by which it is possible, by covenanting to make charitable subscriptions for a period of seven or more years or till death, to have that portion of their income tax free and deducted from their super tax assessment The National Council of Social Service already distributes some £50,000 a year on behalf of some such donors

The past year has marked a happy diminution in doubtful and expensive methods of publicity and money raising

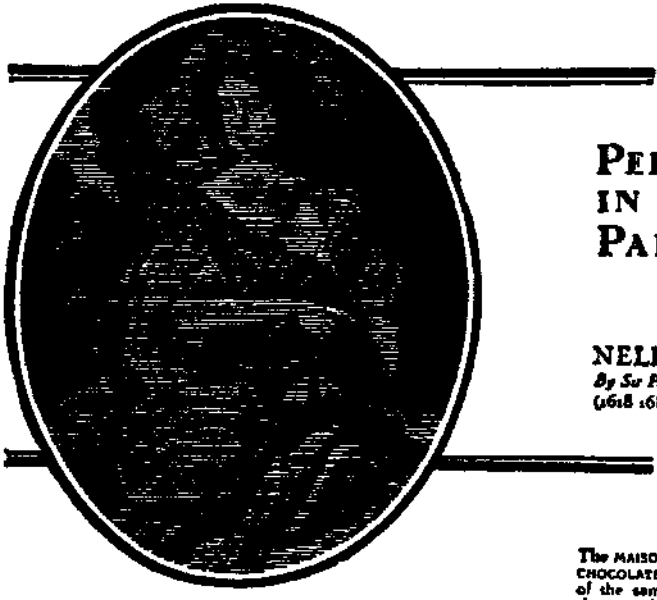
The **Pensions Act**, affecting widows and dependent children and orphans came into force in January 1926 and by the end of six months 158 000 pensions had been awarded affecting 430 000 persons In a year s time the limit for old age pensions for insured persons will be reduced to 65 years irrespective of means or of employment This will complete a scheme of social insurance whereby fifteen million persons will be safeguarded against some of the hardships of ill health and of old age the greatest achievement of its kind of any country in the world

Pressure upon Children s Homes and Orphanages will be yet further lightened by the **Child Adoption Act**, a much needed measure passed last session and coming into force in the New Year For many a young child bereft of one or both parents adoption into a good home under the direction of a Judge affords a fairer chance for life than does the Poor Law or a voluntary institution

The continued need for charities mainly depends upon the extent of national and individual evils and follies Cut off the preventable waste of resources in war and in drink in thriftless and vicious pleasures and the whole face of the country would be transformed The best humanitarians are those most successful in advancing social righteousness

We may fitly close with a terse sentence spoken by the Prince of Wales in a broadcast speech last July Great Britain is a country in which voluntary causes have always flourished and it is very desirable to foster the spirit of public service on which they are based, because that spirit is one of our best assets as a nation

*Charities announcements begin on page xliii.*

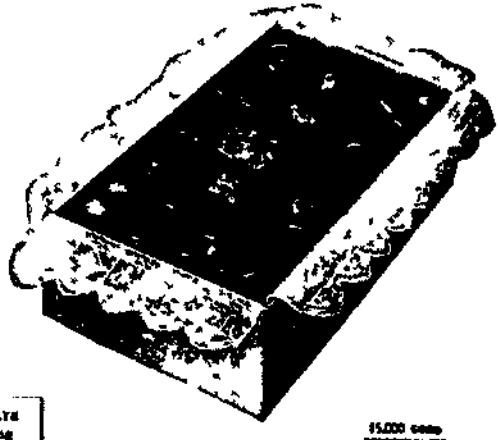


# PERFECTIONS IN PARALLEL

NELL GWYNN*
*By Sir Peter Lely*
(1618-1680)

*The story of the orange-seller of Old Drury who attracted the attentions of the Merry Monarch is too well known for repetition. She was born in 1650, and died at the early age of thirty-seven. This picture is in the National Portrait Gallery, London*

The MAISON LYONS "CLUB" CHOCOLATES at 4/ per lb are of the same high quality as the standard packing but preferred by some because they are smaller



Chocolates

4/- per lb

Maison Lyons FINEST EATING CHOCOLATE is deliciously smooth and nourishing
3d., 3d., 6d. and 8d packets
½ lb slabs 1/2
ALSO NUT MILK AND PLAIN MILK CHOCOLATE.

15,000 shops throughout the country SELL MAISON LYONS CHOCOLATES

J. Lyons & Co., Ltd.

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# IMPERIAL REPRESENTATIVES

| Dominion or Colony | Salary | Governor-General or Governor | High Commissioners and Agents General in London |
|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | | |
| CANADA .. .. | 10,000 | Lord Willingdon .. .. .. | High Commissioner: Hon. P.C. Larkin, Canadian Bldg., Trafalgar Square S.W.1. |
| COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA | 10,000 | Lord Stonehaven .. .. .. | High Commissioner: Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Cook, G.C.M.G., Australia House, Strand, W.C.2. |
| New South Wales | 5,000 | Adml. Sir Dudley De Chair | Visct. Chelmsford. Australia House, Strand, W.C.2. |
| Victoria .. .. | 5,000 | Lord Somers .. .. .. .. | Mr. George Fairbairn, Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C.2. |
| Queensland.. .. | 5,000 | | Hon John Huxham, 409–410 Strand, W.C.2. |
| South Australia | 4,000 | Maj.-Gen. Sir G. T. M. Bridges | Mr. J. Lloyd Price, Australia House Strand, W.C.2. |
| W. Australia .. | 4,000 | Sir William Campion .. .. | Hon. H. P. Colebatch, 115, Strand. W.C.2. |
| Tasmania .. .. | 2,750 | Sir James O'Grady .. .. | Lt.-Col. Snowden, Australia House Strand, W.C.2. |
| NEW ZEALAND .. | 7,000 | General Sir C. Ferguson .. | High Commissioner: Hon. Sir James Parr, 415, Strand, W.C.2. |
| UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA | 10,000 | Earl of Athlone .. .. .. | Mr. J. S. Smit, South Africa House, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2. |
| IRISH FREE STATE .. | | T. M. Healy .. .. .. .. | Mr. James McNeill, York House, 15, Regent Street, S W.1. |
| NEWFOUNDLAND .. | 10,000 | Sir William Allardyce .. | Captain Victor Gordon, C.M.G., 58, Victoria Street, S W. 1. |
| SOUTHERN RHODESIA .. | | Sir John Chancellor .. .. | Sir. F. J. Newton, K C.M G., C.V.O. Crown House, Aldwych, W.C.2. |

| Colony | Salary | Governor |
|---|---|---|
| INDIA .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | Rs.2,50,800 | Lord Irwin |
| Provinces of India: | | High Com. Sir Atul C. Chatterjee |
| Madras .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | Rs.1,20,300 | Visct. Goschen |
| Bombay .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | Rs.1,20,000 | Rt. Hon. Sir Leslie Wilson |
| Bengal .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | Rs.1,20,000 | Earl of Lytton |
| U. Province .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | Rs.1,20,000 | Sir William Marris |
| Punjab .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | Rs. 100,000 | Sir W. M. Hailey |
| Burma .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | Rs. 100,000 | Sir Harcourt Butler |
| Assam .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | Rs. 66,000 | Sir John H. Kerr |
| Bihar and Orissa .. .. .. .. .. .. | Rs. 100,000 | SirH. Stephenson (from Apr. 1927) |
| Central Provinces .. .. .. .. .. | Rs. 72,000 | Sir Montagu Butler |
| Ceylon .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 72,000 | Sir Hugh Clifford |
| Cyprus .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | £3,000 | Sir Ronald Storrs |
| Fiji .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | £3,000 | Sir Eyre Hutson |
| Gibraltar .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | £5,000 | Sir Charles Monro |
| Hong Kong .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | £6,000 | Sir Cecil Clementi |
| Malta ..... .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | £5,000 | Sir Walter Congreve |
| Pacific Islands .. .. .. .. .. .. | £1,000 | (High Com.) Sir Eyre Hutson |
| Papua.. .. ..... .. .. .. .. .. | £1,250 | Sir James H. P. Murray |
| Straits Settlements .. .. .. .. .. | £7,000 | Sir L. N. Guilliemard |
| Mauritius .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | Rs. 75,000 | Sir Herbert Read |
| Seychelles .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | Rs. 15,000 | Brig.-Gen. Sir J. Byrne |
| St. Helena.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | £1,000 | C. H. Harper |
| South Africa: | | |
| Basutoland .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | £1,650 | (Resdt. Com.) J. C. R. Sturrock. |
| Bechuanaland Protectorate .. .. .. .. | £1,350 | (Resdt. Com.) J. Ellenberger |
| Swaziland .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | £1,350 | (Resdt. Com.) S. M. G. Honey |
| Northern Rhodesia .. .. .. .. .. | — | Sir H. J. Stanley |
| British West Africa: | | |
| Gambia .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | £2,500 | C. H. Armitage |
| Gold Coast Colony .. .. .. .. .. | £4,500 | Brig.-Gen. Sir Gordon Guggisberg |
| Sierra Leone .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | £3,000 | Sir Alex. Slater |
| Nigeria .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | £6,500 | Sir Graeme Thomson |

[For continuation, see next page

## IMPERIAL REPRESENTATIVES—*continued.*

| Colony | Salary | Governor |
|---|---|---|
| **East and Central Africa:** | | |
| Somaliland | £1,500 | H. B. Kittermaster. |
| Kenya | £4,500 | Sir Edward Grigg |
| Uganda | £2,500 | Sir W. F. Gowers |
| Sudan | — | Sir J. L. Maffey |
| Nyasaland | £2,500 | Sir C. C. Bowring |
| Zanzibar Protectorate | £2,000 | A. C. Hollis |
| **British West Indies:** | | |
| Jamaica | £5,000 | Sir Reginald Stubbs |
| Bahamas | £2,600 | Sir H. E. S. Cordeaux |
| Leeward Isles | £3,000 | Sir Eustace Fiennes |
| Windward Isles | £3,000 | Sir Fredk. S. James |
| Barbados | £3,600 | W. C. F. Robertson |
| British Guiana | £4,000 | Sir Cecil H. Rodwell |
| British Honduras | £8,748 | Major John A. Burdon |
| Bermuda | £3,600 | Lt.-Gen. Sir John Asser |
| Trinidad | £4,000 | Sir H. Byatt |
| **Mandated Territories:** | | |
| Iraq | Rs. 75,000 | (High Com.) Sir Henry Dobbs |
| Palestine | — | " Fld.-Mrshl. Ld. Plumer |
| Tanganyika Territory | £4,000 | Sir Donald Cameron |

# NOTABLE OFFICES AND THEIR HOLDERS

Astronomer-Royal: Sir F. W. Dyson.

Bank of England, Governor of: Rt. Hon. Montagu C. Norman.

British Association President: Sir Arthur Keith.

British Museum, Director of: Sir Frederic G. Kenyon.

Canada, Governor-General: Lord Willingdon.

Chaplain-General: Rev. A. C. E. Jarvis, B.D., C.M.G.

Common Serjeant of the City of London: Sir Henry F. Dickens, K.C.

Chairman of Committees: Rt. Hon. J. F. Hope, M.P.

Director of Public Prosecutions: Sir Archibald Bodkin.

Edinburgh University, Principal of: Sir James Ewing.

India, Viceroy of: Lord Irwin.

Inland Revenue, Chairman of the Board of: Sir Richard Hopkins.

Isle of Man, Governor of: Sir Claude Hill.

Isle of Wight Governor of: H.R.H. Princess Beatrice.

Judge Advocate General: Sir Felix Cassel, Bart., K.C.

King's Counsel and Attorney and Master of the Crown Office: Sir Leonard W. Kershaw.

King's Private Secretary: Lord Stamfordham.

King's Proctor: Mr. M. L. Gwyer, C.B.

Lloyd's, Chairman of: Mr. R. E. Pulbrook.

London County Council, Chairman of: Sir George Hume.

Lord Chamberlain: The Earl of Cromer.

Lord Chancellor's Secretary: Sir Claud Schuster.

Lord Chief Justice of England: Lord Hewart.

Lord High Almoner: The Dean of Wells.

Master of the Rolls: Lord Hanworth.

M.C.C., President of: Visct. Hampden.

Mint, Deputy Master of the: Col. Robert Johnson.

Mistress of the Robes: Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland.

National Gallery, Director of: Sir Chas. J. Holmes.

Police, Commissioner of Metropolitan: Brig.-Gen. Sir W. T. F. Horwood.

President of Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Courts: Lord Merrivale.

Public Trustee: Mr. Oswald Simpkin, C.B.

Queen Mary's Private Secretary: Mr. Harry L. Verney, C.V.O.

Recorder of City of London: Sir Ernest Wild, K.C.

Registrar-General: Mr. S. P. Vivian.

Royal Academy, President of: Sir Frank Dicksee, R.A.

Royal College of Physicians, President: Sir John Rose Bradford.

Royal College of Surgeons, President of: Sir Berkeley Moynihan.

Royal Society, President of: Sir Ernest Rutherford.

Sheffield, Master Cutler of: Mr. David Flather.

Sheriffs of London: Mr. H. P. Shepherd and Mr. Percy Vincent.

Speaker of House of Commons: Rt. Hon. J. H. Whitley, M.P.

St. Andrews University, Principal of: Dr. James C. Irvine.

St. Paul's, Dean of: Very Rev. W. R. Inge, D.D.

Vicar-General: Sir Lewis Dibdin.

Westminster, Dean of: Very Rev. W. Foxley Norris, D.D.

# The Best Wireless Paper

## FOR CONSTRUCTOR AND EXPERIMENTER

EVERY listener who wants to get the best out of his set should read POPULAR WIRELESS regularly. Week by week it caters for every class of wireless amateur—discusses and solves his problems, and gives the latest and most authentic information on all wireless matters.

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*Every Thursday.* *Buy it regularly.*

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# BROADCASTING PROGRESS

## By NORMAN EDWARDS, M.Inst.R.E., F.R.G.S.
## (Editor of "Popular Wireless.")

Wireless broadcasting has become such a recognised part of everyday life that the British Broadcasting Company, Ltd., gives place to a Government Commission, and the letters B.B.C. will in future stand for "British Broadcasting Corporation."

All this is due to the recommendations made by Lord Crawford's Broadcasting Committee of Inquiry, which was set up by the Prime Minister in 1926 to inquire thoroughly into the position of broadcasting. As a result of the Committee's suggestions, the original members of the British Broadcasting Company are bought out at the end of 1926, and broadcasting will in future be run as a Civil Service Department.

The British Broadcasting Company obtained its licence in January, 1923, and it was supposed to expire in December, 1924. In that licence it was stipulated that it should establish eight transmitting stations; but, having adopted a progressive policy, and as the licence was extended to 1926, extra stations in the shape of eleven relay stations, a main station at Belfast, and a high-power station at Daventry were constructed. Readers will remember that the initial cost of starting the British Broadcasting Company—that is, to purchase plant, equipment, etc. ..... about £60,000, and this sum of money was subscribed by wireless manufacturers.

By the end of 1926, about 1,715 manufacturers, bonâ-fide traders, etc., were members of the B.B.C., and the total capital subscribed amounted to £70,000 with a dividend limited to 7½ per cent. Now, according to the terms of the original licence, 50 per cent of the licence income was payable to the B.B.C., the other 50 per cent being retained by the Post Office, to cover costs incurred by the Post Office licences, etc. Later on, the Committee suggested that 75 per cent of the revenue should be handed over to the B.B.C., and the licence was consequently altered and provision made for money payable to the Company as follows: up to, and including December 31, 1924, 75 per cent of the total licences; and after that, and up to and including December 31, 1926, "such proportion as the P.M.G., in consultation with the Company, should consider reasonably adequate to enable the Company to provide a broadcasting service to his reasonable satisfaction."

This clause has given the P.M.G. the power to limit the British Broadcasting Company's income for the year ending March 31, 1926, to £500,000. This withholding of large sums of money paid in the form of licence fees undoubtedly hindered the progress of broadcasting and the development of high-class programmes. Furthermore, it caused great dissatisfaction among the two million licence-holders existing in the country to-day.

Up to the end of May, 1926, the number of licences taken out totalled 2,049,549, and the population included in the urban areas served by the B.B.C. stations totalled to that date approximately 21,943,000. It has been calculated that in the urban districts throughout the country there is a wireless receiving set in every third or fourth house. It is further calculated that a large proportion of the twenty-five millions of people within the broadcasting area of Daventry are more or less regular listeners. It is anticipated that when the new regional scheme of high-power stations, originally proposed by the B.B.C., becomes an accomplished fact it will bring the whole of the population of the United Kingdom and Ireland within an area of British distribution, thus allowing listeners to select at least two simultaneous programmes.

### NEW HIGH-POWER STATIONS

There is undoubtedly much important work to be done in connection with the substitution of the present stations for new high-power stations, which will enable listeners throughout the United Kingdom to have a choice of at least two programmes. As the engineering side of the work will be extensive, and high powers of organisation will be required, together with a progressive policy, fears have been expressed that, under Government regime, British broadcasting will not prove so successful as it has proved under the guidance of the British Broadcasting Company, and in particular that of its Managing Director, Mr. J. C. W. Reith.

Much speculation had been rife with regard to the new Board of Commissioners, which the Crawford Committee decided should be appointed at good salaries in order that they may give their whole time to the furtherance of British broadcasting. The appointment of the Earl of Clarendon as head of the Corporation was followed by the selection of Lord Gainford, Mrs Philip Snowden, Sir G. Nairne, and Mr. M. Rendall as the other members.

There was further talk in 1926 with regard to a Treasury raid on the surplus licence money held by the Post Office, and there seems to be a distinct possibility that some appropriation will be made in the near future.

Another important development has been the progressive work of the International Radiophone Bureau at Geneva. At a conference held at Geneva, in August, 1926, radical alterations in Continental wave-lengths were decided upon, and slight alterations in the wave-lengths of British broadcasting stations. These changes have been necessitated by the growing nuisance of interference between broadcasting stations. It is hoped that the new wave-length scheme will minimise this interference between Continental and British broadcasting stations. 2 L O, the main London broadcasting station, has now been in operation on the roof of an Oxford Street store for some months, and has proved a great success in its new situation.

As regards programmes, there is, of course, and always will be, a certain amount of dissatisfaction, because one of the tasks which no organiser of British broadcasting will ever succeed in accomplishing is that of satisfying every listener. But on the whole, and despite the restriction inevitably imposed on the B.B.C. owing to shortage of funds, there has been a decided improvement in programmes.

*Broadcasting announcements begin on page lii.*

*A Safe, Practical and Unique Method of FURNISHING!*

## "Let me give you a little advice."

"Certainly, George. Fire ahead."
"Well then, keep your money in the Bank, where it is earning interest."
"But what about the furniture?"
"Here's my advice. Send for Smarts' Catalogue, and you'll see that they supply really good furniture on the simplest possible out-of-income plan."
"But I'm not very keen on instalment buying."
"You are quite safe with Smarts'. You are covered by a free Fire and Life Policy, and if you can't continue payments you can return the furniture unpaid for—with only a reasonable adjustment for use—and keep the rest."
"That rather alters things, because I'd much prefer to keep my savings in the Bank. But what shall I have to pay for, say £80 worth?"
"You suggest your own terms. I am sure if you offered £7 - 0 - 0 deposit and 40/- a month, Smarts' would agree right away."
"That's splendid, George. I'll call for their Catalogue to-morrow, and then I can take my fiancé to have a look round Smarts' Showrooms."

*Write for beautifully Illustrated Catalogue*

*Free Fire and Life Insurance provided · in case of Fire or Death all payment immediately cancelled. All Smarts' furniture is guaranteed and sold at the lowest possible prices. Payment can be spread over 3 years. No references or security are required. If impossible to continue payments, all furniture paid for may be retained, while that unpaid for can be returned to Smarts', a reasonable adjustment being made for use. Really generous and practical consideration in the event of illness or financial stress. Fares paid on orders over £30. Delivery is Free in plain motors. Your carpets and line are laid free.*

Smarts
SMART·BROS·LTD

**FURNISHING**
OUT-OF-INCOME

*Chief Showrooms:*
**110-113, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON, W.1.**
*Euston Road end.* *Phone: Museum 1890.*
*Chief Showrooms and all Branches open until 8 p.m. Saturdays.*

**BRANCHES IN ALL LARGE TOWNS**

# BRITISH SHIPPING IN THE COAL DISPUTE

## By J. T. FINDLAY, Editor of "The Shipping World."

Twelve months ago it was thought that shipping freights had reached bedrock and it was believed that quotations for the sea carriage of goods would show a progressive improvement month by month from the unremunerative figures of 1925. There was reason for this hope. The international outlook was becoming clearer as the causes of friction were being steadily removed; currency was in course of stabilisation; and it was expected that the threatened rupture in the labour world would be averted by the Government's subsidy to the mining industry and the setting up of the Coal Commission. The course of events during 1926 proved these expectations to be false, and, as a direct consequence, British shipping continued in a state of depression that has now become almost chronic.

The shipping industry has its own troubles: too many ships afloat for all the cargo on offer, freight rates that are in many instances at a pre-War level and even below it, while running expenses remain over 90 per cent. above what they were in 1914. But besides all these, it continually finds itself, as a sensitive transport agency whose prosperity depends upon the successful activity of the grower and the manufacturer, involved in other people's troubles, and like all third parties in a fight it suffers. Throughout 1926, **British shipping and shipbuilding were under the shadow of international unrest and industrial disputes,** and could find no tranquil period of full employment wherein to make good their past losses and enlarge their activities.

A great variety of causes, of course, contributed to this unhappy state of affairs, but **the prolonged coal dispute** was sufficient in itself to mar shipping prospects last year. Coal is of primary importance to British ships, both as a source of power and as a staple export. It is true that it has become less essential to the ship of to-day than it was even a dozen years ago; the change which has taken place in motive power at sea within that period is scarcely to be believed. In 1914 nearly 89 per cent. of the world's ships depended entirely upon coal for propelling purposes; to-day, that percentage has shrunk to 63; and in those years, too, the sailing ship had suffered a steady decline in aggregate tonnage. The motor-ship was bound to come, no doubt, but the development of the oil-burning ship may be partly traced to dear—not scarce—coal as bunkers. Then there is the larger problem of coal cargoes for export to be considered. The country's prosperity depends on its **continued capacity to trade with other nations a favourable economic basis,** and coal exports are its principal exchange commodity. When coal becomes too dear the overseas demand for it closes.

All these economic reactions affect shipping, but such is its adaptability to rapidly changing conditions that it may even snatch a temporary advantage from other people's quarrels. Thus, in the opening months of the year outward coal freights to the North Atlantic ports of America advanced more than 50 per cent., as compared with rates ruling in December, 1925, owing to the prolongation of the strike in the anthracite coalfields of the United States. Similarly, when our own coal crisis was seen to be settling down to a grim struggle of exhaustion, British ships, instead of carrying coal from England to the States, now reversed the process and brought coal to these shores across the Atlantic at freight rates which were as firm as those quoted in February for America. Grain rates from Montreal and the River Plate at once improved, because of the dearth of ready tonnage now elsewhere engaged in carrying coal. None the less, these accidental advances in quotations were strictly limited in area and time; fixtures for any lengthy period ahead were avoided; and, because of the higher price of bunkers and the lower calorific quality of the foreign coal so used, the benefits of the rise in freights were more apparent than real. Although the homeward trade appeared to be unusually active, it lacked the counterbalance of the outward trade in coal. On the whole, shipping stands to lose rather than gain by abnormal trading conditions which never last long: **and the number of laid-up ships increased as a result of the coal trouble.**

In these circumstances, it is comforting to know that British shipping, by reason of its special character, still carries a considerable proportion of the world's goods. It is calculated that from 70 to 75 per cent. of British tonnage is now operated on the liner basis, so that, while we retain the preponderance of the passenger trade, we are able also to offer special inducements to shippers of manufactured goods and the limited quantities of these now on offer, apart from such bulk cargoes as grain ore, and oil, can be accommodated on the liners. It does not at all follow because our predominance in the carrying trade is less evident in purely cargo boats than it was, that we are losing it. Goods in greater quantities are being accepted by the new passenger-cargo liners, which now form a substantial percentage of the ships of large size that come from our shipyards.

J. T. FINDLAY.

# TRADE UNION CONGRESS

The Trade Union Congress, which is 58 years old, met at Bournemouth on Sept. 6, 1926, under the presidency of Mr. Arthur Pugh. There were 691 delegates, representing 4,347,924 members of affiliated trade unions—a decrease of about 3,000 compared with the previous year. Features of the Congress were discussion of the General Strike, more in casual remarks than in set speeches; the receipt of an amazing message from Tomsky, who had been expected as a "fraternal" delegate from Russia; statements as to the heavy cost of the mining deadlock; and reference back for further consideration of a proposed expenditure of £50,000 on Easton Lodge.



ents begin on page lxvi.

**ASTHMA** **BRONCHITIS**

The Manufacturers will be pleased, on receipt of post-card, to send you LIBERAL FREE SAMPLES of

**Dr. J. C. Murray's OZONIZED SNUFF**

together with the interesting pamphlet by J. C. Murray, M.D., F.A.S.L., on "Snuff-taking for Influenza, Asthma, Bronchitis, Nasal Catarrh, Hay Fever &c."

**INFLUENZA, NASAL CATARRH,** **HAY FEVER, &c.**

**TELFER & SONS, Ltd.** **Newcastle-on-Tyne.**
Dept. D.Y.

EVERY £100 INVESTED
IN NON-FLUCTUATING
WITHDRAWABLE SHARES
EARNS YOU —

**£5 per Year Tax Free**

WRITE FOR
PROSPECTUS
TO THE

PERMANENT

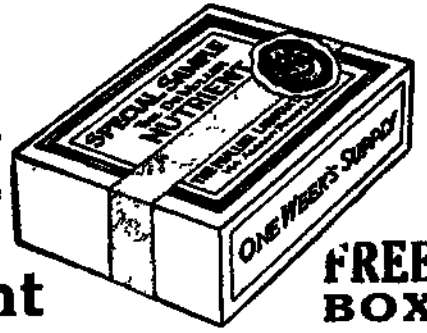
ASSETS APPROACHING
£4,000,000 22 RED LION SQUARE, W.C.1.

## SUFFERERS FROM

# "TIRED NERVES"

**can find a "New Way to Health" by testing free of charge the wonderful health energising**

# Muller Nutrient




**FREE BOX**

All the Nervous ailments men and women suffer from to-day are due to ill-nourished Nerve cells. The Muller Nutrient reconstitutes weak or disordered Nerves by scientific feeding.

Unless the Nerve cells feed they cannot work, and the Muller Nutrient supplies the Organic Phosphoric Substance in a form that allows it to be rapidly assimilated. It is this element, and this element alone, that keeps the nerve-cells "going." When the cells don't get enough they become weak and disordered, and the complaint can be briefly described as that of "Starved" Nerve-cells. The following are Ailments due to Nerve starvation:

**—Sleeplessness**
**—General Debility**
**—Pains in Back**
**—Inability to Concentrate Your mind**
**—Brain Fag**
**—Headache and Neuralgia**
**—Irritability**
**—Loss of Energy**
**—Dizziness**
**—Depression and Melancholia**
**—Lack of "Fire" and Vigour**
**—Excessive Shyness and Timidity**
**—Hysteria**
**—Anæmia**
**—Failing Vision**

You take this Nutrient through your digestive organs. It is assimilated and taken up by the latter straight to the semi-starved nerve-cells. It gives them renewed strength, health and vitality. This remarkable product nourishes them to their normal activity

Besides nourishing and rebuilding your nerves, The Muller Nutrient—

1. Enriches your blood.

2. Strengthens and increases the all-important corpuscles of the blood which defend your body against germs.

3. Revitalises and makes better your whole system.

After taking the Muller preparation for a few days (as you can now for a week practically free of charge) you feel absolutely different; better, brighter, stronger, healthier, and more energetic, and more "vital" in every way.

By writing to-day you can obtain the whole week's supply by sending three stamps, the bare out-of-pocket cost of postage, packing, etc. With this week's trial course will be sent a presentation copy of Dr. Muller's book on the Nervous System and its requirements for health. Published at 1s., this book will be sent to you FREE. Only one Trial Supply can be sent to the same person. Send your name and address with three stamps to No. 360, The Muller Laboratories, Scientific Food Specialists, 37, Manchester Street, Manchester Square, London, W.1, and the booklet and a package containing a seven days' Trial Supply of the Nutrient will be sent in a plain sealed cover.

**The Muller Nutrient. The True Nerve Food Restorative in Concentrated portable form. Free from Baneful Drugs. 3s. a Box. 3 Boxes 6s. Of all good Chemists.**

# INSURANCE IN EVERYTHING

It is a curious fact that in every great national occurrence, insurance seems ready to play its part; and that the confidence engendered by the protection the system of insurance is able to give has a more far-reaching influence than is generally recognised.

### IN THE GENERAL STRIKE

the attitude of our great British insurance institutions went a great way to allay panic and to restore confidence to the individual trader. Intimation was quickly given that insurance of motor cars would be extended to cover risk of malicious damage, and the fire offices at once agreed to extend their usual protection to cover riot and civil commotion in consideration of a moderate extra premium.

While other business was coming to a standstill, the insurance offices were dealing calmly and methodically with threatened risks in London and throughout the provinces. When it was found that the essential financial protection was so easily obtainable, even the most timid trader began to breathe again. Without insurance, it is not claiming too much to say, it would have been far more difficult to contend with the Great Strike.

### A COSTLY STAMP COLLECTION

The biggest law-suit of the year connected with insurance is undoubtedly that of Mr. Lek, a wealthy stamp-collector, who brought an action against certain members of Lloyd's in respect of a valued policy for £42,240 for the loss of his collection of postage stamps. After a trial lasting 30 days, Mr. Justice Branson gave judgment for the underwriters. His Lordship stated that, although he believed that there was a genuine robbery of the stamps, he thought that what had happened was that Mr. Lek had originally insured his collection for the very high sum stated to satisfy his vanity as a collector, and that when the loss occurred he was faced with the necessity of making out that his stamps were really worth the sum at which he had valued them.

Mr. Lek appealed, and eventually after a hearing which lasted another 14 days, judgment was given in his favour for a partial loss—namely, £37,000. Lord Justice Bankes said that in substance the question for decision was as to whether the plaintiff was telling the truth. His impression was favourable to the plaintiff. The costs of the whole action are stated to amount to upwards of £44,000. It is evident that these much-vaunted valued policies, where it is agreed by a clause in the policy that the values set out are agreed upon between the underwriter and the insured, and that in the event of a loss the values should form the basis of settlement, are rather of a pitfall in a Lloyd's policy; and it is entirely a rich man's luxury to contest them.

### LICENCES FOR AGENTS

In Parliament the chief feature of the year, from an insurance point of view, is the Bill that has been promoted by the Insurance Parliamentary Association, to provide for the registration of insurance brokers and agents. It is proposed that after January 1, 1927, no person shall act as, or describe himself as, an insurance broker or an insurance agent, unless he is registered under the Act. It is not at all likely that the proposed legislation will receive approval, either from the general public, who are quite content with things as they are; or from insurance offices whose views conceivably are that the less bureaucracy is permitted to interfere the better it will be for the insuring public and the better for insurance.

### CREDIT INSURANCE

The Government have published a revised scheme for credit insurance on the exports of goods produced or manufactured in the United Kingdom. The scheme is based on the recent report of the Committee appointed to examine the subject. It is intended to help exporters whose transactions involve long credits, and its operation is limited to a period of three years. At the end of that time it is hoped that the insurance companies, in conjunction with the banks, may undertake this sort of insurance. The position at present is, that there are companies already willing to underwrite the normal credit insurance risk, but they are unwilling to underwrite what might be termed the catastrophe risk of credit insurance—the possibility of a whole nation defaulting.

### THE BETTING TAX

Even the Betting Tax may bring grist to the mills of the insurance companies. Bookmakers, who wish to avoid the use of revenue tickets, may apply to the Commissioners of Customs and Excise for permission to pay by returns. If this permission is granted the bookmaker is required to give bond with sureties for due payment of duty. Insurance companies are suggested as being quite acceptable to the Commissioners as sureties, so perhaps in the near future the idea may be extended even further and bookmakers will be able to announce that they have insured their liabilities, not only to the Government, but also to the general public under a policy effected, say, in "The Derby, St. Leger, and Cesarewitch Insurance Company, Ltd."!

R. L. PAXTON.

# CABINET MINISTERS' PENSIONS

It is frequently stated, though quite incorrectly, that former Cabinet Ministers draw pensions. As a matter of fact, no Cabinet Minister now draws any pension, and there were formerly only four recipients. What was termed a First Class Pension of £2,000 was held in Victorian days by the late Rt. Hon. C. P. Villiers and later statesmen. Two Second Class Pensions, each of £1,200, were also granted to Ministers who stated that their means were insufficient, but since April, 1924, no pensions whatever—First Class or Second Class—have been held.

*Insurance announcements begins on page* lvii

# EDUCATION STATISTICS

The Board of Education's original estimates for the year 1925–26 amounted to £40,652,754, showing a decrease of £1,230,356 from the vote of £41 900,010 for the previous year A supplementary estimate of £180 000 which had to be taken, increased the provision for 1925–26 to £40,832,754 As on March 31, 1926, the Board's actual expenditure amounted to £40 770,767

One of the outstanding events of the year was the promulgation by Lord Burnham, on March 27, 1925, of his award on the subject of teachers' salaries In a letter dated April 9, 1925 the President of the Board informed Lord Burnham, as Chairman of the Standing Joint Committee, that he was authorised to accept, for the purposes of grant, the scales laid down in the award

Progress has been made in the provision of practical instruction in handicraft and gardening, the number of children receiving such instruction in England having risen from 433 533 and 210 711 respectively in 1922–23 to 444,589 and 111,182 in 1923–24 On the other hand, there was a slight decrease in the number of girls receiving domestic subjects instruction—from 447,711 in 1922–23 to 446 406 in 1923–24.

As to the use of the cinematograph in schools Lord Gorell's Committee reported their views and the President of the Board said that "so far as concerns the use of films as a means of specific instruction in the class room, at a cost not out of proportion to its value, the results of my inquiry have been, generally speaking negative; and while there is no doubt a fairly wide field for educational experiment, I do not think that the time has yet arrived when it is possible to make specific recommendations on the subject"

The teachers employed in England totalled 148,036.

The number of teachers employed in Wales in 1923–24 shows little difference from that in the previous year, the figure falling by 81 from 14,707 to 14 626 A substantial increase of 11,974 places for pupils was reported.

As regards secondary schools, the number of schools in England, excluding Monmouthshire, recognised by the Board for grant during 1924–25 was 1,145 as compared with 1,137 in the previous year, an increase of 8. The length of school life has been extended, and an increase of pupils remaining over the age of 16 was reported The number of pupils proceeding to the universities is now nearly three times the number 15 years ago, and the proportion of pupils leaving to proceed to the university has increased.

In the larger technical colleges and schools there was an increase of 2,883 students in 1923–24 as compared with the previous year The increase in the number of students in evening and other part-time courses was 2 464. On the other hand, the day work in institutions other than the principal colleges shows little variation, and the position in regard to junior full time schools, including junior technical schools and schools of nautical training, which in the aggregate account for about 15,000 students, remains practically unaltered

The number of students admitted to training colleges in the year 1924 with a view to taking courses of training for work in elementary schools was 6,853, including 1,998 men and 4,855 women

The number of evening play centres recognised by the Board on March 31, 1925 was 256 153 of these centres were organised by 36 local education authorities the remainder being conducted by 17 voluntary organisations The total number of children in attendance at the centres on each evening was approximately 52,000.

| Year | Council Schools | | Voluntary Schools | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No | Accom | No | Accom | No | Accom |
| 1903— | | | | | | |
| England | 5,049 | 2 753 765 (a) | 13 438 | 3 571 425 (a) | 18 487 | 6,325,190 (a) |
| Wales | 926 | 311 104 (a) | 800 | 150 892 (a) | 1,726 | 462,296 (a) |
| 1925— | | | | | | |
| England | 7 733 | 3,944,605 (b) | 11 099 | 2 545 928 (b) | 18,832 | 6 490 533 (b) |
| Wales | 1 298 | 472 057 (b) | 604 | 100,303 (b) | 1 902 | 572 260 (b) |

(a) Before re-assessment on the basis of ten square feet per head for older children and nine square feet for younger children.
(b) After re assessment

# RHODES SCHOLARS

By the far sighted generosity of the late Rt Hon Cecil Rhodes, various scholarships bearing his name are tenable for three years in certain colleges at Oxford. A scholarship is £300 per annum

Students in every State of Australasia, every province of the Dominion of Canada, and from New Zealand, Natal, Cape of Good Hope, Newfoundland, Jamaica, and Bermuda, can compete for nomination Every State in the United States has power to nominate a student

The following were appointed Rhodes Trustees in 1925

The Right Hon Stanley Baldwin, M.P., Mr. Geoffrey Dawson, the Right Hon. Sir Douglas Hogg, M.P., the Right Hon. H. A. L. Fisher M.P., and Mr. E. R. Peacock. The secretary is Mr. Philip Kerr.

*Educational Directory begins on page xli*

# 'EVERYONE'S MENTAL TOOL-BOX'

## Mr. Jerome K. Jerome Explains to Readers How They Can Make the Best Use of Their Brains.

THE popularity of Pelmanism is one of the most gratifying features of the present day

Not only are men and women of world wide celebrity advocating and advising this wonderful system of training the mind on scientific lines, but all over the country people of every type, of all ages following practically every recognised Profession, Trade, or Occupation, are increasing their Efficiency, and consequently in many cases their Earning Power, by this means, and are training their minds and developing their intellectual and business qualities with the aid of the "Little Grey Books" issued by the Pelman Institute

JEROME K JEROME

This promises well for the future, for, as that accomplished writer, Jerome K Jerome, points out, Pelmanism should be the basis of all education.

"Every youngster," he writes, "comes into this world provided with a fine box of tools necessary for his life's work. It is neatly packed and nothing is missing. He carries it in his brain It contains CONCENTRATION, OBSERVATION, IMAGINATION (the mother of enterprise), ORGANISATION—quite a number of useful tools mostly ending in 'tion.' And, above all, MEMORY.

"Properly employed, they will enable him to accomplish any task to which Fate may call him. *But nobody shows him how to use them.*

"'Oh, that's all right,' we say, 'he'll find out in time.' So he does, with luck, towards the end of middle life, after years of bungling and despair. But by a little help in the beginning, *by the help of Pelmanism*, by showing him

—how to employ and become deft in the use of his brain,

—how to observe truly and perceive rapidly,

—how to concentrate his attention and arrange his ideas,

—how to think and how to reason; above all, how to remember,

he might have been a useful member of society from the beginning

'As it is, he has to trust to hearing about Pelmanism I am more than willing to help in making it known to him. He ought to have been taught it when he was young The sooner he takes it up the better for him and the country It won't turn him into a genius It won't put more brain into him than the Lord gave him But—

"*it will enable him to make full use of the brain he has been given*

"Most of us at present are wasting it"

### LORD WALSINGHAM'S VIEW

A similar opinion is expressed by Lord Walsingham, who writes

"I have read and studied the books provided by the Pelman Institute and I can truly say that they have deeply impressed me, and the conclusion that I have come to is that if every person in this country was a Pelmanist—that is—had gone through the Pelman Course and applied its principles and system to his or her daily life, we should be a thoroughly well educated and well organised race and beyond measure superior to what we are in keeping our position and influence in the world

### THE BARONESS ORCZY'S ADVICE

"You can attain your heart's desire with just a very little application a very little self discipline and let the Pelman Institute do the rest for you" writes the Baroness Orczy, the popular author of "The Scarlet Pimpernel" "There are twelve 'Little Grey Books' each of which represents one week of simple easy, exceedingly pleasant mental and bodily exercises There is not a man or woman living who would not derive some benefit from them, and there are thousands—nay, millions—to whom they would mean just the difference between a life of mediocrity and disappointment and one of prosperity and triumph"

## WHAT "SAPPER" SAYS

And in saying this, the Baroness is supported by that other popular writer "Sapper" (Major H C McNeile), who says:

> "PELMANISM is a system developed along *Common Sense Lines*, which leads to efficiency. The Course is not long or arduous It does not entail poring over books. A man or woman whose brain is efficient must be worth more than one whose brain is untrained. And Pelmanism trains the untrained mind. If anybody wants to find out how Pelmanism obtains its results let him follow my example and see for himself. *He will never regret it.*"

Amongst other well known authorities who have written in praise of Pelmanism are:

| | |
|---|---|
| Canon Hannay | Lord Riddell |
| Rt Hon T P. O Connor, M P | Sir Harry Johnston |
| Mr. E F Benson | Miss Lillah McCarthy |
| Sir J Foster Fraser | Mr. L Cope Cornford |
| Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch | Dr. Ethel Smyth |

and many others, whose views will be found in a little book entitled "The Efficient Mind," a copy of which can be obtained free of charge by everyone who writes for it to-day to the Pelman Institute, 98, Pelman House, Bloomsbury Street, London, W C.1.

## REVISED COURSE NOW READY

Pelmanism is undoubtedly the greatest and most successful system of scientifically training the mind that the world has

**For over 25 years the Pelman Institute has been fitting men and women for higher positions and more responsible and highly-paid work.**

**Over 500,000 people of all classes and positions in life, from Royalty downwards, have trained their minds by means of Pelmanism.**

The Pelman Course (which is fully explained in "The Efficient Mind") has just been thoroughly revised and now embodies the cream of the experience gained by the Pelman Institute in the course of training over half-a-million minds. Readers who take the Course to-day are thus able to apply the results of the latest discoveries in Psychology for their own personal advantage

## WHAT PELMANISM DOES

Pelmanism (as you will be able to read for yourself in "The Efficient Mind") strengthens and expands your Mental Powers in every direction. It awakens those faculties which lie dormant or half-asleep in the minds of so many men and women and it develops them to their fullest capacity

It conquers and removes those tendencies to indolence and inefficiency which at times afflict most people, however eminent, and it makes you Mentally Strong, Healthy, Alert, and Efficient.

Amongst the defects and weaknesses rapidly and permanently banished by Pelmanism are:

| | |
|---|---|
| **Forgetfulness** | **Moodiness** |
| **Brain-Fag** | **Mind-Wandering** |
| **Depression** | **Shyness and Diffidence** |
| **Inertia** | **Lack of Confidence** |
| **Weakness of Will** | **Unnecessary Fears and "Phobias"** |
| **Want of Energy** | **Lack of System** |
| **Lack of Ideas** | **Procrastination** |
| **Indefiniteness** | **Mental Stagnation** |
| **Indecision** | |

## QUALITIES DEVELOPED

Besides banishing these failings, Pelmanism makes and keeps your brain Keen, Fresh, Vigilant and Self-Reliant, and develops such valuable positive qualities as:

| | |
|---|---|
| **Concentration** | **Directive Ability** |
| **Observation** | **Driving Power** |
| **Perception** | **Moral Courage** |
| **Judgment** | **Ambition** |
| **Initiative** | **Self-Control** |
| **Creative Imagination** | **Social Charm and Tact** |
| **Optimism** | **Conversational Ability** |
| **Strength of Will** | **Speaking and Debating Power** |
| **Decisiveness** | **Lecturing and Preaching Ability** |
| **Originality** | **Personal Magnetism** |
| **Resourcefulness** | **The Power of Thinking Constructively** |
| **Mental Energy** | **Presence of Mind and a Reliable Memory** |
| **Organising Power** | |
| **Salesmanship** | |
| **Reliability** | |
| **Self-Confidence** | |

all of which help to make life fuller, richer and easier, and are of indispensable value to everyone who intends to achieve success in any Business, Trade or Profession, or in Social or Public Life.

These, in fact, are the qualities which make the difference between a leader and a follower, between one who goes forward to a higher income and a wider sphere of power and one who sticks in the rut, becomes accustomed to monotony, and

allows others to pass him in the race of life These are the qualities you can develop by means of Pelmanism

In other words, Pelmanism gives you a *first class mental equipment*, which will enable you to overcome the obstacles that confront you in the complex and difficult life of the present day, and will help you to live not only a Successful but also (and this is equally important) a Happy and a Fruitful Life

## INTERESTING EVIDENCE

Here are a few extracts from letters received from men and women who have taken up this famous Course—

A **Shopkeeper** reports that he has doubled his business

A **Typist** reports that she has been appointed Assistant Secretary 'The compliment I often get 'You are a walking encyclopedia' is due to Pelmanism

A **Manager** states that he has increased his salary by 200 per cent

A **Doctor** says that he has steadily increased his practice

An **Accountant** reports a "substantial increase" in salary

A **Telegraphist** says he has secured his present appointment 'simply and solely" through Pelmanism

A **Shorthand Typist** writes that since taking up Pelmanism she has had two advances in salary

A **Clerk** writes "I have received two substantial increases of salary in the short space of six months and have very bright prospects for the future

A **Manageress** writes "My salary has been increased by 100 per cent I am very grateful to you for all the Pelman Course has done for me Its teaching is just what I needed

A **Headmistress** writes that she has improved her memory and powers of concentration and gained a greater confidence in herself, "the latter being put to a severe test in the 'interview' which resulted in my securing my promotion to a headship from several candidates interviewed'

A **Manager** states that as a result of taking up Pelmanism he has increased his salary from £250 to £1 000 a year

A **Music Student** writes that Pelmanism has enabled her to gain immensely in self confidence, efficiency, quickness of understanding and power of concentration

A **Salesman** writes "My salary has increased over 200 per cent during the last 18 months, and I think considerable credit must be given to Pelmanism"

A **Cashier** writes "The Course has been a very profitable one as I have had two substantial additions to my salary'

A **Draper's Buyer** writes 'My memory for faces and names (an invaluable asset in my calling) has improved 100 per cent I originate new ideas and theories and carry them into effect with an ease which almost astonishes me. I can remember figures now as easily as I used to forget them before My department has increased its turnover to over six times the previous amount'

A **Teacher** writes "The Course was most delightful and one never felt bored or tired with it Each 'little grey book' was more absorbingly interesting than the preceding one I am quite convinced that Pelmanism has done more for me than anything else I have tried

A **Clerk** writes "The various efficiency methods have been applied to such good effect that I have received 50 per cent increase in my salary"

A **Printer** writes 'I have made remarkable progress, and feel it my duty to let you know that the Pelman Course has assisted largely to accomplish this as my actions, and of necessity my thoughts, are firmer and I am considerably quicker in grasping details than before It has been a most interesting Course'

A **Shop Assistant** writes "Allow me to pay my own little tribute to Pelmanism I am very grateful to the instructors for their helpful advice They have made a new being of me, and life in its many aspects looks brighter I had an increase last week in my salary, and a very good one at that My sales have trebled and they are still 'looking upwards' It has acted like magic in my case A few months ago I would not dream of approaching people, etc I lacked self-confidence whereas I now feel quite capable of 'tackling' all comers To repeat another student's statement 'Pelmanism was the best investment I ever made'

An **Assistant Works Manager** writes "When first taking your Course I was foreman of a small department in an engineering works My aim was to be a works foreman I have moved twice since then I am now assistant works manager at a 40 per cent increase of salary to say nothing of a more congenial position"

A **Botany Student** writes "I find Pelmanism of inestimable value to me in my work You will be interested to know that Pelmanism's practical psychology is far ahead of that which I am being taught by lecturers at College, and further much more useful than that found in my educational text books'

A **Clerk** writes 'I derived considerable benefit from your training and I have no doubt that it materially assisted me to take first place in my final examination and the Gold Medal for the year'

An **Analytical Chemist** writes "I have learnt the secrets of success When I commenced to take the Pelman Course I was preparing for an examination At that time I only hoped merely to pass the examination as it was considered that I had not the ability of many of the other entrants However another and myself tied for the top place with 98 per cent marks Pelmanism has taught me Self Control, Concentration, how to be energetic and enthusiastic, among other things

A **Naval Lieutenant** writes. "To day I attended a full power trial in a new cruiser There was much to be done, records to be taken and the inevitable and quite excusable irritability of those in charge I would like you to know how much your Course has

already assisted me, in that I was able to note mentally considerable detail and observe much that I feel sure I should otherwise have missed."

A **Teacher** writes: "I undertook the Course because I felt I required a new interest in life. I was feeling over-tired and disheartened with my work, and with life in general. I seemed to be losing my sense of proportion, and little things worried me. Then I took up Pelmanism. I found Auto-Suggestion a tremendous help in rearranging my life. My Self-Confidence soon began to increase, and my Will-Power to assert itself. I began to see things in their true proportion. The training has been, and will be, invaluable to me as a teacher. I have gained happiness from the Pelman Course, and surely that is one of the greatest benefits in life."

A **Merchant** writes: "I might say that since taking your Course and consciously working through your exercises, applying them constantly to my business, my turnover has increased enormously. My figures for August were 50 per cent. greater than my previously best month, and yet it does not seem now to involve work at all, such is my interest in it."

A **Manager** writes: "Results reported: Increased Confidence and decreased Forgetfulness in small things—both great points in my business. While I have been working through the Little Grey Books I have doubled my income—this in the eight months, February to September, inclusive."

A **Captain, R.A.M.C.**, writes: "Since taking the Pelman Course I have been promoted to the senior and best post in this hospital, namely, charge of all the 'special' wards—surgical, medical, heart, phthisis, skin, etc. I find this is very encouraging, and consider it chiefly due to the benefit I have already derived from your excellent System."

A **Major-General** writes: "I have found the Course of very considerable benefit. I have the highest opinion of the System. I recommend it to all my friends, and only wish I had taken it up fifteen years ago."

A **Congregational Minister** writes: "I have much pleasure in bearing my testimony to the practical value of a careful study of the Pelman System. In my own case it has helped towards greater mental efficiency and a clearer realisation and firmer grip of the fundamental principles of one's work. I have also found the system really useful in such matters as extempore speaking and preaching, and in the careful and tactful dealing with men and women."

A **Doctor** writes: "I am extremely pleased with the Course. As a result, my memory is much more accurate than formerly; my powers of concentration are much better; Self-Confidence and Will-Power have been much increased. I seem to have acquired greater originality of outlook. I consider the Course is an excellent training for any medical man, as it trains his powers of Observation so well, and helps to develop Personal Magnetism—a most important possession for a successful practitioner."

Pelmanism is quite simple and easy to follow. It provides a most enjoyable mental recreation for the evenings. It banishes those mental weaknesses and failings which keep so many people down below the level in life to which their natural abilities would otherwise carry them. And it develops those strong qualities of Mind, Will and Character which are the hall-mark of the successful man and woman.

The books are printed in a handy "pocket size," so that you can study them in 'bus or train, or in odd moments during the day. Even the busiest man or woman can spare a few minutes daily for Pelmanism, minutes which will bring in rich rewards.

If, therefore, you wish—

**To strengthen your will-power,**
**To develop your powers of concentration,**
**To act with foresight and decision,**
**To become a first-class organiser,**
**To develop initiative,**
**To become a clever salesman,**
**To originate new ideas,**
**To acquire a strong personality,**
**To talk and speak convincingly,**
**To work more easily and more efficiently,**
**To cultivate a perfect memory,**
**To win the confidence of others,**
**To widen your intellectual outlook,**

in short, to make the fullest use of the power now lying, perhaps latent or only semi-developed, in your mind, you should send at once for a free copy of "The Efficient Mind."

This book contains a full description of the revised Pelman Course and shows you how you can enrol on the most convenient terms, paying if you wish by instalments. You can get a copy of this book Gratis and Post Free by writing or calling for it to-day. Write for your *Free Copy* to-day to the Pelman Institute, 98, Pelman House, Bloomsbury St., London, W.C.1.

*Readers who can call at the Institute will be cordially welcomed. The Chief Consultant will be delighted to have a talk with them, and no fee will be charged for his advice.*

*Branches: PARIS, 35, Rue Boissy d'Anglas; NEW YORK, 19, West 44th Street; MELBOURNE, 396, Flinders Lane; DURBAN, Natal Bank Chambers; DELHI, 10, Alipore Road.*

# OFFICIAL ADDRESSES

Admiralty, Whitehall, S W 1
Agriculture and Fisheries, Board of, Whitehall Place, S W
Air, Ministry of, Kingsway, W C
Chancellor of the Exchequer, 11, Downing Street, S W 1.
Charity Commission, Ryder Street, S W 1
Civil Service Commission, Burlington Gardens, W 1
Colonial Office, Downing Street, S W 1
Court of Arches 2, Millbank House, S W 2
Crown Lands, Commissioners of, 1, Whitehall
Customs and Excise Custom House Lower Thames Street, E C 3
Ecclesiastical Commission, 1, Millbank S W 1
Education, Board of, Whitehall, S W.1, and S Kensington, S W 7.
Foreign Office, Downing Street, S W 1
General Post Office, King Edward St, E C 1.
Health, Ministry of, Whitehall, S W.1.
Home Office, Whitehall, S W.1
India Office, King Charles Street, S W 1
Inland Revenue, Board of, Somerset House, Strand W C 2
Labour, Ministry of, Montagu House, Whitehall, S W 1
Meteorological Office, S Kensington
National Health Insurance, Buckingham Gate, S W 1
Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W C.
Pensions, Ministry of, Westminster House, Millbank, S W 1.
Prime Minister, 10, Downing Street, S W.1.
Privy Council Office, Whitehall, S W.1.
Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, W C 2.
Scottish Office, Dover House, Whitehall, S W.1.
Trade, Board of, Great George Street, S.W.1.
Treasury, The, Whitehall, S.W.1.
Trinity House, Tower Hill, E.C.3.
War Office, Whitehall, S.W 1.
Woods and Forests, 23, Park Crescent, Portland Place, S W 1.
Works and Public Buildings, Storey's Gate, S W 1

# FIELD-MARSHALS

The full list of British Field-Marshals is as follows Duke of Connaught, Lord Methuen, Earl Haig, the Emperor of Japan, Marshal Foch, Lord Plumer, Viscount Allenby, Sir Wm. Robertson, the King of the Belgians, and Sir William Birdwood.

# TRINITY HOUSE

Trinity House has authority over British lighthouses and pilots, and gives counsel to the Board of Trade on sea matters. Its work is done by Acting Elder Brethren, who number ten, and it derives its revenue from the dues which are levied at British ports.

The office of Trinity House is on Tower Hill, London, E.C.

# NEW PEERS' TITLES

Sir George Lloyd—Lord Lloyd.
Hon. Edward Wood—Lord Irwin of Kirby Underdale.
Lord Dunedin—Viscount Dunedin of Stenton.
Sir Ernest Pollock—Lord Hanworth
Lord Ormsmore and Browne—Lord Mereworth.
Lord D'Abernon—Viscount D'Abernon of Esher
Earl of Reading—Marquis of Reading.
H. Seymour Berry—Lord Buckland.

# ADMIRALTY BOARD

The First Lord of the Admiralty is Rt Hon W C Bridgeman, M P, and Rt Hon. Earl Stanhope is the Civil Lord

First Sea Lord and Chief of Naval Staff is Admiral of the Fleet Earl Beatty, the Second Sea Lord is Vice-Adml Hon Sir Hubert Brand, the Third Sea Lord is Rear-Admiral Sir A L Chatfield the Fourth Sea Lord is Rear Admiral J D Kelly The Deputy Chief of Naval Staff is Vice-Admiral Sir F L Field Assistant-Chief of Naval Staff is Rear Admiral F C Dreyer The Permanent Secretary is Sir Oswyn Murray

# THE JUDICIAL BENCH

Lord High Chancellor: Viscount Cave

Lords of Appeal in Ordinary Lord Shaw, Lord Atkinson, Lord Dunedin, Lord Sumner, Lord Carson and Lord Blanesburgh

Court of Appeal Lord Chancellor (Visct. Cave), Lord Hewart (Lord Chief Justice), The Master of the Rolls Sir J Eldon Bankes Sir P Ogden Lawrence Sir T E Scrutton, Sir J. R Atkin and Sir C Sargant

Chancery Judges Lord Chancellor, Justices Eve, Astbury, Russell, Romer, Tomlin and Clauson

King's Bench Judges: The Lord Chief Justice (Lord Hewart), and Justices Avory, Horridge, Rowlatt, Shearman, Sankey, McCardie, Salter, Roche, Greer, Swift, Acton, Branson, Talbot, Mackinnon, Fraser, Finlay and Wright

Probate, Divorce and Admiralty: President, Lord Merrivale, Sir Maurice Hill and Mr. Justice Bateson.

Bankruptcy: Mr. Justice Astbury.

# THE LABOUR PARTY

The latest statistics supplied by the Labour Party are as follows: 106 Trade Unions, with 3,337,635 members, 549 Trades Councils and Local Labour Parties, 8 Socialist Societies etc., with 36,255 members Total membership 3,373,890 The **Chairman** of the Labour Party, 1925-26, is Mr. Robert Williams The **headquarters** are 33, Eccleston Sq, S W 1 The **Secretary** is the Right Hon. Arthur Henderson, M.P.

# LEAGUE OF NATIONS

The seventh assembly of the League of Nations was held at Geneva in Sept, 1926 There were 47 States represented at the Assembly, of which M. Nintchitch was chosen President Among the spectators were Mrs Woodrow Wilson and M Paderewski Germany was elected as a permanent member of the League on Sept. 8 Spain withdrew from the League, while wishing it success

Treaty of Locarno was ratified, Sept 14

The appointments of the League's Commissioners in Austria and Hungary ended June 30, 1926, when it was stated that "financial stability is assured." This achievement was a notable result of the League's control of the national Budgets.

The London office of the League is 11, Waterloo Place, S.W.1. The League of Nations Union has its office at 15, Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.1.

# "Tricoline"

REGD TRADE MARK NO [illegible]

THE EQUAL TO SILK.

## a fabric for the family.

"TRICOLINE" is an economical and pleasing investment for Ladies' Frocks, Jumpers and Dainty Lingerie, also for Children's washing Dresses, Durable Underwear, Sleeping Suits, Overalls, etc. For Men's Shirts and Pyjamas there is no fabric that can equal "TRICOLINE" for service and durability. Produced in a full range of colours, also a great variety of printed and woven effects

*The genuine material bears the name "Tricoline" on the selvedge. Genuine "Tricoline" garments have the "Tricoline" tab affixed*

*"TRICOLINE" can be obtained by the yard and in garments ready-to-wear from leading drapers throughout the country. If any difficulty please write the Manufacturers 28 Tricoline House 19 Watling Street London E C 4*

**DAILY NEWSPAPERS**

The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.
Daily Mail, Carmelite Street, E.C.
Daily Mirror, Bouverie Street, E.C.
Daily Telegraph, Fleet Street, E.C.
Daily Chronicle, Salisbury Square, E.C.
Daily News, Bouverie Street, E.C.
Daily Express, St. Bride Street, E.C.
Morning Post, Aldwych W.C.
Morning Advertiser, 127, Fleet Street, E.C.
Evening News, Carmelite House, E.C.
Evening Standard, 46, Shoe Lane, E.C.
Star, Bouverie Street, E.C.
Financial News, 111, Queen Victoria Street.
Financial Times, 72, Coleman Street, E.C.
Sporting Life & Sportsman, 27, St. Bride St., E.C.
Daily Sketch, 200, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.
Westminster Gazette, Shoe Lane, E.C.
Daily Herald, Tudor Street, E.C.

**WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS**

Answers, Fleetway Hse, Farringdon St., E.C.
British Medical Journal, 429, Strand, W.C.
British Weekly, Warwick Sq., E.C.
Bystander, Tallis Street, E.C.
Christian, 12, Paternoster Buildings, E.C.
Christian World, Clock Hse., Arundel St., W.C.
Church of Eng. Newspr., 17, Tavistock St., W.C.
Church Times, 7, Portugal Street, W.C.
City Press, Aldersgate Street, E.C.
Country Life, 20, Tavistock Street, W.C.
Economist, 3, Arundel Street, W.C.
Era, 5, Tavistock Street, W.C.
Field, Bream's Buildings, E.C.
Gentlewoman, 70, Long Acre, W.C.
Graphic, 116, Fleet Street, E.C.
Guardian, 29, King Street, W.C.
Illustrated London News, 15, Essex St., W.C.
Illus. Sporting and Dramatic News, 172, Strand.
John Bull, 93, Long Acre, W.C.
Lancet, 1, Bedford Street, W.C.
Law Journal, 37, Essex Street, W.C.
Methodist Recorder, 161, Fleet Street, E.C.
Methodist Times, Temple House, E.C.
Nation & Athenæum, 38, Gt. James St., W.C.
Newspaper World, 14, Cross St., Finsbury.
New Statesman, 10, Great Queen St., W.C.
Observer, Tudor Street, E.C.
Outlook, 69, Fleet Street, E.C.
Overseas Daily Mail, Carmelite House, E.C.
Public Opinion, 44, Essex Street, W.C.
Publishers' Circular, 19, Adam Street, W.C.
Punch, 10 Bouverie Street, E.C.
Queen, Bream's Buildings, E.C.
Saturday Review, 10, King Street, W.C.
Sketch, 172, Strand, W.C.
Spectator, 13, York St., Covent Gdn., W.C.
Sphere, Great New Street, E.C.
Statist, 51, Cannon Street, E.C.
Sunday News, 3, Salisbury Square, E.C.
Sunday Times, 186, Strand, W.C.
Tablet, 19, Henrietta Street, W.C.
Tatler, Great New Street, E.C.
Times Weekly Edition, Printing Hse. Sq., E.C.
Truth, Carteret Street, S.W.
Universe, 1, Arundel Street, W.C.2.
Weekly Dispatch, Tallis Street, E.C.

**BRITISH AMBASSADORS ABROAD**

Albania: Mr. Wm. Seeds.
Argentine: Sir M. A. Robertson.
Austria: Visct. Chilston.
Belgium: Rt. Hon. Sir George Grahame.
Brazil: Sir Beilby Alston.
Bulgaria: Hon. Sir W. A. Forbes Erskine.
China: Mr. Miles W. Lampson.
Colombia: Mr. E. S. D. J. Monson.
Czecho-Slovakia:
Denmark: Sir Milne Cheetham.
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Finland: Mr. E. A. Rennie.
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Bulgaria: 24, Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.
China: 49, Portland Place, W.
Czecho-Slovakia: 9, Grosvenor Place, S.W.
Denmark: 29, Pont Street, S.W.
Egypt: Bute House, S. Audley St., W.
France: Albert Gate, S.W.
Georgia: 32, Queen's Gate, S.W.
Greece: 19, De Vere Gardens, W.
Italy: 20, Grosvenor Square W.
Japan: 37, Portman Square, W.
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Norway: 25, The Boltons, S. Kensington.
Poland: 47, Portland Place, W.
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Albert Hall, Kensington.
Aldwych Theatre, Aldwych, W.C.
Alhambra, Leicester Square.
Ambassadors Theatre, West St., Shaftesbury Avenue.
Apollo Theatre, Shaftesbury Avenue.
Botanic Gardens, Regent's Park.
Capitol Kinema, Haymarket.
Coliseum Music-hall, St. Martin's Lane.
Comedy Theatre, Panton Street.
Court Theatre, Sloane Square.
Covent Garden Opera, Bow Street.
Criterion Theatre, Piccadilly Circus.
Crystal Palace, Sydenham.
Cycle Track, Herne Hill.
Daly's Theatre, Cranbourn Street.
Drury Lane Theatre, Drury Lane.
Duke of York's Theatre, St. Martin's Lane.
Empire, Leicester Square.
Fortune Theatre, Russel Street, Drury Lane.
Gaiety Theatre, Strand.
Garrick Theatre, Charing Cross Road.
Globe Theatre, Shaftesbury Avenue.
Haymarket Theatre, Haymarket.
Hippodrome, Cranbourn Street.
His Majesty's Theatre, Haymarket.
Kingsway Theatre, Great Queen Street.
Little Theatre John Street, W.C.
Lyceum Theatre, Wellington Street, Strand.
Lyric Theatre, Shaftesbury Avenue.
Maskelyne's, Langham Place.
New Gallery Kinema, Regent Street.
New Theatre, St. Martin's Lane.
Olympia, Addison Road.
Palace, Cambridge Circus.
Palladium Music-hall, near Oxford Circus.
Pavilion, Piccadilly Circus.
Playhouse Theatre, Northumberland Avenue.
Plaza Kinema, Piccadilly Circus.
Prince of Wales Theatre, Coventry Street.
Princes Theatre, Shaftesbury Avenue.
"Q" Theatre, Kew Bridge.
Queen's Club, West Kensington.
Queen's Hall, Langham Place.
Queen's Theatre, Shaftesbury Avenue.
Regent Theatre, King's Cross.
Royalty Theatre, Dean Street.
St. James's Theatre, King Street.
St. Martin's Theatre, West Street, W.C.
Savoy Theatre, Embankment.
Scala, Tottenham Court Road.
Shaftesbury Theatre, Shaftesbury Avenue.
Stamford Bridge Grounds, Fulham.
Stoll's Picture House, Kingsway.
Strand Theatre, Aldwych.
Tivoli Kinema, Strand.
Tussaud's Exhibition, Marylebone Road.
Vaudeville Theatre, Strand.
Winter Garden Theatre, Drury Lane.
Wyndham's Theatre, Cranbourn Street.
Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park.

# CHARITABLE SOCIETIES

Charitable societies having offices in London include:

Blind Babies' Home, National Institute for the Blind, 224, 226, 228, Great Portland Street, W.1.
British and Foreign Sailors' Society, 680, Commercial Road, E.
Cambridge Home for Soldiers' Widows, 5, York Street, S.W.
Cancer, Society for Prevention and Relief of, 15, Ranelagh Road, S.W.
Church Army, 55, Bryanston Street, W.
Church Lads' Brigade (Incorporated), 44, Catherine Street, W.C.2.
Church of England Waifs and Strays Society, Kennington Road, S.E.
Clergy Orphan Corporation, 5, Verulam Bldgs., Gray's Inn, W.C.
Deaf and Dumb Association, 419, Oxford Street, W.
Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 18–26, Stepney Causeway, E.1.
Edith Cavell Homes of Rest for Nurses, 25, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1.
Epileptics' Society, Denison House, S.W.
Farningham Home for Little Boys, 100, Temple Chambers, E.C.
Field Lane Ragged Schools, Vine Street, E.C.
Gordon Boys' Home, 5, York Street, S.W.
Indigent Blind Visiting Society, 8, Red Lion Square, W.C.1.
Licensed Victuallers' Asylum, 28, New Bridge Street, E.C.
London City Mission, Bridewell Place, E.C.
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National Children's Home and Orphanage, Highbury Park, N.5.
Orphan Working School, 73, Cheapside, E.C.
Reedham Orphanage, 34, Walbrook, E.C.
Royal Alfred Merchant Seamen's Institution, 58, Fenchurch Street, E.C.
Royal National Life-Boat Institution, 22, Charing Cross Road, W.C.2.
Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen, 181, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
Salvation Army, 101, Queen Victoria St., E.C.4.
Shaftesbury Homes and "Arethusa" Training Ship, 164, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.
Shaftesbury Society and Ragged School Union, 32, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.
St. Giles' Christian Mission, 4, Ampton Street.
Soldiers' and Sailors' Help Society, 122, Brompton Road, S.W.
South London Institute for the Blind, 83, Borough Road, London, S.E.1.
Spurgeon's Orphanage, Stockwell Road, S.W.
Society for Granting Annuities to the Poor Adult Blind, 1, St. George's Circus, Southwark, London, S.E.1.
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LONDON'S UNDERGROUND

Reg. 279

# COMMERCIAL MOTOR ADVANCE

## By HORACE WYATT

During the year 1926 the business done by British commercial motor-vehicle manufacturers has, on the whole, been satisfactory. An unduly large proportion of sales has, however, been made in respect of public service vehicles, the demand for goods-carrying machines naturally having suffered owing to the depression which has continued prevalent in many branches of industry.

Not so long ago, models sold for passenger and goods carrying respectively were essentially the same, though the latter were in some cases fitted with somewhat longer frames and longer and more resilient springs. Now, however, the two classes of vehicle have definitely separated out from one another, and each class is manufactured throughout for its own specific purpose. The goods and passenger carrying models of the same firm still have many parts in common, but, generally speaking, the latter have increased engine power, higher gear ratios, lower frames, and are built with the expectation of pneumatic tyres being frequently fitted in place of solids.

The speed capabilities of the modern motor-coach are very high, and, in view of this fact, great attention has been given to the braking system. Four-wheel brakes have not yet been generally adopted, but systems which may be described as in the nature of a compromise between the four-wheel brake and the old method are commonly applied. Licensing authorities in many important centres do not look favourably on the four-wheel brake as applied to omnibuses. In respect of these latter the main development has been in the direction of the almost universal employment of chassis with low-loading lines, which facilitate the entrance and exit of passengers. As regards 'bus bodies, there are indications of the increased use of the covered-in double-decker, though in some districts at least the open upper deck is more popular except in very bad weather. In comparatively few cases are 'buses plying for hire at present fitted with pneumatic tyres, though certain proprietors who have employed pneumatics for some time past report very favourably on the resulting economy. On motor-coaches, however, pneumatics are steadily becoming the standard tyre equipment. They make higher speeds consistent with comfort, and lead to economy in respect of chassis maintenance and repairs. In some cases it would even seem that the pneumatic tyres themselves cost no more to maintain than solid tyres. Moreover, they certainly result in reduced consumption of fuel.

There are obvious signs of the more general adoption of pneumatics on goods-carrying vehicles, even those of great load-carrying capacity. Here economy in operation is, as a rule, the only consideration influencing a change in the tyre equipment, whereas, in the case of the motor-coach, the pneumatic might still be preferred, despite higher cost, on the grounds that it renders the vehicle more attractive to passengers and therefore increases its earning capacity. Many large users of motor-vans of 25 cwt. to 2 tons capacity have definitely declared themselves in favour of pneumatic tyres on grounds of sheer economy. This economy may result not only from reduced petrol consumption and better protection of the mechanism from shock and vibration, but also from the possibility of covering a larger aggregate mileage by reason of the higher speeds rendered practical.

There are some signs of the more general fitting of electric engine-starters on commercial and public service vehicles. There are probably many cases in which the additional expenditure can be justified by the saving in fuel that can be effected if the engine is stopped whenever deliveries are being made.

Users of the lighter classes of commercial vehicle now have a considerably enlarged selection of makes from which to choose. At one time business in light vans was left generally in the hands of importers, but now there is an adequate supply of good British vehicles of moderate price. As regards heavier vehicles, one notes in many quarters an effort to cater for the requirements of overseas districts, where the road system is of an elementary character. The type of vehicle offered to fill such conditions is, as a rule, equipped with endless tracks in place of the ordinary driving wheels. These tracks are so designed as to be flexible in all directions, and consequently the vehicles can conveniently be steered in the ordinary way through the medium of front wheels and steering-gear of normal design. The large bearing surface of the endless tracks makes it possible for heavily-loaded machines to traverse soft ground or sand with much greater ease and certainty than the ordinary four-wheeled vehicle or tractor.

Recently several British manufacturers have produced six-wheeled vehicles in which all three axles are connected with one rigid frame, the type being thus obviously quite distinct from the flexible six-wheeler, which consists in essence of a short four-wheeled tractor coupled up to a two-wheeled trailer by means of a turntable and universal joints over the driving axle. In the rigid six-wheeler the design is generally such that the wheels on the centre and rear axles are all four driven by the engine, the points of connection to the frame being midway between the two driving axles. One of the results is that, when one wheel passes over an obstruction, the lift of the frame is only half that of the wheel in question. This makes for smooth and easy running over rough ground. Moreover, the distribution of weight between six wheels instead of four involves a larger bearing surface on the ground and therefore less liability to sink in. This type of six-wheeled vehicle consequently seems likely to prove a serious competitor of the trackless type of machine for use in undeveloped countries.

It also appears to have a considerable future in connection with inter-urban omnibus services. The system conduces to smooth running on rough country roads, and to reduced damage to the surfaces and foundations of roads of somewhat weak construction. Also the fact that four wheels are driven makes wheel slipping and skidding less probable, and should thus tend towards the increased life of tyres.

*Motoring announcements begin on page ix.*

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P.T.O.

Mail
FOR KING AND COUNTRY

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Daily Mail

FOR KING AND COUNTRY

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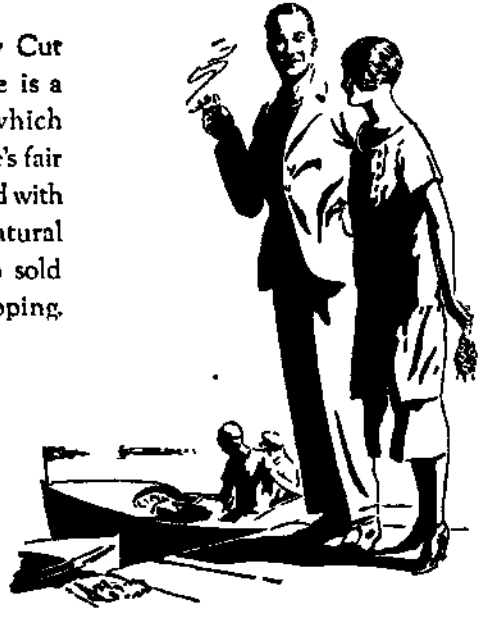

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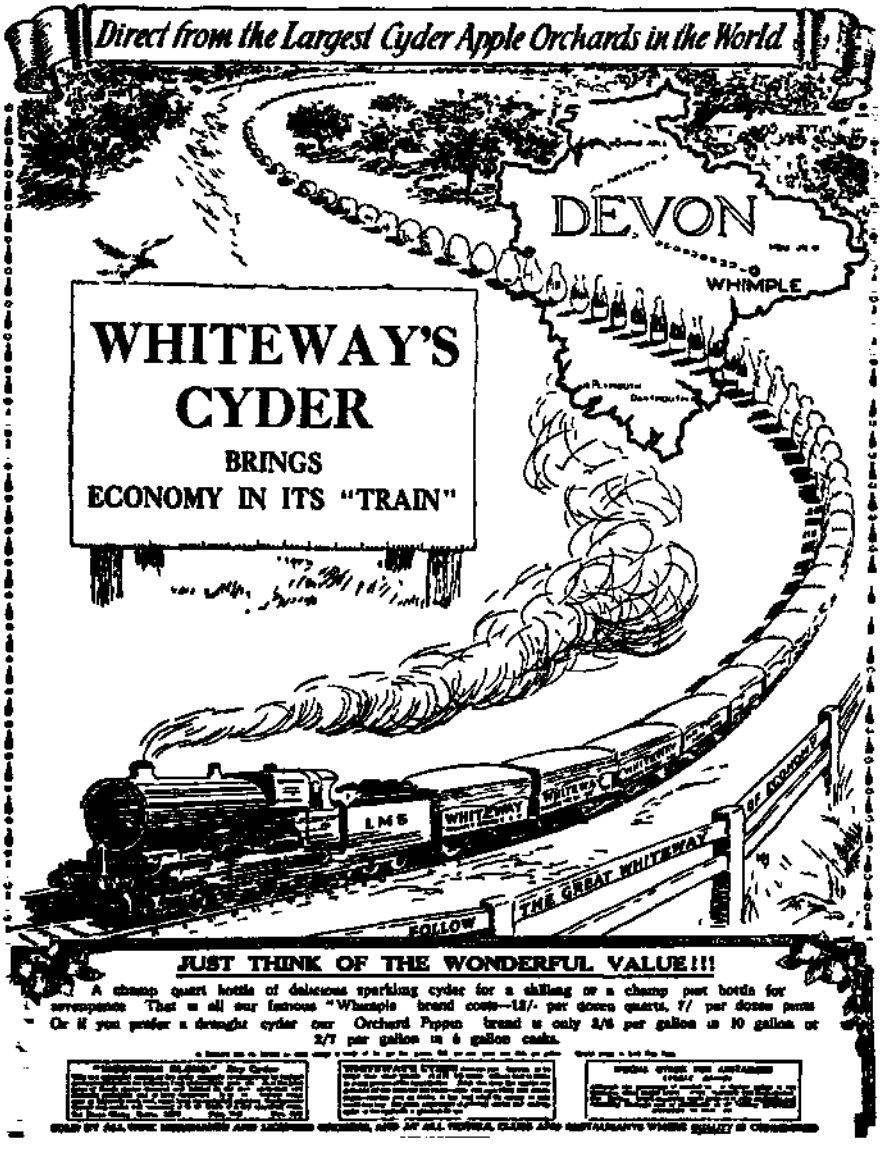

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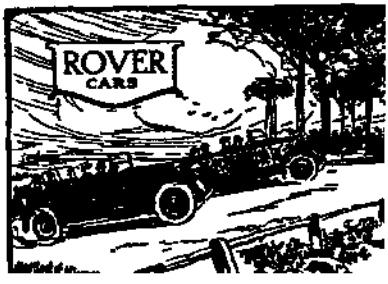


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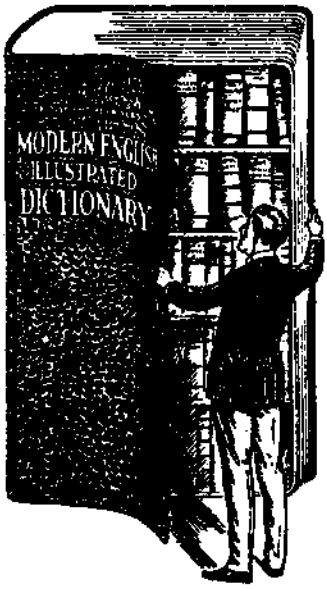


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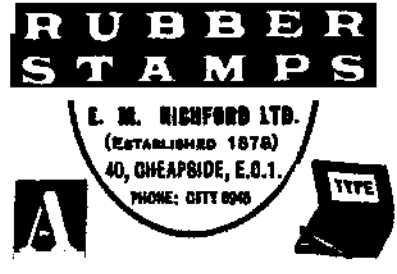

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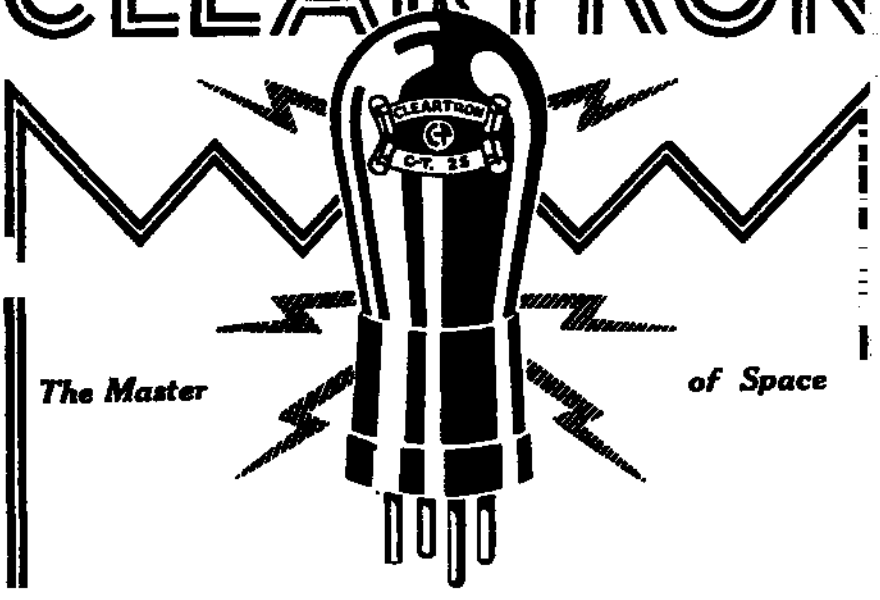


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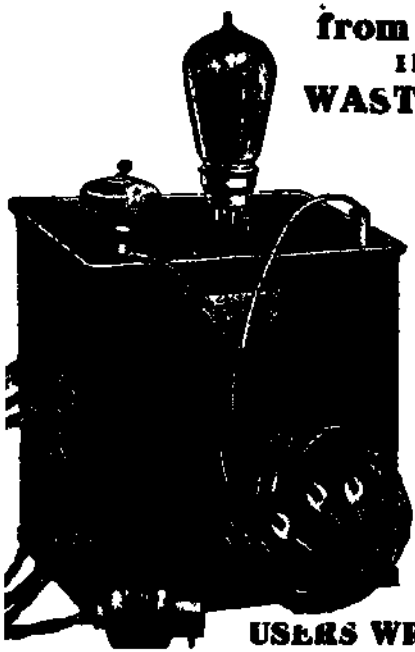

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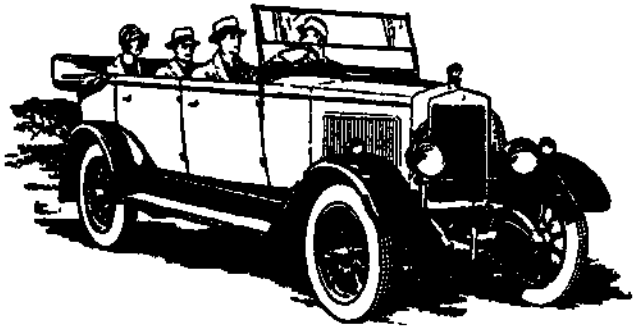

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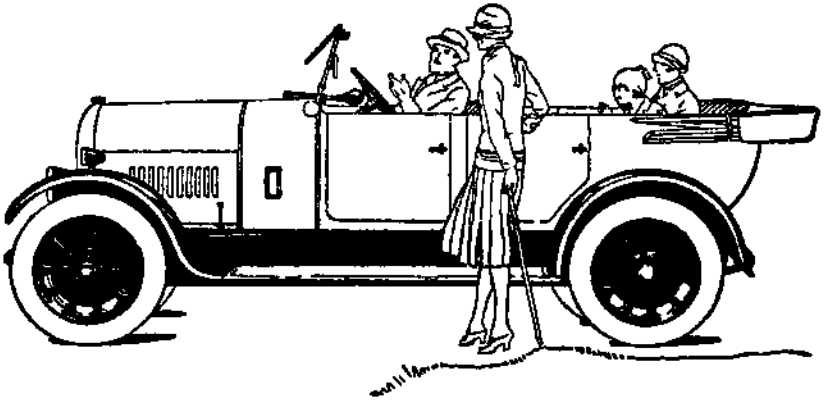

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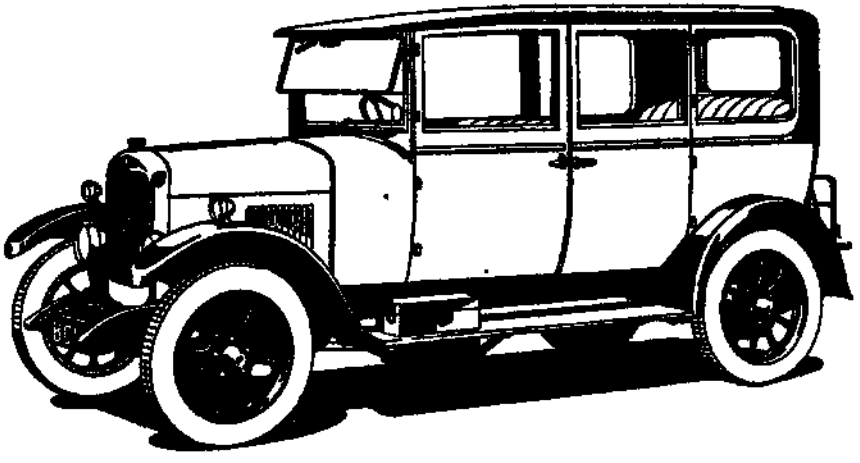

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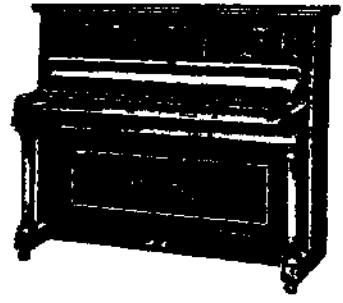

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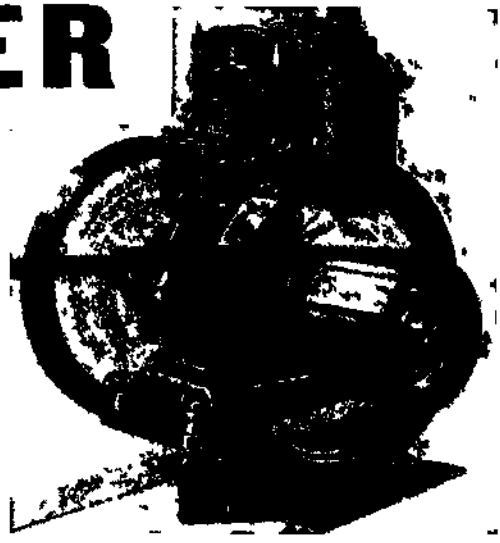

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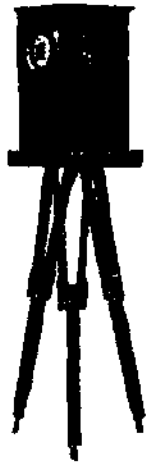

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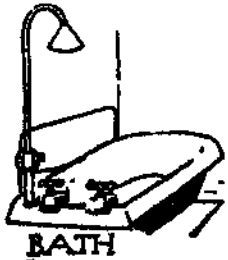

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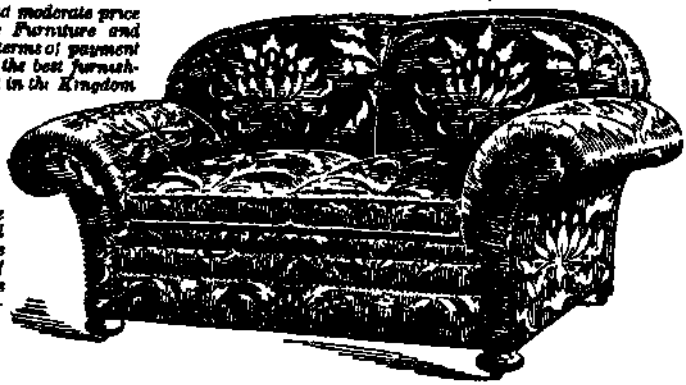

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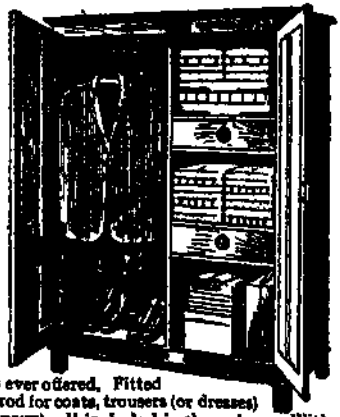

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**£1,000** when an accident to a public vehicle, motor-omnibus, taxi-cab, tramway-car, and the like, causes the death of a fare-paying passenger.

**£250** for fatal accidents when cycling, motor-cycling, when playing certain games or when boating, bathing or flying, or for fatal accidents in the home or in the streets.

Husband and wife living together are *both* insured if *one* registers. Have you registered? If not use the two forms which you will find in "The Daily Mail."

***Payments made up to date total***

**OVER £666,000**

# 16 GREAT BENEFITS

Here is a clear summary of the cash benefits payable to registered readers of *The Daily Mail*. The offer has been specially framed with a view to simplicity and prompt payments.

1. **£3,500** for Death by Accident to Passenger Train in which the reader is travelling as a fare-paying passenger.
2. **£1,000** for Death by Accident to Steamship, Road Vehicle or Lift.
3. **£500** for Loss of Limb or Eye by Accident to Passenger Train, Steamship, Lift, or Road Vehicle.
4. **£2** per week for Life for Permanent Disablement by Accident to Train, Steamship, Lift, or Road Vehicle.
5. **£20** for Fracture by Accident to Train, Steamship, Lift, or Road Vehicle.
6. **£250** for Pedestrian run over and killed in the Street.
7. **£10** for Accident (involving Fracture) to Pedestrian run over in the Street.
8. **£250** for Death by Accident while being Driven in Private Car or Carriage.
9. **£250** for Death by Accident while Riding Cycle or Motor-cycle for pleasure.
10. **£10** for Accident (involving Fracture) while Riding Cycle or Motor-cycle for pleasure.
11. **£250** for Death by Accident while at Home or Temporary Residence.
12. **£10** for Accident (involving Fracture) while at Home or Temporary Residence.
13. **£250** if Killed while Playing Games as an Amateur.
14. **£10** for Accident (involving Fracture) while Playing Games as an Amateur.
15. **£250** for Death by Drowning while Boating, Bathing, or Saving Life.
16. **£250** for Death by Accident while Flying as Passenger.

Qualifying Forms appear in each issue of *The Daily Mail*. The benefits are governed by the full conditions of the **FREE INSURANCE** which were first published in **THE DAILY MAIL** on January 1st, 1926 These " " " are reprinted from time to time.

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# New Money-Saving "Hair-Wave-Drill"!

## *Latest "HARLENE" Triumph that will Astonish and Delight the World.*

TO-DAY sees realised the dream and ambition of countless women of refinement and taste to whom the trouble expense or Hair-Waving has hitherto been a serious difficulty.

Thanks to the new "Harlene" Hair-Wave-Drill, and the Free Gifts announced on this page, you can, in future, be the proud possessor of the most beautifully waved, supremely healthy, lustrous and abundant tresses—re waving and rebeautifying them whenever you wish without trouble and at less than one-quarter of the usual cost of waving alone!

### The Wonderful New "Harlene" Home Hair Waver

*(Patent pending)*

A remarkable scientific invention enabling you to wave your own hair with a "professional" finish and distinction—saving £ £ £'s a year on your hair-waving expenses. No electricity. No "Outfit" of curlers or wrappers. This Waver includes an attachment which gives that fascinating side-way or "kink," rippling across each wave, which hitherto only skilled hairdressers could produce. Simple, safe, strong.

When sending for your Six old Free Gifts, as fully described on this page you also desire to possess one of these wonderful new Wavers, enclose an extra 2/6 with the Coupon, making 2/16 in all, and everything will be sent direct to your own door, post free.

Each Gift Parcel offered to those who use the Special Coupon on this page is guaranteed to contain —

1. A BOTTLE OF "HARLENE," the true liquid food for the Hair, which stimulates it to new growth.
2. A PACKET OF "CREMEX" SHAMPOO, which thoroughly cleanses the hair and scalp of all scurf, etc.
3. A BOTTLE OF "UZON" BRILLIANTINE, which gives a final touch of beauty to the hair. Especially valuable if the scalp is over dry.
4. A COPY OF THE NEW EDITION OF THE ILLUSTRATED "HAIR-DRILL" MANUAL.
5. Full particulars of the enterprising and generous £10,000 Profit Sharing Gifts Scheme.

Instruction Chart (for Ladies) of the New Money-Saving "Hair-Wave-Drill."

The FREE GIFTS described in this advertisement are *for every reader who applies for them*, and who encloses 4d stamps towards cost of packing and postage.

If, in addition, you desire to purchase the "Harlene" Home Hair Waver, as illustrated, enclose a further 2/6 P.O., making 2/10 in all.

After you have seen for yourself the wonderful value and charm of the exquisite toilet preparations included in the Gift Parcel you can always obtain further supplies at popular prices:—"Harlene," 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/9 per bottle, "Uzon" Brilliantine, 1/1½ and 2/9 per bottle, "Cremex" Shampoo Powders 1/6 per box of seven shampoos (single packets, 3d each) and "Astol" for Grey Hair at 3/- and 5/- per bottle, from Chemists and Stores all over the world.

## Gift Coupon

Detach and post to EDWARDS HARLENE, LTD., 20, 22, 24 & 26, Lamb's Conduit St., London, W.C.1.

Dear Sirs, Please send me your free "Harlene" Six Fold Hair Growing Outfit, as announced. I enclose 4d in stamps for postage and packing to my address.

**NOTE TO READER.**

Write *your* FULL name and address clearly on a plain piece of paper, pin this Coupon to it, and post as directed above. Mark envelope "Sample Dept."

If you desire the NEW "HARLENE" HOME HAIR WAVER to be included simply write on the sheet bearing your name and address the words "Also send Home Waver" and enclose extra postal order for 2/6, made payable to Edwards Harlene, Ltd., and crossed (&Co.).

D.M. Year Book, 1927

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**"FOR ST. DUNSTAN'S."**

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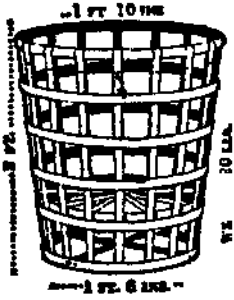


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**AMAMI No. 4**

*Dry Shampoo.*—For cleansing the hair and scalp without water. 8d.

*Ask for your Amami Shampoo by Number—Sold by Chemists and Hairdressers everywhere.*

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